VIRGINIA TEACHERS Bulletin

NOVEMBER 1945

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE VIRGINIA STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

Virginia.

December 10, 1945

Mr. W. H. Brown, Manager
Virginia Electric Cooperative
Bowling Green, Virginia

Dear Mr. Brown:

Many thanks for the copy of your December 5th letter to Mr. Houston Johnson at Gumtree.

In my letter to you of November 19th, by error the location of Johnson's place was incorrectly given. Correct location: Four-tenths of a mile from U.S. Highway #1, out the Drybridge Road toward Hanover Courthouse. Name on mailbox. Correct address: 150-A, RFD 2, Ashland, Va.

I don't know whether Houston has got $5.00 for joining, but I gave him a check for $55.00 payable to you for hooking up the service.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

VIRGINIA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE
BOWLING GREEN, VIRGINIA
PHONE 57 P. O. BOX 308

December 5, 1945

Mr. Houston Johnson,
Box 158, RFD 2,
Ashland, Va.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

We have just received a letter from Mr. George S. Mitchell advising us that you had your place wired and would like to get the electric service. We will have our serviceman stop by and get a layout of your line the first opportunity he gets. We have several hundred people waiting for service so it may be a little while before he is able to get to your place. In the meantime, however, will you kindly sign the enclosed application for membership and service in the Cooperative, and have your signature witnessed in the proper place. The membership fee is $5.00. Each user of the service becomes a member of the Cooperative by signing an application and paying a membership fee.

Very truly yours,

VIRGINIA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

W. E. Brown, Manager

cc: Mr. Geo. S. Mitchell

Va

December 11, 1945

Mr. Ted D. du Cuennois
Virginia State CIO Organizing Committee
410 Law Building
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Ted:

I still enjoy a lot the Virginia State Council News Letter.

You are making great headway with the SCMWA. Congratulations to all concerned.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY
FOUNDED IN 1693
WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA

15 December 1945

George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

I was delighted to have your note but very much disappointed to know that you no longer have family headquarters in Richmond where we had hoped to see you. You know we have never seen those girls of yours.

You ask who is 'liberal?' I think that the social science people and the younger humanities people in Virginia colleges are generally 'liberal' and anxious to put their shoulders to the wheel politically in the next primaries. The main questions it seems to be, are the roles they can play and their personal qualities aside from political orientation. If the need is for well-known persons already identified as 'liberals' you have Fox at Randolph-Macon, Garnett at VPI, Pinchbeck at the University of Richmond, and perhaps some of the men at the University of Virginia. There are others not so well known, such as Davis at the R.P.I., who have worked hard on the poll tax fight, and these people might bring hard work but little publicity and I doubt if they command much of a new following for the PAC. There are lots of faculty people who are 'liberal' but frankly I doubt their usefulness except as window-dressing- often they lack the necessary political sagacity and toughness for a real fight over a long time. Sometimes looks are deceptive and after they get into the fight they do a splendid job. If its only a list with a vague purpose xx I guess the names I have mentioned will do. If it comes to particular persons for particular roles I expect my advice might be more useful in discussion.

I might add that I am just beginning to get oriented again as far as domestic politics are concerned. All through the war I have been primarily concerned about foreign politics with nothing more than headline reading on Virginia. I very much hope for a chance to talk with you and if you can not get to Williamsburg, and I hope you can, why I shall be glad to meet you in Richmond or Norfolk so as to bring me up to date and give me some of your wisdom. I am still technically with the State Department and for a good many things security bound but I shall probably be in a different position by the first of the year. I also expect that in about a month my role here at the College will be clarified and so I shall be able to make plans- how much time for writing and on what, and whether my most useful role will be in politics or out.

I liked the work in Washington and feel that it is very necessary if it can be done in the right way. But it is good to get home and I have been much better pleased with the College since returning. The men seem to have more maturity. Pomfret seems to be doing a good job. Education in politics at the college level is important.

My first assignment is that of chairman of the committee to revise the introductory work ofthe first two years in the social sciences. My choice as of today is to take Columbia's CC course in the form I last knew it. It is my idea to give the student all we can of what he needs to understand the social world he is entering. Since you taught CC and since you have been doing what you have your advice should be very helpful- in fact, if I get the chance I may drag you into a committee meeting! But don't wait for that. If you have an answer as to what you think we might do let me have it.

The family is getting along so-so. My mother and niece are here. Anne and Dick have just had their tonsils out. Bill is singing in the choir. There is a second hand piano in the back room so with music lessons the house is a noisy place. Like other families the flu has run right through us, and today it looks as though it is starting all over again. The farm lost money again but this time I was only landlord and if I am out anything it is deterioration. I saw Francis Duke in Washington and he will be back in Charlottesville, I guess by now. By the way, I understand that Francis Pickens Miller has just returned from overseas full of medals and I suppose now out of the army.

Our Christmas Greetings to you, Alice and the girls.

Sincerely,

Warner

P.S. There is a chance that I shall be in Atlanta on a special trip but with a group of others about the last week in January and if there is a chance I shall at least call you on the phone but it is a rush trip on which I shall probably have to spend all possible time with the group so I may miss even the phone.

December 20, 1945

Moss Plunkett, Esquire
Attorney-at-Law
Roanoke, Virginia

Dear Moss:

As you know, I have long been a member of the VERL. After I had come to Atlanta, and about a year and a half ago, the group interested here in the SERL put me on a vacant place on the board of the SERL. It was hoped that I could find some money from CIO-PAC to help along the SERL. When I talked with the people in Washington and New York about it, I found plans already underway to assist the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, and so reported to the SERL group.

They graciously have continued to consider me a part of the board, and the other day I was called to a small meeting of the administrative group which has acted for the board latterly. The question was what to do about the SERL.

I thought the best thing to do was to disband it and so said. You will be getting letters from each of us at the meeting, as we resolved to dissolve the administrative group and return its responsibility to you as President, you to take whatever steps with the board and the membership might seem suitable.

It seems to me that the purpose of the SERL could only be effective through state groups. I know that the SCHW is trying to get state committees going in many, and ultimately in all, of the southern states. The Committee for Georgia is their best pattern, and it is doing a good job. In any state in which the two groups were both attempting to get a state committee going, I can see only wasted effort and rivalry involved. There are several states in which the SCHW has done little work, and possibly the SERL can get something moving in them without immediately opening a rivalry with the SCHW. That would still leave a situation quite hard to coordinate.

I would like to see the progressive and labor forces of the South create state committees like the Committee for Georgia to work on all the things that SERL and SCHW want to get done - or rather, on such of those things all the people in each state themselves democratically decide are right for them.

It is for these reasons that I would recommend the disbanding of the SERL.

I admire the honorable and vigorous campaign you madd. Some day progress will win.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

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December 21, 1945

Mr. Ernst H. Wiecking
R.F.D. 2
Alexandria, Virginia

Dear Ernie:

I am distressed to find in going through a file of correspondence today that your letter of November 8th about Dr. Gray has gone unanswered. Truth to tell I only saw it today.

I am dreadfully sorry.

It is good to learn that Dr. Gray is well enough to have a real birthday celebration.

My warmest regards to you, and if some occasion should arise, please offer my friendliest greetings to Dr. and Mrs. Gray.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Ernst H. Wiecking
R. F. D. 2
Alexandria, Virginia

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NOV 18
Southern Regional Council
VETERANS SERVICES

November 8, 1945

Dear George:

On December 2 Doctor Gray will have his 64th birthday. To a number of his friends in Washington, his birthday seems a fitting occasion for his former employees, associates and friends to remember him with an expression of friendship and appreciation. For most of us, this will be the first appropriate opportunity to honor him since his retirement from the Department of Agriculture.

The suggestion has been made that each of his friends send him a birthday message. In addition, a contribution from each would make possible a tangible remembrance, perhaps in the form of a Victory Bond. I have been requested to invite you to participate in an expression of esteem. If you desire to participate, we suggest that (1) you send Doctor Gray a birthday message, sending it direct to Dr. L. C. Gray, R. F. D. 2, Herndon, Virginia; (2) you send, to me, such a sum of money as you wish to give toward an appropriate gift. Make your check or money order payable to Ernst H. Wiecking. The gift will be presented with the names of all contributors listed.

We shall try to notify everyone interested, but we may miss some. We don't want to miss anyone wishing to participate. Therefore, please make it your personal responsibility to inform others.

We know you can be counted on to help make this a memorable occasion for Doctor and Mrs. Gray.

Sincerely,

Ernie

Va

December 20, 1945

Mt. Ernest Pugh
Congtess of Industrial Organizations
410 Law Building
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mike:

I wrote to my friend at William and Mary and asked him to give me a list of tolerable liberals amongst the colleges of Virginia. He wrote back that very few of them were sure enough liberals and named only Fox at Randolph-Macon, W. E. Garnette at VPI, Dean Raymond Pinchbeck at the University of Richmond, and of course H. H, Davis at RPI. So the whole will not do.

Last year some time, Professor Garnett asked me to send copies of "The First Round", or the pamphlets which made it up to the following (which I did):

Dr. W. C. Brown
VPI Economics Dept.
Blacksburg, Va.

Dr. R. W. Garnett
Dept. of Health
Danville, Virginia

Prof. Harry Sanders
VPI Dept. of Vocational Education
Blacksburg, Va.

Mrs. Florence Stubbs
Farmville State Teachers College
Farmville, Virginia

Mrs. Ben Wailes
Sweet Briar, Virginia

Dr. Walter Newman
State Dept. of Education
Richmond, Virginia

Dr. E. L. Fox
Randolph Macon College
Ashland, Virginia

Dr. Mary Frances Reed
VPI Home Economics Dept.
Blacksburg, Virginia

Mr. J. R. Morris
Charlottesville, Virginia

Mr. Garnett McCoy
722 Locust Avenue
Charlottesville, Virginia

Miss Patsy Pearson
Randolph Macon Women's College
Lynchburg, Virginia

This is skimpy, but all I know.

I hope to see you maybe shortly after Christmas.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:bw

MOSS A. PLUNKETT
ATTORNEY AT LAW
ROANOKE-3, VIRGINIA
SHENANDOAH LIFE BUILDING

ASSOCIATE
JAMES N. KINCANON

PHONE 24454

Roanoke, Va.,
Dec. 22, 1945.

Mr. Geo. S. Mitchell,
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E.,
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear George:

Your letter of December 20th has just been received.

Enclosed herewith you will find a copy of my letter of this date to Miss Mary Raoul Willis, which will shorten this letter.

I understand what you had in mind when you moved to dissolve SERL. You felt that it is unwise to have duplication of organizations with similar objectives, depending upon voluntary contributions for financial support, and that SCHW is in a better shape to function as an overall organization than SERL.

At the proper time I shall lay your views before the General Board of SERL.

Dr. Clark Foreman has asked Dr. Luther P. Jackson and me to serve with Rixey Smith and others in an effort to organize a Committee for Virginia, and we are now making contacts to see whether or not such an effort will be successful. Two women, Miss Steptoe from Charlottesville and Miss Brownie Lee Jones from Richmond, who were members of the VCPAC, which was dissolved on Dec. 18th to make way for CIO PAC, expressed their opposition to serving as sponsors of the Committee for Virginia.

When I last talked with David George, I understood that he would be opposed to the organization of a Committee for Virginia. You, no doubt, know his reason.

Frankly, I am disturbed by the attitudes of the independent, progressive, and liberal forces. They are opposed to effective organization to meet the Byrd machine in Virginia when Senator Byrd comes up for reelection. There are too many prejudices and too many jealousies for effective action. Each group wants to organize in a particular manner and is opposed to acting in concert with other groups working to the same general end. I am afraid that our forces are again proving that conservatives can organize because they have just enough sense to know that they will be defeated if they fail to organize and that liberals cannot organize because they have too much sense to care whether they win or lose as the result of lack

MOSS A. PLUNKETT
ATTORNEY AT LAW
ROANOKE-3, VIRGINIA
SHENANDOAH LIFE BUILDING

ASSOCIATE
JAMES N. KINCANON

PHONE 24454

GSM 2.

of organization.

I do wish that the liberals within and without the ranks of labor would realize that the opportunity of a lifetime will present itself in Virginia in 1946 when Byrd and Smith must face the electorate. A defeat in 1946 will be calamitous.

Of course you know that I am watching the fighting on all fronts and will do whatever I can to turn the battle into our favor. The gubernatorial contest this year reduced the Byrd forces to the lowest level in the history of the machine and plowed the ground for victory in 1946.

CIO PAC and NCPAC would have helped financially if they had not been told by prominent Virginians that my campaign would serve no good purpose. I now feel that they wish they had helped because my 42,000 votes in a crooked primary, with 42% of the city vote on my side, cannot be ignored.

Our victory in the Suffrage Commission, which was weighted with hand-picked Byrd supporters, has stunned all of us. We conceded victory to our opponents and fought at the hearings to keep our record straight. I am anxious to get in touch with David George to get his reactions.

On the National front the situation has greatly deteriorated. I understand that PM and LABOR have thrown Truman overboard. As Byrd and Byrnes made Truman President this is understandable.

I am delighted that you are with the Southern Regional Council. I follow with interest the activities of this organization and I hope that in the near future I shall be able to be of more help.

I greatly appreciate the work you have done for SERL and for the entire liberal movement in the South and I hope to fight by your side in the years to come.

With the compliments of the Season, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Moss

MOSS A. PLUNKETT

Roanoke, Va.,
Dec. 22, 1945.

Miss Mary Raoul Willis,
1120 Candler Building,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Miss Willis:

Your letter of December 18th and a copy of the minutes of the Administrative Committee of SERL have been received.

Under the circumstances, I cannot but feel that the Administrative Committee has acted wisely.

Please send to me the office records and lists of members and contributors and whatever balance is on hand after payment of all bills and I shall at the proper time get instructions from the General Board as to what to do in the future.

I can readily understand the situation in Georgia because I know that the repeal of the Georgia poll tax satisfied most of the people of that State. This is but natural.

Much to our surprise, a recently appointed Suffrage Commission (hand-packed by the Byrd machine) has filed its report favoring the abolition of the Virginia voter poll tax law. The ink is scarcely dry but we already see signs of a waning interest on the part of our supporters. They feel that the fight has been won and that there is nothing more to do.

This leaves us with the case of Saunders v. Wilkins which we shall take to the Supreme Court of the United States in January. Though both the District Court and the Circuit Court of Appeals, Fourth Circuit, have decided against us there is the feeling that the highest Federal Court will decide~~d~~ with us and we are finding difficulty in keeping our supporters in line.

You can readily understand from the foregoing that I do understand the situation which which the Administrative Committee was faced on December 17th.

I wish all of you to know how deeply I appreciate the work which SERL has done since headquarters was established in Atlanta. Shifting headquarters from Richmond to Atlanta helped the cause in Virginia because the people in Virginia felt that the movement was Southwide. At the same time it aided the fight in Georgia to repeal the voter poll tax .

David George has promised to visit me in January. When he comes I shall discuss with him the entire situation in the light of the report of the Suffrage Commission, above mentioned, which was filed while he was in Atlanta, and in the light of the recent meeting of Virginia Citizens Polital Action Committee in which the Committee was dissolved after the withdrawal of CIO members to organize CIO PAC.

Dr. Clark Foreman was present to discuss the organization of a Committee for Virginia, to be allied with the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. There were not enough people present to do very much about organizing a Committee for Virginia.

I am inclined to believe that we should hold SERL at least as a skeleton organization awaiting developments. The fight in the Federal Courts and the fight in the House of Representatives (election contests) are being conducted in the names of SERL and PARENTS AND WIVES OF FIGHTING AMERICANS. As long as these fights are going on, it is necessary to keep SERL alive. The story of these fights can be mailed to the SERL membership in January and some of the members may be interested in donations to carry on these two fights. Even after these fights come to an end, it is possible that SERL can be used to advantage in electoral reforms. With the records of SERL in my hands, we shall be in a position to act if action seems advisable.

On thing is certain: SERL has accomplished much and all of us have the right to be proud of the accomplishments.

With reference to SCHW it seems to me that there is nothing for SERL to do. Members of SERL are, of course, entirely free to join SCHW and its State Committees. I assume that many of them will. One of the purposes of SCHW is to outlaw the voter poll tax. It has, as you know, many other objects in which SERL members may or may not be interested.

David George discussed with me very briefly the matter of popularizing the idea of world union when I was in Richmond on November 28th. I shall resume this discussion when we meet in January. I think this object would have to be handled outside of SERL.

I am delighted to get your views on the action taken on Dec. 17th, and to get the views of George S. Mitchell which came today. These views, and the views of the others present on Dec. 17th, will at the proper time be presented to the General Board.

I shallsend a copy of this letter to those present on Dec. 17th who write me. If you come into contact with them, I hope that you will discuss with them my letter and will give me the benefit of any suggestions made.

Fighting for five years under the banners of SERL and VERL has taken one-half of my time and much money but has brought me much satisfaction. The voter poll tax has been dealt a mortal blow. With Georgia in the win column and with Virginia now safely on its way to political freedom, the voter poll tax will not be able to survive in the other six voter poll tax States.

The General Assembly of Virginia will convene about the middle of January. The Associated Press will keep you advised as to when the first step to repeal the voter poll tax provisions is taken. As you know, the repeal in Virginia requires action of the General Assembly in 1946 and again in 1948, followed by a vote of the people in June, 1948, in time for the Presidential election.

I had forgotten to tell you that Stetson Kennedy's PLAIN FACTS ABOUT THE POLL TAX, prepared for SERL, has evoked much favorable comment. You were very fortunate to secure his services. I mailed him the briefs in Saunders v. Wilkins and the record in Jones v. Settle in order to keep him in touch with our fight in the Federal Courts.

I am very sorry that my activities made it impossible for me to visit SERL headquarters in Atlanta and to visit Ellis Arnall during the fight in your legislature. We were so busy with Saunders v. Wilkins and wigh our 79 election contests in the House of Representatives that it was impossibe for me to get to Georgia. We kept in close touch with Ellis Arnall and when Georgia repealed the voter poll tax, we dismissed our contests of the elections of Georgia's representatives.

Again let me say that I greatly appreciate the work all of you in Georgia have done for SERL and for political freedom in the South, and let me wish you a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

Very sincerely yours,

Moss A Plunkett

MOSS A. PLUNKETT

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REFERENCES TO VIRGINIA LAWS AFFECTING SERVICEMEN AND VETERANS OF WORLD WARS I AND II.

Prepared by

DR. WILLIAM H. STAUFFER
Virginia State Chamber of Commerce

NELSON F. RICHARDS, *Director*
Division of War Veterans Claims

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COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
Division of Purchase and Printing
Richmond
1945

MATTERS IN VIRGINIA LAWS AFFECTING SERVICEMEN AND VETERANS OF WORLD WARS I AND II

Considerable interest has been expressed in the compilation of a brief digest citing those provisions in the laws of Virginia which touch upon the aids, rights and privileges of persons serving in the Armed Forces of the United States and of veterans who have returned from such service.

The Research Division of the State Chamber of Commerce and the Division of War Veterans' Claims of the Virginia Department of Law have, therefore, undertaken the preparation of this brief digest which sets forth the content and import of the various statutes which have been enacted in Virginia with reference to military and ex-military personnel.

It should be noted that this compilation makes no pretense of being exhaustive in the sense that it contains every reference to servicemen and veterans which appears in the laws of Virginia. Nor is the information presented in such detail as to furnish the reader with notations sufficiently complete to eliminate the need for reference to the statutes themselves or to the officials and agencies charged with responsibility thereunder. Rather, this digest aims to present in brief compass, a ready basis of reference to all persons interested in the legal provisions affecting military personnel and veterans in the Virginia laws.

Mention should be made of other publications of interest to veterans in Virginia. From the office of Governor Darden has been issued a booklet entitled "Virginia Veterans' Assistance and Post-war Employment Program", prepared under the joint effort of State Headquarters for Selective Service and the Virginia State Planning Board. This document describes the organization which seeks to "coordinate the efforts and operations of all Federal, State and local agencies and volunteer organizations into a unified plan of procedure for the transition of Virginia from her war activities to a peacetime basis" with emphasis on the "orderly and planned reemployment of her veterans as they return from the armed forces and her war workers as they are released."

For information dealing primarily with the provisions of the federal government for veterans and their dependents it is considered appropriate to cite the following documents issued by the United States Government Printing Office: (1) "Information concerning the veterans' assistance program of the Selective Service System" and (2) "Handbook for servicemen and servicewomen of World War II and their dependents, including rights and benefits of veterans of World War I and their dependents."

CLAIMS OF WAR VETERANS—*Division of War Veterans' Claims established under State Department of Law Chapter 407 Acts of Assembly 1944.*

Provides State Service Officers for counselling and assisting with claims of war veterans and their dependents and the surviving dependents of deceased war veterans. The headquarters office for this service is located in the Veterans Administration Regional office with sub-offices in other key places in the State.

DISCHARGE PAPERS—*Recording same in office of clerk of court of record—Chapter 31 Acts of Assembly 1944.*

Provides for the recordation of discharge papers and induction information for residents of the counties or cities of the State, the same to be entered in a record book known as "Induction and Discharge Record, World War II." Prohibits any charge being made the resident for recording his discharge papers.

A somewhat similar provision covering the records of veterans of World War I is found in Chapter 308 Acts of Assembly 1924.

DOCUMENTS—*Notarial acts performed by or before certain commissioned officers—Chapter 259 Acts of Assembly 1944.*

Authorizes and validates the administration of oaths, affidavits and other notarial acts by certain commissioned officers for the benefit of personnel in the armed forces and for merchant seamen and other persons outside the limits of the United States. Act expires July 1, 1946.

DOCUMENTS—*Powers of Attorney or agency agreements—Protection of persons acting in good faith thereunder—Chapter 111 Acts of Assembly 1944.*

Applies to written powers of attorney or agency agreements when executed by persons in the armed or military forces. Makes such power of attorney or agency agreement effective as to a third party dealing in good faith with the donee of such power or agreement, notwithstanding the prior death of the donor or principal, provided such third party had no knowledge or actual notice of such death. Saves blameless from liability a donee or agent acting in good faith under such power or agreement as against either a third party or the personal heirs or representatives of the donor or principal when any act is questioned solely by reason of the death of the donor or principal, if at the time of such act he had no knowledge or actual notice of such death. Effective for the duration of hostilities and six months thereafter.

DOCUMENTS—*Recordation of acknowledgements made before commissioned officers—Chapter 26 Acts of Assembly 1944.*

Empowers the clerk of any court of record in Virginia to admit to record any instrument signed by a person who at the time of such writing was in the active service of the armed forces of the Unite States and where the acknowledgement is certified by any commissioned officer of the same branch of the armed forces. The form of the certificate is set forth in the Act, which is for the duration of hostilities and six months thereafter.

DOCUMENTS—*Wills - Amendment concerning requisites for proof of formalities of execution—Chapter 90 Acts of Assembly 1944.*

Provides that a testamentary paper executed subsequent to October 1, 1940 by a person in the armed forces of the United States, which on its face purports to be witnessed in accordance with certain prescribed legal formalities, shall upon proof of the signature of the testator by any two disinterested persons be presumed to have been executed in accordance with the prescibed formalities in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

EDUCATION—*Benefits for children of persons killed or permanently and totally disabled as a result of services in World Wars I or II—Chapters 83 and 407 Acts of Assembly 1944.*

Provides in the following manner for certain children of veterans of World Wars I or II from Virginia who were killed or died from other causes while in service or who hereafter become totally and permanently disabled due to service during such periods.

Such children who are between the ages of 16 and 21: (1) shall be admitted to State institutions of secondary and college grades, free of tuition and (2) shall be entitled to the benefit of funds appropriated by the General Assembly for providing matriculation fees, board and room rent and books and supplies not to exceed $200.00 in any one year.

EDUCATION—*Obligation to serve as a teacher or in any other capacity arising by virtue of the receipt of a State Scholarship is fulfilled if the person so obligated entered the armed forces of the United States in time of war or other declared national emergency—Chapter 330, Acts of Assembly 1942.*

ESTATES OF PERSONS MISSING IN ACTION OR INTERNED—*Appointment by court of conservator—Chapter 261 Acts of Assembly 1944.*

Empowers the court having probate jurisdiction, when petitioned by an interested party, to appoint a conservator for the management, operation, and control of the estate of members of the armed forces who are captured or interned or reported missing or missing in action.

MEMORIALS—*For veterans of World War I—Chapter 132 Acts of Assembly 1922.*

Authorizes the governing bodies of counties and cities to appropriate, under certain conditions, such sums as in their judgment may be expedient for the erection of memorials to soldiers, sailors, and marines who lost their lives in World War I.

MOTOR VEHICLES—*Operator's and chauffeur's licenses extended—Chapter 219 Acts of Assembly, 1944.*

Persons in the armed forces of the United States holding State operator's and chauffeur's licenses are given a grace period of six months following their release from military service or (depending upon which date first occurs) until the termination of the war and six months thereafter, in which to renew such licenses. Persons whose licenses are thus extended must have proof of their entitlement to the benefits of such extension when operating a motor vehicle.

MOTOR VEHICLES—*Transfer of title when owner is in armed forces and refund on unused portion of the license fee paid.—Chapter 385 Acts of Assembly, 1944.*

Upon affidavit authorizing a member of the immediate family of a person in the armed service of the United States assigned to foreign duty to transfer the title of a vehicle owned by such member, the Division of Motor Vehicles may effect such transfer and make pro rata refund for the unused portion of the license fee paid, upon surrender of the license plates.

MOTOR VEHICLES—*Truck license credit when owner and operator was inducted into the armed forces of the United States—Chapter 222 Acts of Assembly, 1944.*

When the owner and operator of a truck on which a license was secured and paid was unable to operate the truck for the full license year because of his induction into the armed forces and where, after discharge from the service, he desires to resume his trucking operations, he shall be entitled to a pro rata credit for the unused portion of his license against a new license purchased by him. Applications for such credit must be made to the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles. Persons seeking such credit who were inducted prior to July 1, 1944, shall send with the application the certificate of registration issued for the license year for which the credit is sought and also affidavits showing their induction and the number of months for which the license was unused. Persons inducted subsequent to June 30, 1944, must file their application during the year for which the credit is sought and in addition to the affidavit showing inducton must send the certificate of registration and the license plates issued.

POLL TAX—*Exemption from payment by members of armed forces--Amendment to Constitution---Addition of Article XVII.*

1. Provides that no member of the armed forces of the United States in active service in time of war shall be required to pay a poll tax or to register as a prerequisite to voting.

2. Cancels and annuls poll taxes for the years 1942, 1943, and 1944 of any person who has been a member of the armed forces in active service at any time during World War II. Also cancels and annuls all poll taxes assessed or otherwise assessable for every year during any part of which a person is a member of said forces in active service during said war or any future war, and also for the three years next preceding such person's discharge from said active service.

RECORDS—*Copies of certain records to be furnished veterans without charge—Chapter 172 Acts of Assembly 1930.*

This section provides that any honorably discharged member of the military or naval forces of the United States, or his dependents or their authorized representatives may secure without charge or fee from the court clerks of the counties and the State Bureau of Vital Statistics certified copies of certain documents when the same are required by the United States Veterans Administration in connection with claims.

REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS—*State, County and Municipal officers and employees entering the armed forces are entitled to be restored to former positions upon termination of their services with the armed forces. Chapter 363 Acts of Assembly 1918—370 Acts of Assembly, 1942.*

STATE RETIREMENT SYSTEM—*Time allowed in which former state employees may apply for membership in retirement system after reentering state service—Chapter 80 Acts of Assembly, 1944.*

The Virginia Retirement Act is amended to allow ex-military personnel 150 days from the time of reentering the service of the state in which to make application for membership so as to entitle them to receive prior service credit, provided they reenter the service of the state before July 1, 1947.

TAXES—*Abatement of penalties and interest on certain taxes—Chapter 48 Acts of Assembly, 1944.*

Provides for the relief from penalties and interest which would otherwise apply where the individual was a member of the armed forces during all or part of any year in which the liability for such penalties and interest accrued. Such member of the armed forces may, during the period of his military service or within one year thereafter, pay the principal of such taxes without the addition of any penalty or interest thereon by making request for such relief to the officer receiving the tax at the time payment is made. The act expires June 30, 1946 and applies to taxes on real estate, personal property and the state income tax.

TAXES—*Exemptions from State Income Taxes—Tax Code of Virginia, Section 24.*

1. Pensions received from the United States or Virginia on account of military service are not taxable as income by the state.

2. Pay and allowances received from the United States by a person in active service in the armed forces is exempted from state income taxes to the following extent in reporting gross income received as pay and allowances:

   (a) For the taxable years 1942 and 1943 to an amount not exceedng $500 in either year;

   (b) For the years 1944 and 1945 to an amount not exceeding $1000 in either year.

TRUSTEES—*For incompetent ex-servicemen—Chapter 388 Arts of Assembly 1932*

Defines the authority of the courts of the state in appointing trustees for ex-servicemen who have been adjudged incompetent by the medical authorities of the United States veterans bureau, for the purpose of receiving and administering compensation and insurance benefits paid by the United States government.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION - *Benefit rights of individuals entering the military service are preserved—Chapter 181 Acts of Assembly, 1944.*

This provision preserves the base period credits enjoyed by individuals entering the military service at the time of such entrance plus his subsequent earnings to the end of his base period. The provision is inoperative with the passage by Congress of unemployment compensation for the ex-servicemen.

VETERANS ORGANIZATIONS—*Provision for Quarters—Chapter 341 Acts of Assembly, 1944.*

Provides that the State Director of the Division of Grounds and Buildings shall provide in state owned or leased space two contiguous rooms which shall be for the exclusive use of the state or departmental headquarters of all organizations composed entirely of war veterans. Such quarters are now provided by permission of the Governor in the State Capitol.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION—*For veterans not entituled to vocational training through the Veterans Ad-*

ministration—Section 1003j Code of Virginia (Michie).

The Division of Rehabilitation State Department of Education supplies vocational training for those veterans not entitled to such training through the Veterans Administration.

VOTING—*By members of armed forces through absentee ballots—Chapter 2, Extra Session, 1945.*

Provides that any member of the armed forces of the Unted States who is otherwise qualified to vote in Virginia may apply to the Secretary of the Commonwealth for an official war ballot and exercise his voting privileges by mail. Application may be made in behalf of such eligible person by any relative or personal friend.

Va

January 5, 1946

Jefferson Hotel
Richmond, Virginia

Gentlemen:

I shall appreciate your kindness in saving me a single room with bath for the night of Saturday, January 12.

I expect to be getting in in the late afternoon.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Va

January 8, 1946

Mr. Ralph P. Bridgman, President
Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

Dear Mr. Bridgman:

Many thanks for your note of December 28th.

As you are going to be away the week of the 14th, I will move my Norfolk trip to January 22,23, 24. Do your plans call for you to be at Hampton either of these days? I will be coming back later, but I would like to talk with you on this first short visit.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Dear Mr. Mitchell.

Though I shall be away all the week of Jan 14, you will be most welcome on the campus Thursday and Friday, Jan 17 and 18.

Final exams begin Jan 22, first semester.

I'm seeing Cooper and Miller Jan 2 or 3, and thereafter will write you fully. I surely want to see you some time soon.

Happy New Year

Heartily,

Ralph P. Bridgman

Hampton Va
12/28/45

Va

December 21, 1945

Mr. Ralph P. Bridgman, President
Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

Dear Mr. Bridgman:

My humblest apologies for answering five weeks late your most courteous letter of November 15. Unaccountably, I only came across it today in a file of items I thought I had attended to.

I have plans for getting to the Hampton Roads area for the period January 14-19. Of course I shall come to Hampton to learn.

It is particularly kind of you to ask me to stay at your home. I should be on the Norfolk side for most of the time, but if you would let me stay with you a night or two toward the end of the week, I would be most grateful.

If Thursday the 17th will be open for the student assembly, it would be a pleasure to talk with the students as you suggest.

I could come a week later, if that would be more convenient for you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

HAMPTON INSTITUTE
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

November 15, 1945

RECEIVED
NOV 18
Southern Regional Council
VETERANS SERVICES

Mr. George Mitchell, Director
Veterans Services
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

My colleague, Mr. George C. Cooper, Director of the Veterans Bureau of Hampton Institute, has spoken of the interest you expressed to him at Richmond a few days ago in visiting Hampton Institute. This is to let you know that we should be delighted to have you here as our guest whenever you can make it, and that I hope you will write me soon about possible dates.

I am particularly interested in talking with you about the further development of our services to veterans. It would also be of value, I believe, if you would tell another group of us something about your experiences with the CIO-PAC, especially about what you think this organization will be able to accomplish in the South during the next few years. And if your visit can be made on a Thursday we should also like to have you address the weekly student assembly which convenes every Thursday evening at 7:30 p.m.

In cordial anticipation,

Ralph P. Bridgman

Ralph P. Bridgman
President.

RPB:h

The Agrarian Committee

HILLIARD BERNSTEIN, *Secretary*
ROUTE No. 2
BEAVERDAM, VIRGINIA

Members:
RUTH B. HAWES
CLARKE T. ROBB
JULIA H. HILL
EUGENE MULLEN
SYLVIA EPSTEIN
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
RUTH HALLE
C. H. HAMLIN
KATHERINE PRITCHARD
CARRINGTON CALLOWAY
AND OTHERS

January 11, 1946

Dear Member;

Our Printing Fund Drive is off to a slow start. I hope that each member will feel responsible for the success of this effort and hurry in a contribution.

A full report to January 11, 1946 follows:

Amount to be raised	-		$100.00
Contrbutions to date ;			
H. Bernstein	-	$10.00	
C.H. Hamlin	-	$ 2.00	
E. Mullen	-	$ 5.00	
C.S. Adair	-	$ 1.00	
Total	-		$ 18.00
Still to be raised	-		$ 82.00

GET IN YOUR SHARE TODAY!

If you have made a contribution try to make another.

If there are no objections, March 1, 1946 will be the deadline for raising the fund. At that time we shall take what money we have and put out the best printed material we can afford.

Fraternally yours

Hilliard Bernstein

Hilliard Bernstein

The Agrarian Committee

HILLIARD BERNSTEIN, *Secretary*
ROUTE NO. 2
BEAVERDAM, VIRGINIA

Members:
RUTH B. HAWES
CLARKE T. ROBB
JULIA H. HILL
EUGENE MULLEN
SYLVIA EPSTEIN
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
RUTH HALLE
C. H. HAMLIN
KATHERINE PRITCHARD
CARRINGTON CALLOWAY
AND OTHERS

January 16, 1946

Dear Member;

C. H. Hamlin has declined the nomination for Provisional Chairman because of poor health. Please substitute the name of George S. Mitchell of Atlanta, Georgia as nominee for Provisional Chairman.

Fraternally yours
Hilliard Bernstein
Hilliard Bernstein

Va

January 18, 1946

Mr. Ralph P. Bridgeman, President
Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

Dear Dr. Bridgeman:

Many thanks for the note of January 7th.

I shall be arriving at Hampton on the morning of the 24th.

If you can find me quarters for that night, I will be grateful.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

HAMPTON INSTITUTE
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 7, 1946

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Service
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

President Bridgman has asked me to advise you that he will be on the campus January 23, 24 and 25, and will be delighted to see you on any of those days. He will be pleased to have you as guest at Presidents' House. Kindly let us know when you expect to arrive.

Yours very truly,

Nellie H. Hamm
Secretary to the President

h

Va

January 31, 1946

President and Mrs. Ralph P. Bridgman
Hampton Institute
Hampton Institute, Virginia

Dear Dr. and Mrs. Bridgman:

My most cordial thanks for the day and night at Hampton.

If I had described to you the minute hotel in which I spent the night before in Norfolk, you would have understood my special pleasure in the luxuries of your home.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Services

GSM:jm

Va

February 1, 1946

Mr. Paul Williams
3320 Gloucester Road
Richmond 22, Virginia

Dear Mr. Williams:

Here is the letter I promised to send you a copy of. It gives a good idea of what these men are doing.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Services

GSM:jm
Enclosure

The Agrarian Committee

HILLIARD BERNSTEIN, *Secretary*
ROUTE No. 2
BEAVERDAM, VIRGINIA

Members:
~~RUTH B. HAWES~~
CLARKE T. ROBB
~~JULIA H. HILL~~
EUGENE MULLEN
SYLVIA EPSTEIN
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
RUTH HALLE
C. H. HAMLIN
KATHERINE PRITCHARD
CARRINGTON CALLOWAY
AND OTHERS

Feb. 1

George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Ave., NE
Room 432
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell;

On your ballot for provisional offciers, substitute Eugene Mullen of Los Angeles, Calif. for Ruth B. Hawes, Richmond, Va. Miss Hawes has dclined the nomination.

Please get your ballot in soon.

Fraternally yours
Hilliard Bernstein
Hilliard Bernstein

Va

February 4, 1946

Mr. P. B. Young, Sr.
The Journal and Guide
721 East Olney Road
Norfolk, Virginia

Dear Mr. Young:

On a recent visit to Norfolk I had the pleasure of talking with one or two members of your staff in the interest of job training for veterans.

It has seemed to me that while the colleges and schools are doing a good job of drawing in for more education the upper groups among the veterans, few people are giving attention to the ambitions of the great mass of the veterans who left school early and cannot be drawn into formal education. Left alone, a great many of these boys will drift into blind alley jobs at low pay. They are entitled to assistance from the Veterans Administration in stepping up their earnings for a year or so while they learn a skilled or semi-skilled trade. I think the South will be further along if every boy who can will take advantage of this. I believe you will become as interested as I am in the possibilities of on-the-job training if you will have some of your people give you the latests information as to the progress of it in your territory.

Everywhere I have been I have found that Negro businessmen readily offer to do their part in training veterans. Of course there are not enough training opportunities in Negro businesses to go around, and it is therefore important for publicity on job training to stress general training openings rather than openings which are in any particular group of businesses.

Job training has its pitfalls, particularly in the matter of pay rates and quality of training, but I should like to see as many people as possible get into it. Thereafter, administrative improvements can be sought.

Sincerely,

GSM:w

George S. Mitchell

Va

February 4, 1946

The Honorable Virgil Goode
House of Delegates
State Capitol
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Virgil:

Many thanks for sending in to see me Mr. Sidney J. Phillips, who talked to me about the Booker T. Washington birthplace scheme.

I suggested that he get in touch with a number of people in the state who could help him .

My experience with the veterans points to the conclusion that the best thing we can all do about the Negro ones is to make technical training in institutions or on the job readily available to them. I am interested in this Booker T. Washington memorial plan becausesit promises to do much and in a good practical way. I think Mr. Phillips and the plan are to be congratulated on your interest in the matter.

I should suppose that a number of people in the state too conservatively minded to help some other Negro cause could willingly help on this one.

We miss you in Atlanta, though the Lord knows the place that needs you more is our own honorable Commonwealth.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Va

February 14, 1946

Mrs. Arnold Strauss
1002 Langley Road
Norfolk, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Strauss:

I have had a hard time fitting my next visit to Norfolk into the schedule. I will be there Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday - March 13, 14, 15, and 16. I should arrive by one o'clock Wednesday afternoon, and I will be leaving by Saturday afternoon.

Many thanks for your letter of February 1st. I am sorry that my trip comes after February, but I will be glad to do anything you might wish that would help what you are working at in Norfolk.

I would be most grateful if you would try to get me in at the Monticello or anywhere else for the nights of March 13, 14, and 15.

I saw the photographic display a couple of years back. It seems to me entirely useable. I drew a great lesson from it, but there was nothing in it to offend people with normal human sympathies.

As to speakers, I suggest Ken Barn[illegible], State Office Building, Third Floor, Richmond, Virginia. He is in charge of vocational education for the State Department of Education, and therefore has charge of job training. He is tolerant on race matters. He is an authority and makes a good speech. I believe he is a VPI graduate and is in the good tradition of honest Virginia administration. In my brief visit to Norfolk I found no one locally whom I would recommend to expound Negro veterans' problems, but you must have people, and I hope to meet them this time.

I look forward to conversation with you when I get to Norfolk.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

The Women's Council
For Interracial Cooperation
Norfolk, Va.

February 1, 1946

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I am writing to remind you of your promise a week ago in Durham to get in touch with us when you are next in this section and at the same time to make a specific request for help. Our group (of about 100 white and Negro women, organized last April) is now working on an ambitious plan of community education during "Brotherhood Month", as the Federal Council of Churches designates February. The plans include a showing of the Sinatra movie and perhaps "Americans All" or "The Springfield Plan", a showing of the photographic display "The Negro in American Life", and a speakers' bureau equipped to give very brief talks to whatever civic and church groups we can secure as audiences. These talks would be a part of the monthly meetings of the groups rather than special events. However it would be a very special pride to us if we could offer you to some group which happened to have a meeting during the days you
① were planning to be in Norfolk. I had in mind something, not more than ten or fifteen minutes, don't you think?, on the efforts just in the south toward interracial cooperation. This would have the added value of paving the way a bit for the new Committee for Virginia. Or if you thought better of it a talk on your special field, the veteran.

Can you tell me too if the photographic display
② which the SRC brought to Atlanta in 1944 was perfectly acceptable? One has to be so careful with this material one has never seen. And could you make any suggestions
③ about possible speakers from Richmond or Hampton or this area for use either in our February campaign or later?

One of our members went to the Institute on the Returning Veteran in Richmond last fall and, very much impressed by your speech, recommended that we try to get you to speak to our group, but I don't want to bombard you with too many requests at one time.

I do hope I shall hear from you that my suggestion is agreeable and that we can locate an audience to coincide
④. with your trip. Let me know if I can be of any help in making a reservation. The hotels here are still crowded.

Sincerely,
Marjory S. Strauss

Mrs. Arnold Strauss
1002 Langley Rd.
Norfolk. Va.

Va

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION
RICHMOND

X

February 27, 1946

TRV

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 14th. I am enclosing the only mimeographed material that we have on veterans' training, up to this time.

Sincerely yours

Dowell J. Howard

Dowell J. Howard, Supervisor
Agricultural Education

H:K

Enc.

material in Va. files.

Va

March 7, 1946

Mr. Paul Williams
3320 Gloucester Road
Richmond 22, Virginia

Dear Mr. Williams:

Here is another weekly report from Mr. Harry L. Wright, stationed in Mississippi on the veterans program of the Council.

As with the earlier one I sent you, this material is in confidence, but it gives so clear an idea of the difficulties and possibilities that I would like you to have the opportunity to read it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Va

End of Feb. 1946
Norfolk

VETERANS INFORMATION AND SERVICE CENTER
222 Monticello Avenue
Norfolk, Virginia

STATISTICAL REPORT FOR FEBRUARY, 1946
(Based on 21 days of operation)

			Daily Average
I. Individuals Served:			
A. Individuals who came to Center		5761	274
B. Handled entirely at Reception Desk	3396		
C. Referred from Desk to Staff	2338		
D. Individuals served by Phone		1069	51
Total Individuals Served		6830	325
II. Counseling services given within Center exclusive of Reception Desk:			
A. Center Staff (3 full time, 1 part time)		1044	
B. American Red Cross (1 full time)		122	
C. State War Claims Service (1 full time)		307	
D. Veterans Administration (1 full time)		628	
E. U.S. Employment Service (2 full time)		565	
Total Counseling Given		2666	127
III. Referrals from Center:			
A. Referrals from Center		262	
B. Agencies to which referrals were made		21	
IV. New Individuals:			
A. New Individuals registered in February		1364	

CUMULATIVE REPORT

STATISTICS OF OPERATION FROM OPENING OF CENTER ON
MARCH 14, 1945, THRU FEBRUARY 28, 1946:
(Based on 264½ days of operation)

I. Total number of individuals served	40,835	154
II. Total counseling services	20,055	74
III. Total Referrals from Center	3,228	
Total number of agencies to which referrals were made	95	
IV. Total number of different individuals registered	10,157	

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VETERANS INFORMATION AND SERVICE CENTER
222 Monticello Avenue
Norfolk, Virginia

February, 1946

I. REPORT OF CONTACTS MADE IN THE INTEREST OF VETERANS:

	Interviews	Phone Calls
A. Center Staff - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	110	360
B. American Red Cross - - - - - - - - - - - - -	14	18
C. Attorney General's Office - - - - - - -	2	7
D. Veterans Administration- - - - - - - - - -	141	63
E. U. S. Employment Service - - - - - - - - -	57	105

II. REPORT ON GROUP CONTACTS:

Mr. Usher - WTAR Veterans Program February 25; Meeting at Portsmouth School Supt's. office February 26; Meeting of Educational Advisory Committee of Norfolk Veterans Information and Service Center; Visited Portsmouth Veterans Service Center, February 26.

Mr. Garraux - Went to Stockley Refrigation Service in behalf of three veterans.

Mr. Moore - Spoke on WTAR Radio Program February [illegible], 1946.

VETERANS INFORMATION AND SERVICE CENTER
222 Monticello Avenue
Norfolk, Virginia

Referrals made to agencies outside the Center during February 1946, and also all referrals since the opening of the Center.

	3/14/45 thru Feb. 28, 1946	Feb.	Total
American Bar Ass'n.	27	-	27
American Legion	11	-	11
American Red Cross, Chapter House	176	-	176
American Red Cross, Other Chapters	4	1	5
Anti-tuberculosis League	2	-	2
Apprentice Training	96	-	96
Army & Navy Appeals Board	2	-	2
Association of Commerce, Norfolk	4	-	4
Better Business Bureau	3	-	3
Board of Education, Norfolk	14	1	15
Booker T. Washington	0	9	9
Maury High School	0	0	0
Board of Education, Norfolk County	1	-	1
British Consulate	1	-	1
Child and Family Service	25	3	28
City Health Clinic, Norfolk	7	-	7
Civil Service Commission	145	-	145
Collector of Internal Revenue	18	-	18
County Farm Agent, Norfolk County	20	-	20
Disabled American Veterans	3	-	3
Farm Security Administration	1	-	1
Hampton Institute	15	-	15
Hampton Roads Medical Center	2	-	2
Housing:			
Central Rental Office	501	127	628
Federal Public Housing	23	11	34
Housing Information Center	73	15	88
Junior Chamber of Commerce	1	-	1
Kings Daughters	9	-	9
Marine Hospital	11	-	11
Maritime Enrollment Office	19	-	19
Mental Hygiene Institute	10	-	10
Norwegian Consulate	1	-	1
Norfolk Hosp. Ass'n.	14	-	14
Norfolk Museum of Fine Arts	4	-	4
Norfolk City Department of Health	7	-	7
Norfolk Co. Dept. of Public Welfare	9	-	9
Norfolk Navy Yard:			
Veterans Rights Office	17	-	17
Norfolk Consultation Service	64	24	88
Norfolk-Portsmouth Bar Ass'n.	9	-	9
Norfolk Real Estate Board	1	-	1
Office of Price Administration:			
Ration Board, Norfolk	59	1	60
Rent Control, Norfolk	16	-	16
Railroad Retirement Board	10	-	10
Reconstruction Finance Corp.	1	-	1
Recreation Bureau	3	-	3

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	3/14/45 thru Feb. 28, 1946	Feb.	Total
Retail Merchants Ass'n.	1	-	1
Selective Service System	105	3	108
Smaller War Plants Corp.	122	3	125
Social Security Board	8	2	10
Social Service Bureau, Norfolk	30	-	30
Social Service Bureau, Portsmouth	2	-	2
Travelers Aid-USO	94	4	98
Unemployment Compensation Commission	20	15	35
United Seamen's Service	8	-	8
Union Mission	1	-	1
U.S.Army:			
Army Supply Base	57	1	58
Army Bases, Other	15	-	15
Army Recruiting Office	1	-	1
Finance Office, Ft. Monroe	1	-	1
U. S. Coast Guard	7	-	7
U. S. Employment Advisors	25	-	25
U. S. Marien Corps: Rehabilitation Officer	6	-	6
U. S. Navy:			
Civil Readjustment Office-5th Naval Dist.	31	-	31
Civil Readjustment Office-Portsmouth	1	-	1
Navy Hospital, NOB	8	-	8
Navy Hospital, Portsmouth	4	-	4
Naval Legal Office-NOB	6	-	6
U. S. Employment Service-Main Office	132	7	139
Veneral Disease Clinic	8	-	8
Veterans Administration - Kecoughtan	129	1	130
Veterans Administration - Sub.Regional Office	157	20	177
Veterans Administration - Other	33	-	33
Veterans of Foreign Wars	22	1	23
Vocational & Industrail Rehab. Dept. of Va.	11	2	13
War Labor Board	238	-	238
War Production Board	16	-	16
War Shipping Administration	48	-	48
William & Mary-VPI in Norfolk	52	13	65
Veterans Guidance Center	17	-	17
Y.M.C.A.- Central	10	-	10
Y.M.C.A.- Navy	10	-	10
Y.M.C.A.-Hunton	2	-	2
Y.W.C.A.-Central	8	-	8
Y.W.C.A.-Phyllis Wheatley	1	-	1
	2938	262	3198
Agencies no longer in existence:			
ODT	12	-	12
OPA Ration Boards Norfolk Co. & Princess Anne Co.	15	-	15
Agencies combined into the Child and Family Service:			
Childrens Bureau of Norfolk	4	-	4
Colored United Charities	4	-	4
Family Welfare Ass'n.	13	-	13
Agencies dropped:			
Richmond Consultation Service	3	-	3
State Health Department	1	-	1

Va

March 11, 1946

Mr. Ernest B. Pugh
Virginia CIO Regional Director
410 Law Building
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Mike:

I am slow in answering your letter of February 21 about Mr. Sulik because it took us a while to decipher the item.

I have written Mr. Sulik as follows:

"I am satisfied that if you have a meritorious claim, the Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture will examine it thoroughly. If you have not already corresponded directly with the Department of Agriculture on the matter, you should do so.

"Further, were I in your shoes, I would attempt to interest my Congressman in the matter at issue. If you live in Yorktown, I believe your Congressman is Mr. Schuyler Otis Bland, whose home is at Newport News, Virginia, and you can reach him by mail as the Honorable Schuyler Otis Bland, Member of Congress, Washington, D. C. If you live in another Congressional District than Mr. Bland's, you can of course find the name of your Congressman and get in touch with him. My experience has been that complicated problems such as yours are often best unraveled with the help of a member of Congress."

I have a doubt that he has got a valid claim. You saw that he wants the woodworkers in his neighborhood organized, I suppose.

We miss Richmond and we miss the Pughs. You will find me hanging around your office some day before long.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

March 11, 1946

Mr. Richard Sulik
Technical Forestry Expert
P. O. Box 642
Yorktown, Virginia

Dear Mr. Sulik:

My good friend, Mr. Ernest B. Pugh, in Richmond, Virginia, sent on to me your letter to him of February 10th, asking me to assist you in any way that I could.

I no longer work for the Department of Agriculture, but I am satisfied that if you have a meritorious claim, the Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture will examine it thoroughly. If you have not already corresponded directly with the Department of Agriculture on the matter, you should do so.

Further, were I in your shoes, I would attempt to interest my Congressman in the matter at issue. If you live in Yorktown, I believe your Congressman is Mr. Schuyler Otis Bland, whose home is at Newport News, Virginia, and you can reach him by mail as the Honorable Schuyler Otis Bland, Member of Congress, Washington, D. C. If you live in another Congressional Distrct than Mr. Bland's, you can of course find the name of your Congressman and get in touch with him. My experience has been that complicated problems such as yours are often best unraveled with the help of a member of Congress.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Richard Sulik

Born in Germany of Polish parents. Studied forestry and game management for ten years in Europe and America. Worked for a year in forestry service in Brazil.

Came to U.S. in 1928 with family, took out first citizenship papers, lived in New York with sister. Applied for government job as forester and was told would have to wait five years to have first citizenship papers before he could take a Civil Service examination.

While waiting, bought a farm in New Jersey to raise chickens and game birds. Lost farm and all invested money during depression. Also lost citisenship papers in Philadelphia in some way which is not made clear. Moved to Greensboro, N. C., and received first citizenship papers in 1937.

As I understand it, he was hired in 1935 by Chief Forester Charles Flory in High Point, N. C., as a special trainer and supervisor, on President Roosevelt's expanded forestry program. Because he was not yet a citizen, he was rated as a senior foreman and received the salary of a senior foreman. But he was promised by Mr. Flory that as soon as he became a citizen, he would receive his supervisor's salary retroactive to the time when he was first hired. He was also promised that he would have a permanent job as special trainer and supervisor when he became a citizen. After he received his citizenship papers, he applied for a Civil Service Examination and was informed by Civil Service Commission that his supervisors had reported that he was only a WPA worker and lacked experience, although he had been doing special training and demonstration work for two years.

It is quite hard to figure out just what Sulik is driving at because his English is extraordinary. He sent his story to the News Leader and has appealed to Phillip Murray for help. He says he was specially "immigrated" to this country as a civil "Technical Forester Expert and Master of Game." He has a son in the Service as Chief Radio Officer. It is hard to tell whether his grievance is a real or imaginary one.

AW

Congress of Industrial Organizations

ERNEST B. PUGH
Regional Director

REPRESENTATIVES
T. D. duCUENNOIS
Richmond
LLOYD P. VAUGHAN
(In the Army)

CIO

Virginia Regional Office
410 LAW BUILDING
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

TELEPHONE
Dial 3-4770

Assigned to
Paper Workers—CIO
Thomas R. Linn
Robert W. Turner

February 21, 1946

Mr. Geo. S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear George:

See enclosed letter and attachments (which please return to me when they shall have served your purpose) which are self-explanatory, or are they?

Recalling your former connection with the Department of Agriculture it occured to me you might be able to put the finger on the proper person or persons to look into this matter if it seems meritorious to you.

Then, too, your present job of service to a minority group might give you license to get into this picture yourself. Right?

Anyway let me have your reaction to the problem posed by this unfortunate chap.

I am telling Wray Alt about it too with the suggestion he go see Mr. Sulik.

With best wishes to you and family, I am

Fraternally yours,

Ernest B. Pugh
Ernest B. Pugh
Va CIO Regional Director

EBP:GP
uopwa-mal

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

RICHMOND

March 11, 1946

G

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 7th. On February 27th I sent you a copy of the only material that we have on veterans' training. In case this has not been received, I am sending another copy.

Sincerely yours

Dowell J. Howard

Dowell J. Howard, Supervisor
Agricultural Education

H:K

Enc.

THE VETERAN TRAINING PROGRAM

in

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

Approving the Training Agency and Enrolling Veteran

Developing Training Program and Providing Instruction

Sample Training Programs

I. Determining and Approving the Training Agency

Accessible agencies for on-the-job training in agriculture are farms which have facilities to provide the type of training desired by the veteran. In many cases, business allied to agriculture will be desirable training agencies. These are such as ; dairies, nurseries, orchard crops, florists, etc.

It is the responsibility of the State Department of Education to approve the training agency and this will be done after the training program has been developed and attached to the application and the entire program recommended for approval by the teacher of Vocational Agriculture and his advisory council. The owner or operator of the agency approved for training should agree to the carrying out of the training plan for the veteran concerned and allow sufficient freedom of the veteran for him to receive a minimum of 200 hours per year organized instruction.

In the event that a desirable training agency is not available in the immediate community, the veteran should be advised to take training with the nearest available agency.

II. Enrolling the Veteran

A. Disabled Veteran (P. L. No. 16)

Disabled veterans must first secure an appointment with the nearest guiding center and upon confirmation of appointment visit such centers for advice. Personal information about the veteran is then sent by the chief of the guiding center to the Regional Office of the Veteran's Administration The Regional Office of the Veteran's Administration will transmit the personal information together with approval for training to D. J. Howard, State Supervisor Agricultural Education, Richmond, who will forward such advice to the appropriate teacher of Vocational Agriculture and notify the district supervisor.

Upon receipt of this information the teacher of agriculture will work out with the veteran a tentative training program according to the outline provided and send it to the district supervisor to be revised and forwarded to the regional office of the Veteran's Administration for approval. Upon examination of the training program and inspection of the farm where the veteran proposes to take training, the Veteran's Administration notifies the veteran and the Vocational Agriculture Department the training program is approved and the veteran is ready to begin training. The teacher of vocational agriculture sends V.A. card (Form 1906) to the Regional Office of the Veteran's Administration giving the date the veteran entered training; at the same time notifying the State Supervisor of Agricultural Education. A representative of the Veteran's Administration will visit the vocational agriculture teacher and explain the use of the report form.

B. The Non-Disabled Veteran (P.L. 346)

If the veteran who is not wounded received training from a teacher of vocational agriculture he must have Form 1953 which is a Veteran's Administration certificate of eligibility. If the veteran does not have this form, he should fill in Form 1950, which is the application for the certificate of eligibility and send it to the Regional Veteran's Administration Office, Roanoke, Virginia. The Veteran's Administration will fill out Form 1953, the certificate of eligibility, and return it to the veteran. After application for certificate of eligibility has been made the teacher of agriculture, the veteran, and the farmer concerned should sit down and develop the veteran's training program based on his actual farm training situation. This training program may be developed before Form 1953 is returned from the Veteran's Administration. When the veteran has received his Form 1953 indicating his eligibility for training he takes it to the teacher of vocational agriculture, who signs the certificate and dates it the day training started. The teacher of agriculture then forwards the certificate to the Veteran's Administration. The veteran's subsistence allowance will be retroactive to the date the certificate of eligibility was signed by the teacher of vocational agriculture. The Veteran's Administration will notify the supervisor of agricultural education of the date the veteran begins training.

The district supervisor will assist the teacher of vocational agriculture wherever possible in developing the individual training programs for the veterans and make arrangements for the veteran to begin training. It is not necessary for the Veteran's Administration to approve the training program, but an informational copy is forwarded to the Regional Office of the Veteran's Administration, Roanoke.

III. Establishing the Veteran's Objective

A. Disabled Veteran (P. L. No. 16)

In the case of the disabled veteran receiving training under Public Law 16, the training objective is determined at the time the veteran visits the guidance center.

A representative of the Veteran's Administration will assist the teachers of agriculture in developing the training program.

In the event that it is not possible for the representatives of the Veteran's Administration to visit the teacher of agriculture, the teacher of agriculture should develop a training program and submit it to the Veteran's Administration for approval. If it becomes necessary to change the veteran's training objectives, he must take the following steps:

(a) Request the ~~Richmond~~ Regional Office of the Veteran's Administration to make the change in his program. The veteran may qualify as a trainee under either of the following plans:

  (1) Already owner of a farm or in the process of becoming owner.

  (2) Live on farm.

  (3) Be readily accessible to a farmer who, under agreement, provides adequate opportunities to participate in and carry out a well rounded training program.

IV. Setting Up the Veteran's Training Program

A. A training program planned in advance to provide those work experiences necessary to develop proficiency in the field of training selected must be developed by the teachers of agriculture, the veteran and the farmer or other person giving the on-the-job training. In the case of disabled veterans the training program must be approved by the Veteran's Administration.

V. Preparing the Teacher Calendar

A. In order that a definite program might be developed in a systematic and seasonable manner, the teacher of agriculture should develop a teaching calendar to serve as a guide throughout the 12-months period of training. Two copies of the teacher's calendar should be sent to the supervisor of agricultural education, one copy to the farmer giving on-the-job supervision in case of veteran's training on other than own farm.

VI. Providing Instructions

The type of instruction to be given is very similar to that given to all-day boys except that more intensive on-the-job training and more intensive supervision would be provided. Class room instruction, based on the individual problems and on the type of farming program developed, should be provided to each veteran receiving training. It is necessary to provide an average of four hours per week or a minimum of 200 hours of instruction per year in addition to the on-the-job training. This instruction may be given in the following cases:

1. Special classes for veterans
2. Farm machinery repair classes
3. School community cannery classes
4. Other special classes where the subject matter covered would be of value to the veteran in training.

Specialists in other agencies should be utilized wherever possible when they contribute effectively to the training program.

VII. Giving Instructional Supervision

The veterans should be visited by the teachers of agriculture in order to make certain that the outlined plan is being carried out on the farm. The Farm-Home Program is the guiding factor and the teacher of agriculture should make many visits to assure the efficiency in the operation of the farm and conducting the training program.

VIII. Evaluating the Veteran's Training Program

A. In order to insure efficiency and when the veteran has trained, it will be necessary to develop a program of evaluation.

If the veteran fails to carry out the program as planned, and in the opinion of the teacher of vocational agriculture he no longer justifies the approving subsistence pay, the matter should be discussed with the district supervisor and local advisory council, and recommendations made to the Veteran's Administration approving the training agency.

Training Program for

Clyde J. Huffman, Lebanon, Virginia

I. The General Situation.

Mr. Clyde J. Huffman, a veteran, 23 years old and married, lives in a cottage on his brother-in-law's farm of 120 acres. Conditions are not favorable for conducting a training program on his father's farm but Mr. Garnett W. Kiser, the brother-in-law, is willing to make provisions for him on his farm. While Clyde might secure more complete training on a large, modern farm in the community, he is not interested in such a location but prefers to work out a program with Mr. Kiser, who is not able to operate his farm himself because of the condition of his health. The farm has been rented by fields for several years and the arrangement has not been satisfactory. Mr. Kiser's chief source of income is from two trucks which he operates to haul coal. If the one year training program proved satisfactory, it is likely that Clyde could establish himself on his brother-in-law's farm on a permanent basis, either as a partner or renter.

II. The farming situation.

Size: Approximately 50 to 120 acres in Mr. Kiser's farm are under cultivation. The remainder is in steep hillsides and timber. The plan under consideration would involve the cultivated land. A map showing exact layout of fields and acreages is not available. An aerial map was used to make the accompanying copy.

Condition of land. The soil, probably Hagerstown or Frederick loam is of good quality and capable of further improvement. Corn yields are estimated at 50 bushels per acre and hay at 2 tons.

Buildings. All the buildings on the farm, with the possible exception of a corn crib, are in need of repair. The dwelling house is in especially poor condition and the barn should be stripped on the outside and remodeled on the inside. A poultry house, hog house, machine shed, and housing for turkeys are greatly needed.

Equipment. There is a small amount of food equipment on hand, including a double spike tooth barrow, a disk harrow, a single smoothing harrow, one-horse corn planter, and two plows. Additional equipment needed will be determined by the farming practices followed.

Supplementary information. Mr. Kiser has had four years of vocational agriculture in the high school and is familiar with many improved practices in farming. Poor health and the labor shortage account in part for the present unfavorable condition of the farm.

Memorandum of Agreement between Clyde J. Huffman, veteran, and Garnett W. Kiser, farm owner, both of Lebanon, Virginia

This agreement is entered upon between Garnett W. Kiser, farm owner, and Clyde J. Huffman, veteran receiving on-the-job training under the provisions of Public Law 16, according to the following terms:

1. The training program to be conducted on the farm of Garnett W. Kiser shall include chiefly the enterprises listed below, with such minor changes as circumstances may indicate as being desirable:

	1st. year	2nd year
Corn, hybrid, for seed	5A.	5A.
Corn for grain (to feed stock and poultry)	8A.	10A.
Oats or other small grains	13A.	13A.
Hay Crops	10A.	10A.
Pasture	15A.	15A.
Tobacco	1.2A	1.2A.
Irish potatoes	¼A.	¼A.
Home garden	½A.	½A.
Livestock		
Pigs for pork	3	4
Breeding gilt	1	
Sows and 2 litters		1 (sell extra pigs)
Turkeys	100 (start 100 poults)	200 (start 200 poults)
Dairy cows	2	2
Laying hens	25 (cull present flock)	25 (pullets for layers)
Baby Chicks	50	50
Special Activities		
Workstock, care and management	3 head	3 head
Farm forestry		
Soil Conservation		
Farm records		

2. The program shall extend over a period of one year, beginning on or before January 1, 1946.

3. The farm owner, Garnett W. Kiser, agrees to furnish the necessary land which includes approximately 50 acres or all of the tillable land on his farm of 120 acres, and materials for the necessary permanent buildings, including a small poultry house, a brooder house, a farrowing pen, and facilities for the handling of turkeys; also for making needed repairs to the barn. The veteran, Clyde Huffman, agrees to aid in the construction and repairs and to pay one-half the cost of hired labor.

4. It is further agreed that the farm owner and veteran will share equally in all other costs of production and marketing, including such items as feed, seed, fertilizer, containers, supplies, and transportation to market and that they will also share equally in the returns or profits from the enterprises after paying expenses.

5. The farm owner agrees that none of the tillable land of the farm shall be rented to any person other than the veteran for the period of this agreement and that he will give the veteran the option of entering upon a permanent partnership plan for the operation of the farm after the training program is completed.

6. The teacher of vocational agriculture in the Lebanon High School, W. E. Kirk, or his successor is hereby accepted as the director of the veterans' training program, subject to the general direction and approval of the Veterans Administration.

7. It is further agreed that the veteran shall follow approved farming practices for the region as set up in the plans worked out with the director and that the farm owner will assist the veteran as far as possible in an advisory capacity. The training program attached to this agreement shall be the accepted outline of training activities.

8. Both the farm owner and the veteran understand that this is an intensive one-the-job training program, and that in order to adequately train as a farmer, the veteran must participate in all phases of farm operation in on-the-job training; and that in addition to participating in all phases of farm operation in on-the-job training the veteran must attend a minimum of 200 hours or an average of four hours a week of organized instruction at such time and place as the agriculture teacher may designate.

9. This agreement can be terminated before the expiration of the one year period only by mutual consent of the farm owner, the veteran, and a representative of the Veterans Administration.

Date ____________________19___

____
Garnett W. Kiser, farm owner

____
Clyde W. Huffman, veteran

____
Representative, Veterans Administration

Training Program of Clyde J. Huffman
to be
Conducted on the farm of Garnett W. Kiser, owner

Objective: Farm Manager or operator

First Year

General problems:

1. Mapping the farm, laying out fields, determining acreages.
2. Planning rotation for crops.
3. Planning the location of necessary buildings.
4. Planning buildings, or securing standard plans.
5. Keeping records and cost accounts of enterprises.
6. Insuring farm buildings.
7. Prevention of soil erosion - cover crops, contour tillage, and the like.

Housing and equipment:

8. Planning repairs to the barn.
9. Constructing needed buildings and equipment.
10. Estimating farm equipment needs.
11. Procuring equipment.
12. Housing and using equipment for baby chicks.
13. Housing and using equipment for sow and pigs.
14. Housing and using equipment for turkeys.
15. Housing and using equipment for dairy cows.
16. Housing and using equipment for workstock.

Feeding and management:

17. Selecting economic rations.
18. Calculating rations for hens, cows, horses, hogs, turkeys.
19. Feeding and managing the laying flock.
20. Culling hens and pullets.
21. Feeding and managing work stock.
22. Brooding chicks.
23. Brooding turkey poults.
24. Feeding and managing turkeys.
25. Feeding growing pigs.
26. Fattening pigs.
27. Maintaining sanitary conditions on the farm.
28. Controlling diseases.
29. Controlling parasites.
30. Marketing livestock and livestock products.

Crop production and pasture management:

31. Plowing.
32. Fitting land for planting

33. Procuring seed and plants
34. Planting.
35. Cultivating.
36. Procuring fertilizer.
37. Fertilizing.
38. Controlling insect pests.
39. Controlling diseases.
40. Harvesting, storing, canning farm crops and garden crops.
41. Marketin tobacco, corn, and other products.
42. Selecting and storing seed (corn).
43. Fertilizing pasture.
44. Liming pasture:
45. Managing pasture.

NOTE: In cases where the veteran is the farm proprietor the same type training program would be developed. The major difference would occur in making the agreement to suit the specific situation.

The following training program for Greendale Farms would be used as a guide in those cases where the veteran is taking his training on some other person's farm on which he has no managerial responsibility.

Training Facilities for Veterans

offered by

Greendale Farm, Box 1911, Roanoke, Va.

Greendale Farm is located about 5 miles north of Roanoke. The farm consists of 450 acres and in addition has two other acreages of 400 and 275 utilized primarily for grazing where young stock and dry cows are kept. The herd consists of 75 or 100 Holsteins, with an average production of 10,000 pounds per cow per year. About 125 calves and heifers are also on hand at the present time.

Training Facilities. Modern equipment including a milking machine is used on the Greendale Farm. The entire farm is mechanized as far as it is possible to secure equipment. There are three silos, one of which is 20x42 feet in size and two of which are 13x16 feet. Milk is sold wholesale to the Clover Creamery in Roanoke. As far as possible the feed consumed by the herd is produced on the farm. Ingredients of feed are ground and the practice of home mixing is followed.

Management. The full-time manager, T. J. Andrews, has an assistant manager and a secretary-bookkeeper. This staff also manages the Roanoke Orchard Company which is operated as an apple producing unit. In normal times six workmen are employed in the dairy enterprise.

Instruction. The managerial staff is available to assist in the instruction of veterans enrolled in on-the-job training programs. The manager has a clear understanding of the nature and purposes of this training program and cooperate fully according to the plans of the Veterans Administration and the State Department of Vocational Education.

Training Objectives. Greendale Farm is recommended for approval as an institution that can give satisfactory training to veterans who wish to become Dairy Farmers (3.04); the production of milk for wholesome distribution and the sale of young stock being the chief products. As many as two or three trainees may be given instruction at one time. Veterans completing the training program should be qualified for ownership or partnership and for position as manager of a modern dairy farm. It is estimated that the training period should be not less than two years or more than three.

Memorandum of Agreement between
Greendale Farm, Roanoke, Virginia
and ________________________ veteran receiving
training under the provisions of P. L. 346

This agreement was entered upon between T. J. Andrews, manager, representing the Greendale Farm and ______________________, veteran receiving training under the provisions of Public Law 346 according to the following terms:

1. The training program will be conducted on the farm operating as Greendale Farm, located about five miles north of Roanoke. Two additional tracts of land operated under the farm management may also be used. The program should be set up on a yearly basis with the understanding that it may be continued for a second or third year or for such additional time as may be required to complete the training, provided the work of the veteran is satisfactory.

2. The training program will begin on or about ______________, 1946, or as soon thereafter as the necessary arrangements can be made.

3. The program will be under the general supervision of the local teacher of vocational agriculture in the Salem High School, representing the State Board of Vocational Education.

4. The management of Greendale Farm will make available for instructional purposes, the facilities under its management and will provide transportation to outlying farms in case of necessity. It will also permit the veteran in training to meet the requirements of the Veterans Administration for related instruction up to a minimum of 200 hours per calendar year or an average of 4 hours per week.

5. The management of Greendale Farm would rotate the on-the-job training, so the veteran will be afforded the opportunity to participate in all phases of training, thereby providing a balanced training program.

6. The wages paid by the Greendale Farm to veteran in training will be in accordance with current rates.

7. This agreement may be terminated only when the work of the veteran is appraised by the management of Greendale Farm and the teacher of agriculture as being unsatisfactory.

Date ______________________

____
Manager, Greendale Farm

____
Teacher of Vocational Agriculture

____
Veteran

Dairyman II Dairy Farmer 3-04.10

General Problems

1. Selecting farm for dairying
2. Getting started in dairying
*3. Keeping records and accounts
*4. Marketing dairy products

Selecting and Judging

5. Selecting the breed
*6. Selecting females for the herd
*7. Selecting the herd sire
*8. Exhibiting and judging dairy cattle

Housing and Equipment

9. Providing dairy farm buildings
*10. Selecting and using dairy equipment

Feeding and Management

11. Selecting economic rations
12. Calculating balanced rations
*13. Mixing dairy rations
*14. Producing and utilizing home grown feeds
*15. Feeding and managing cows in production
*16. Feeding and managing cows at calving time
*17. Feeding and managing the herd sire
*18. Feeding and caring for the calf

Improving the Dairy Herd

19. Selection as a method of improvement
*20. Breeding practices
21. Testing for butter fat

Preventing and Controlling Diseases and Parasites

*22. Tuberculosis
*23. Bang's disease or infectious abortion
24. Milk fever
25. Mastitis
26. Parasites
27. Other ailments and diseases

m Producing clean milk

*28. Keeping cows clean
*29. Milking practices
*30. Straining milk
*31. Cooling and storing milk
*32. Washing and sterilizing utensils

*The manager of Greendale Farm will instruct and supervise on-the-job training in these activities.

Va

March 18, 1946

Mr. Richard Sulik
Box 642
Yorktown, Virginia

Dear Mr. Sulik:

Thank you for your letter of March 15th.

If you don't get any help from writing to Mr. Bland - and I should think that Mr. Bland would try faithfully to help you - you have access to the U. S. Court of Claims, Washington, D. C.

Perhaps you have already written them. I don't know what their procedures are, or whether you would have to have a lawyer to push your case before the Court of Claims. I doubt if you would have to have a lawyer.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Yorktown, Va.
March 15 - 1946

Dear Mr. Mitchell!

I thank you very much for your letter from March 11-46. To your advise, I did writ to my Va. Congressman Hon. Schuyler Otis Bland today an letter, short but clar of the hole case and are nusy to see witsh effect it has. In the experiences of 9 years now writing in my case, I have a big mape full of letters, and lost all hope of justice in the United States by her Officials.

If an agreement is not good, or can be brocken, to ruin an man and his family, who has delievert an extra outstanding valuable service wich effects every citizen in the future in the United States, made whit Top or Chief Federal Officials is not to believe but is an fact in my case.

Only while I am born and trained in Germany have to suffer for this all wat Hitler + Co has done, while I focht in many ways this War on Amerikas side. Also did give my only two boys still in service both are Officiers in the Air Corps and one at the Sea. I have done more than many partisan citizen has done to this his own country! I have writen years back and again and again to N.C. Congressman, Senators, Soil Cons. Direktors, to the Civil Service, Commererce Dept., Agriculture Secretary, to special Agricult. Congressman, to Mr. Ramspeck at Ga incl Civil Service

to Governer Hey N.C. to President Roosefeld to President Trueman, but get not trough whit it to her personal knowlegdge only Secretarys transfer my letters to refusing S.C.S. Officials. Now I do not know, is gustice or right or is it all dead in the United States. Wat can I do?
We have over seven Million german here in the States, and very fiu have done more good to this country than I, but have to suffer as single persoe in the South more as any person I know from germany immigrated.
By this are I am an special selected and wished immigrand from the year 1928 as skilled forester. Stronge thinks happen here, I did not believe if I hat it not experaunced!

Please tell me wat can your fine Council doo abaut my case. There is no known way an poor man can go to Court whit no money or Lawyer to fight for gustice, right, and the payment of his well done service or work to make a liven in this country? I am holded back from my professional work now for 9 years, wich is an loos over $50.000 damage done to me by the S.C.S.
I loost all my capital in Germany to Hitler. gov. while I toock out an U.S. citizenpaper +s here I work two years and are not paid as agreet, so I have an very very hart liven and could in forest seince do so very much to this cutted down forest.
Like to hear from you again, and Thank you very very much!

Respectfully yours, Richard Sulik
Technical Forestry Expert Yorktown, Va. Box 642

Va

March 19, 1946

Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Ussher
Veterans Information Center
Monticello Avenue
Norfolk, Virginia

Dear the Usshers:

Many thanks for information, guidance, and sympathy the other day.

Here is a small stack of reprints from the Journal and Guide of the article. More to be had, if of any use.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Va

March 19, 1946

Mr. P. B. Young
The Journal and Guide
721 East Olney Road
Norfolk, Virginia

Dear Mr. Young:

I took the liberty of reprinting in this form the article from the Journal and Guide, February 9, that you carried.

I hope that is all right with the paper.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Va

March 19, 1946

Mr. Leslie Jones
Veterans Information and Service Center
Broad and Jefferson Streets
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Leslie:

Here are some reprints of a squid I did in the Journal and Guide.

Of course I cast it toward the colored, but said nothing about race. ANP means Associated Negro Press, if you do not already know.

If a stack of these will do any good in your headquarters, here is a small one. Should you need more, more to be had.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Vd

March 19, 1946

The Rev. Thomas C. Allen
Virginia Council of Churches, Inc.
144 East Main Street
Room 215
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Allen:

I dropped off the afternoon of March 13th for a few hours at Suffolk, Virginia.

In so short a time I couldn't learn much about the town. It does seem to me a rather disturbed place. You remember that they called out the State Guard a year ago. I found very little evidence of anything useful being done about the colored veterans and not much about the white ones. Several people I talked to expressed a degree of prejudice that seemed to me unusual for Virginia.

The Interracial Committee is inactive. Its chairman died some time back, and its vice-chairman has thus far pooh-poohed all suggestions that the Committee be reassembled.

I have just lately been at Columbia, Tennessee, and one of the tragic things there was the fact that only three or four months before the riot, a minister or two had tried hard to get an Interracial Committee going, but had met with no encouragement. Now they intend to start it in a big way.

Perhaps you could put Suffolk in your books as a place to get to and see whether the Committee can be revived and reorganized.

The supervising principal of the colored schools is an elderly man, Mr. Edward D. Howe, as you doubtless know. He is a member, and I believe an officer, of the derelict Interracial Committee and would like to see it going again. The principal of the school is Mr. J. J. Peele, Jr., quite able and judicial.

I found the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce quite interested in getting a Committee going, but he is an outsider recently come to the town and has accepted rebuffs on it.

The impression I got was that the town is relying on the State Guard to keep the peace, which is not a healthy reliance.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Va

March 19, 1946

Mrs. Arnold F. Strauss
1002 Langley Road
Norfolk, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Strauss:

You and your friends were kindness itself to me on my trip to Norfolk. I appreciate my confortable room at the Monticello, the evening with you and Dr. Strauss and your friends, and the luncheon meeting on Friday.

I think that veterans placement and training is now another part of the load that all of you have been carrying.

If we here can do anything to help in the Norfolk area, let us know.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:W

2 copies Feb New South
3 reprints Journal & Guide story

Mrs. Arnold F. Strauss

1002 Langley Road, Norfolk, Virginia

March 5, 1946

Dear Mrs. Mitchell,

This is just to say, in haste, that the executive committee of our interracial group is planning a luncheon meeting for next Friday the 15th at 1 P.M. at the YWCA, with the idea that you give us afterwards an informal picture of the negro veteran situation in the south. We are planning to invite some of the people connected with veterans' work in addition.

I haven't called the Monticello Hotel again to try and get you a room with bath rather than the room without bath which they promised, but I shall. And unless I hear from you to the contrary, I shall expect you in Norfolk next Wednesday and to be our guest for lunch on Friday.

Sincerely
Marjory S. Stearn

Va

March 20, 1946

Mr. Luther P. Jackson
Professor of History
Virginia State College
Ettrick, Virginia

Dear Mr. Jackson:

I let some friends in Norfolk have my copy of the new booklet on Negro office holders in Virginia, and therefore I haven't got one. I want to keep one by me. May I contribute the enclosed dollar to publication cost, and ask you for the favor of a copy for myself?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

LUTHER P. JACKSON

VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE

PROFESSOR OF HISTORY

ETTRICK, VIRGINIA

Va

March 13, 1946

Mr. Luther P. Jackson
Professor of History
Virginia State College
Ettrick, Virginia

Dear Mr. Jackson:

I have just picked up your booklet on Negro office holders in Virginia.

Very many thanks indeed for sending it to me.

I shall read it with the greatest interest.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Va

March 26, 1946

Mr. Richard Sulik
P. O. Box 642
Yorktown, Virginia

Dear Mr. Sulik:

Thank you for your letter of March 21st with its enclosures. I have read them with interest and return them.

Every good with with unraveling your problem.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

P. S.
Please returne enclosdet
letters to me back.-
S.

Yorktown, Va.
March 21, - 1946

Mister
George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell;

Just received your nice letter for witch I thank you very very much! You tell me as the first person in the U. S. where I could bring my case to the Court whitout money and Lawyer. This question I asket the Labor Dept, the Soil Cons. Service, the Agriculture Department, the General Attorney hon. Biddle, several Lawyers, judges, N.C. + Va Representatives, Senators, News Papers and all did not tell me wat I could doo or where I hat to report to claime for justice.

I writ to Hon. Wallace, to Hon Anderson, to two last Presidents but received no clue if thy where informed + right of this case and get no right answer back wat thy sy or orderet witch I find funy at last!

It is not only my case mißtreated, the hole technical forest praxis is unsaund praxied here now from persons who came politically in high jobs of the Federal goverment who lak the real saund way, understanding as no professional skilled persons bring this country by her management in an catastrove of lumber shortage for industry + employment. Selfishness, and many other items rule over the wellfahre of all citizen in the future, only to have a smal group of man an easy

Rockingchair gob whit sure high salary by little, to little work done in forest improvements pp. I could say more in this case, also I hat only good skill, but not 500$ to pay for an gob position, as I was informed an other unskilled man (: forester) has received supervising over me. In this way we can help persons to good gob but can whit this kind of man receive no sound forestmanagament. — Now to Hon. Schuyler Bland, he writ me and enclonde his letter for you to read for yourself & please retourn it to me for acta in my case! Also I will enclonde you an other letter I hat written to an political man in Greensboro N.C. to print my articel in the Greensboro, N.C. News paper retourned to me today after 30 days past by his son. Mr. Van Noppen writ nice but not says where to go or act to get succes in my case, but he is sympatic to my case too.

Do you think it woult favorable for me, when I enter the International Woodworkers of America so thy can help me in my case to fight for right & justice?

Mr. Alt as District Representative will visit me in the next days to hear personaly the case & expect him now every day! Mr. Pinch has Mr. Alt informet to visit me two weeks ago!

I have no private interrece more by 60 years old for an short temporaly employment thy only want to give now to me till War end's. I can not understand to find so mouch counter influence in the government to make them clear to wish danger of lumbershortage thy are driffting in short furture produced von selfishniss, buisness extra, everybody will have but not replace it. Forestry (good one) is not knowen or done here in the U.S. this is the danger While never before done here, also no understanding my warning the same as I reported Secretary Hull 1938 about the danger von Hitlers coming war!

Yurs thankfull writer Richard Sulik

Va

March 27, 1946

Mr. P. B. Young, Jr.
Journal & Guide
721 East Olney Road
Norfolk, Virginia

Dear Mr. Young:

I appreciate your letter of March 22nd. Next time a trip to Norfolk comes up I will come by for another talk.

Last weekb issue of the Journal & Guide carried a very nice display of the on-the-job training pictures. That will do good.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

P. B. YOUNG, PRESIDENT AND PUBLISHER

TELEPHONE 25319

The Journal and Guide

MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

Published Weekly by
THE GUIDE PUBLISHING CO. INC.
711-723 EAST OLNEY ROAD
NORFOLK 1, VA.

March 22, 1946

Guy Johnson

Mr. George S. Mitchell
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell: It was thoughtful of you to come by the office and give us some help on the question of publicizing veterans' problems and opportunities. I hope you will find occasion to drop in on us on each of your visits in the city.

I am sorry that I may have appeared rushed but circumstances made it impossible to appear otherwise. Actually, I hope on your next visit I may have considerbly more leisure so that I can discuss the veterans' question and some others with you in a leisurely manner. I believe it will be very beneficial to us in our efforts on the Journal and Guide.

Your letter and the enclosed copy of the re-prints of the article by you published in The Guide are acknowledged. My father is out of the city for about a week or ten days. Both you letter and the re-print will be brought to his attention on his return.

Very truly yours

P Bernard Young Jr

P. BERNARD YOUNG, JR.
Editor-in-Chief

PBY/jr:LHL

Va

March 27, 1946

Mr. Hilliard Bernstein
The Agrarian Committee
Route No. 2
Beaverdam, Virginia

Dear Mr. Bernstein:

I have to be in New York on the 5th and 6th of April. If the meeting is still going to be those days, I am sunk.

Please let me know what happens. I will try to get there sometime soon.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

The Agrarian Committee

HILLIARD BERNSTEIN, *Secretary*
ROUTE No. 2
BEAVERDAM, VIRGINIA

March 7, 1946

Members:

RUTH B. HAWES
CLARKE T. ROBB
JULIA H. HILL
EUGENE MULLEN
SYLVIA EPSTEIN
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
RUTH HALLE
C. H. HAMLIN
KATHERINE PRITCHARD
CARRINGTON CALLOWAY
AND OTHERS

To The Membership:

Dear Friend;

We have failed miserably in our effort to raise the small sum of $100 for printing. The amount raised stands at $18. This will be used to get out alleaflet with some of the salient points from our pamphlet material. You may be sure that we shall try again soon.

Plans are going forward for a conference in Richmond, Virginia on April 6. Keep the date open so that you can attend. Try to bring others who may be interested in agrarian problems and solutions.

Provisional officers elected are::

Chairman - George S. Mitchell
Secretary - Hilliard Bernstein
Trustees - Katherine Pritchard
Eugene Mullen
Simpson P. Dean

The above named officers will meet in Richmond, Virginia on April 5 to draw up an agenda for the meeting of April 6.

Fraternally yours
Hilliard Bernstein
Hilliard Bernstein

VETERANS' INFORMATION AND SERVICE CENTER
OPERATED BY THE RICHMOND COORDINATING AND VETERANS SERVICE COMMITTEE
201 WEST BROAD STREET
RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA
PHONE 2-6638

28 March 1946

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Thanks for your leaflets which came with your letter of 19 March. This is a first rate presentation and we hope it has done some good in stimulating jobs for our colored friends. The on-the-job training business is, of course, booming here in Richmond, although it is increasingly difficult getting new programs set up. Everything is pretty well saturated. A number of programs have been set up by negro employers but I feel that more could be done from this angle. However, we are still struggling and hope to improve that situation gradually.

Enjoyed seeing you on your visit here and hope you will favor us with another before long.

Sincerely,

Leslie Jones

Leslie L. Jones
Director

LLJ/vh L. Jones

Send 50 more reprints

Sent April 10, 1946

Va

April 1, 1946

Mr. Harry W. Roberts
Department of Sociology
Virginia State College
Petersburg, Virginia

Dear Mr. Roberts:

A good friend of mine has written me about a man named Ward Madison, soon to get out of the army and interested in interracial work.

I notice that Mr. Madison served for awhile within the last two or three years as Detachment Commander at your college.

Could you send me a private word about him?

I have no particular plan for employing him myself, but I might be in a position to advise him.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Va

April 1, 1946

Major W. N. Madison
1402 Confederate Avenue
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Major Madison:

I have had an interesting letter about you from my friend, Dr. Fred D. Mott, and would like very much to talk with you.

I expect to be in Richmond within the next two or three weeks and shall make it my business to look you up.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

3414 Newark Street, NW.
Washington, D. C.
March 26, 1946.

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Services
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Enclosed is a personal record of a good friend of mine, Ward Madison, who is just getting out of the Army. We had a general discussion the other day about his future and I know that he would like an opportunity to meet you and to discuss possibilities with you. A good bit of his work in the Army was in connection with negro troops and it is possible that you might think of some place where he could put to use his very genuine interest in working out better interracial relations.

I would appreciate it a lot if you would drop him a line at his home in Richmond, telling him whether you could see him in Atlanta or whether by chance you are going to be in or near Richmond sometime in the very near future.

With best personal wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Fred

F. D. Mott, M. D.

Enclosure

Va

April 4, 1946

Mr. Wiley Hall
Urban League
112 W. Charity Street
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Hall:

As you quite probably know, the Veterans Administration has recently announced that it will employ, itself, field supervisors of on-the-job training in a ratio of one such training officer to every seventy-five veteran-trainees.

It is particularly important that a fair proportion of these menbe Negroes.

It is reasonable to expect that in addition to the stipulated duties of seeing to it that the veteran-trainees get fair wages and real training, the training officers will be permitted to do a certain amount of informal recruiting of training-opportunities for veterans. Veterans Administration officials will probably say that because most of the businesses training veterans are white, they see difficulty in putting on Negro training officers. The point is a bit delicate, but it could be got across that the recruitment of training-opportunities function can be particularly well filled by Negroes. Of course, it is also to be argued that Negro training officers, working parallel with white training officers, would influence substantially the thought and work of the white training officers as it relates to supervision of and recruitment for Negro trainees.

A committee of three from the Atlanta Urban League took me along yesterday on a visit to the Deputy Administrator of the Veterans Administration for Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and Florida, here in Atlanta. We pushed him pretty hard to take on men in these jobs, and I felt somewhat encouraged after the visit.

A month or so ago when I first heard of these jobs, I called my friend, Mr. Harry Roberts, at Petersburg and asked him to get the word out about them in order that qualified Negroes would apply.

It occurred to me that you might be able to find the time to take a committee to see the Deputy Administrator in Richmond (Has he now moved from Roanoke?) and push him on these jobs and on employment of Negroes in the Veterans Administration in general.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Copy to Grace Hamilton
" " Geo Snowden

Va

April 4, 1946

Mr. Hilliard Bernstein
Route No. 2
Beaverdam, Virginia

Dear Mr. Bernstein:

I am sorry to say I am tied up with another engagement for the 13th. I have tried to work out a plane schedule that would let me get to Richmond and Asheville on the same day, but I can't figure it. You all go ahead and get organized, and I will get in touch with you the next time I am in Richmond, which will be soon.

Although I know very little about the Committee, it would still be my recommendation that your ultimate aim would be the furtherance of a Farmers Union in Virginia.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

The Agrarian Committee

HILLIARD BERNSTEIN, *Secretary*
ROUTE No. 2
BEAVERDAM, VIRGINIA

Members:
- RUTH B. HAWES
- CLARKE T. ROBB
- JULIA H. HILL
- EUGENE MULLEN
- SYLVIA EPSTEIN
- GEORGE S. MITCHELL
- RUTH HALLE
- C. H. HAMLIN
- KATHERINE PRITCHARD
- CARRINGTON CALLOWAY
- AND OTHERS

March 31, 1946

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell;

Our organizing conference will be held on April 13, 1946, beginning at 10:30 A. M. and ending at 3.00 P.M. at the Young Womens Christian Assn., Phyllis Wheatley Br., 515 N. Seventh St., in Richmond, Virginia.

If you will be present let me know at once so that I may be able to arrange for the proper size conference room.

Fraternally yours

Hilliard Bernstein

Hilliard Bernstein

Va

April 5, 1946

Mr. Paul Williams
3320 Gloucester Road
Richmond 22, Virginia

Dear Mr. Williams:

Here is another interesting report from Harry Wright, now moved over to Arkansas.

Note particularly the marked paragraph.

Because of one or two of the characterizations of well-known individuals, this letter should be a confidential document.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Sent Copy H&W Report 3-23-46

Va

April 9, 1946

Mr. Hilliard Bernstein
Route 2
Beaverdam, Virginia

Dear Mr. Bernstein:

My Saturday engagement is off, so I can come up to Richmond and shall be at your meeting, as you wrote.

If any changes, wire me.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Va

April 11, 1946

Mr. Paul Williams
3320 Gloucester Road
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Williams:

You will be interested in this weekly report from the Negro veteran recently employed in Tennessee.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Va

April 11, 1946

Mr. Ralph P. Bridgman, President
Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

Dear Mr. Bridgman:

I will try to plan my travel for the rest of the spring to get to Hampton before the term is over and at a time when you are there.

So pleasent a visit asks to be repeated.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

HAMPTON INSTITUTE
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March 12, 1946

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

When you were here a few weeks ago you mentioned, I believe, that you would soon visit us again. This is just to let you know that we shall be delighted to see you at any time. Indeed, I have been saving a couple of matters to talk over with you, and I hope you will come again when I am on the campus, that is either Tuesday, March 19, through Monday, March 25; or Friday, March 29, through Tuesday, April 2; or Wednesday, April 17, through Wednesday, May 1; or Wednesday, May 15, through June 6 or 7. We do not need to know long ahead, but we would certainly like to see you here again this spring during one of these periods.

Cordially,

Ralph P. Bridgman

Ralph P. Bridgman
President.

RPB:h

Virginia State College
Petersburg, Virginia

LUTHER H. FOSTER
PRESIDENT

WILLIAM A. ROGERS
SECRETARY

JAMES B. CEPHAS
TREASURER-BUSINESS MANAGER

April 11, 1946

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Service
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I hope you will forgive me for my tardy reply to your letter of April 1.

With regard to Captain Ward Madison, may I say that I had no intimate relations with him, but persons on the campus who did and with whom I have talked feel that he was very much of a gentleman. One stated that she thought he might have had something of the "brass hat" attitude, but was not certain as to whether this was a personality trait or a requirement of army life. In any case, she thought him to be a fine person.

I hope this word will be of some value to you. With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Harry W. Roberts

Harry W. Roberts, Head
Department of Sociology

HWR/ib

April 12, 1946

Major Wamd N. Madison
Greentiles
1402 Confederate Avenue
Richmond 22, Virginia

Dear Major Madison:

Thank you for your letter of April 5th. I shall be in Richmond Saturday and Sunday, the 13th and 14th.

I assume that you will be in Richmond between your Washington and New York trips. I will be staying at the Jefferson. I will call you Saturday afternoon. If I fail to, please leave word at the Jefferson that you are in town, and we could get together on Sunday.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Va

April 18, 1946

Mr. Hilliard Bernstein
Route No. 2
Beaverdam, Virginia

Dear Mr. Bernstein:

On April 14th I bummed a ride from Gum Tree to Richmond. My benefactor was named Sherman. He is white and presently a machinist for Cardwell and Company in Richmond. He is a bachelor but owns a small farm seven-tenths of a mile toward Beaverdam from U.S. No. 1. Raises chickens and is sore about price of chicken feed.

Used to be shop steward for a UAW-CIO local in Detroit or somewhere; now perforce carries an AFL machinist's card. Comparatively modern on race question. Age, perhaps 47, maybe more. Drives a Willys and possesses a decrepit Packard.
I
I believe if you would drop off and see him some time, you might find him a customer.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

The Agrarian Committee

HILLIARD BERNSTEIN, *Secretary*
ROUTE NO. 2
BEAVERDAM, VIRGINIA

Members:
RUTH B. HAWES
CLARKE T. ROBB
JULIA H. HILL
EUGENE MULLEN
SYLVIA EPSTEIN
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
RUTH HALLE
C. H. HAMLIN
KATHERINE PRITCHARD
CARRINGTON CALLOWAY
AND OTHERS

April 25, 1946

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Room 432
63 Auburn Ave., NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George;

Thanks for the information on Sherman. I shall call on him at my first opportunity. As matters now stand I am forced to confine my travel to Richmond and return once each week. My old Ford is so nearly falling aprt that I dare not put any extra mileage thereon.

Hope you had a successful trip. Looking forward to another meeting with you soon.

Fraternally yours

Hilliard

Hilliard Bernstein

P.S. If you decide on putting any fruit trees on your acre after the goat clears it off, let me know. I sell the best in the world and one acre of the right trees can make you a living - but good!

H.

"Celebrating 131st Anniversary"

STARK TREES BEAR

STARK BRO'S NURSERIES

Largest in the World -- Oldest in America

Hilliard Bernstein,
Salesman
Route 2,
Beverdam, Va.

Louisiana,

Missouri

April 13 1946 **No.** 118

Received of George S. Mitchell

Ten ——— 00/100 **Dollars**

For Contribution

Previous Balance $

Amount Paid $

Balance Due $

The Agrarian Committee

By H. Bernstein, Sec.

Va

May 13, 1946

Mr. Virginius Dabney
RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Virginius:

Here is a most interesting pamphlet on police and race. Observe on page two that it grew out of an experience at Richmond, California.

I send it to you on the off-chance that for our sister city of Richmond the pamphlet may strike an editorial spark.

Never mind a reply.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

The Agrarian Committee

HILLIARD BERNSTEIN, *Secretary*
ROUTE No. 2
BEAVERDAM, VIRGINIA

Members:
RUTH B. HAWES
CLARKE T. ROBB
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GEORGE S. MITCHELL
RUTH HALLE
C. H. HAMLIN
KATHERINE PRITCHARD
CARRINGTON CALLOWAY
AND OTHERS

May 25, 1946

Mr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Ave., NE
Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Friend;

The Agrarian Committee is taking to the radio. We feel that the electronic path is best uited to iur educational material. Your help is needed to get us off to a good start.

Our present plan is to purchase time for a series of five minute boradcasts. Each broadcast will be handled by the most prominent person we can get. A part of our agrarian program will be explained relating it to some current event. In this way we can show the general public how our ideas can help solve many of the world's most pressing problems. Listeners will be invited to write us concering their agrrement or disagrrement. Thus we shall be able to broaden our mailing lists and our program will benefit byhaving vigorous criticism aimed at it.

Help us get going. What ever we do or do not do will have its effect on progress. Let us try to do something that will advance the progressive cause. Send your contribution to our radio fund by return mail.

Fraternally yours

Hilliard Bernstein

Hilliard Bernstein

THE AGRARIAN COMMITTEE *thinks that*

The idea behind the price ceilings is good. Something of the sort should be continued.

Wages and salaries for all workers should be adequate for a decent living standard. In addition, there must be enough income to provide recreation, medical care, and savings.

Our tax structure should be brought into line with the American ideal of ability to pay. The war-swollen profits of the great corporations and rich individuals should be heavily taxed so that part of our governmental debt burden may be met out of current income.

Our small unit farmers must be assisted in getting and maintaining full production by democratically controlled methods of loans and subsidies. A guaranteed cost of production program will enable our family operated farms to produce in great plenty.

Large factory farms should be forced to pay adequate wages to day labor. A decent share of profits should go to sharecroppers and tenants.

Tenants and sharecroppers should have full support from the government in their efforts to become independent farmers.

There should be plans for immediate government action to take up any slack in employment. Such plans should call for a great expansion in public works and housing.

Industry and agriculture have reached the ability to produce abundance for all. There are many ways in which we can use the productive capacity of our people and machinery to provide the chance for a full, free life for our citizens.

The Social Security System must be expanded to include all people not now covered.

It is necessary that we revise our industrial methods so that machinery shall work for the good of all. The chief purpose of industry should be capacity production of goods and services for the satisfaction of human needs.

Nationalization of the land leads to slavery.

The family owned and operated farm is the backbone of freedom and happiness.

Access to land and the chance to own a home are guarantees of liberty.

The cooperative way is the best way for moving toward abundance and security in a democratic society.

Our agricultural production must be based on the family owned and operated farm. Cooperation between independent farmers can solve the problems of machinery and labor.

independent farmers can solve the problems of machinery and labor. Harvesting, purchase and use of machinery, marketing, processing of agricultural goods should be accomplished in the cooperative way. If need be, there should be loans and aid from the proper governmental agencies.

The Federal Government should act as the central agency to keep farmers posted on the needs of the nation. There must be some cooperative way of working out quotas of production, not for restrictive purposes, but for full production.

These are some of the things that our members believe necessary for the achievement of progress in a democratic way. We need your help in carrying out our ideas to many more people. You can help by joining our Committee, by contributing to our printing fund, or by contributing to our radio fund. Fill in the accompanying form and join the fight for peace and freedom today.

Name...Address...

Membreship fee ( ) $1.00; Printing Fund Contribution ( ) $..............; Radio Fund Contribution ( ) $..............

Mail to: Hilliard Bernstein, Secretary, The Agrarian Committee, Route No. 2, Beaverdam, Virginia.

Members: George S. Mitchell, Chairman; Hilliard Bernstein, Secretary; Katherine Pritchard, Eugene Mullen, Simpson P. Dean, Trustees; Clarke T. Robb, Sylvis Epstein, C. H. Hamlin, Carrington Calloway, Morris S. Sass and others.

Vir

May 27, 1946

Mr. Paul Williams
3320 Gloucester Road
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Williams:

This is long and only the eager will read it all.

But it will show you what is and what isn't being done.

I think in the end it belongs in my files, because of references, so will you send it back?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

RICHMOND URBAN LEAGUE
FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES
112 W. CHARITY STREET, RICHMOND 20, VA.
TELEPHONE: DIAL 3-7343

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WILEY A. HALL, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
L. W. DAVIS, INDUSTRIAL SECRETARY

June 11, 1946

Dr. George Mitchell, Director
Veterans Affairs
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

After a conference with Mr. Allen of the Interracial Division of the Virginia Council of Churches and Mr. Davis, our Industrial Secretary, I have been asked to write you enclosing a recital of our difficulties here with the Veterans Administration, and to see if other areas in the South are having the same or better luck. We are of the opinion that a personal interview with General Bradley is our next step. What do you think? If this is the next step, do you think it would be more (or less) effective if a number of areas join together in the conference.

1. As you know, we have been trying to get a Negro Contact Officer appointed in the Richmond Sub Regional Office. After much correspondence, and a number of conferences with local and Regional officers, a committee composed of Dr. Churchill J. Gibson and Mr. Allen got the promise from Colonel Wilfong that if satisfactory space could be found, the appointment would be made. I was asked to work with a Mr. Olliver (Colonel Wilfong's assistant) in locating suitable space. After visiting a number of places, we finally went to the St. Luke Hall where we found adequate space for present and future needs on the second floor. Included in the rental was light, heat, janitor and elevator service. Mrs. Walker (the Secretary of the St. Luke organization) was asked to submit a proposal for the use of the space. This was sent to the local office which approved it and sent it on to Roanoke, which as you know, is the State office. After a delay of more than two weeks, a letter was received by Mr. Olliver from Colonel E. W. Jordan, State Manager to the effect that "until further notice, nothing would be done about the appointment of a Negro Contact Officer." No further explanation was given.

2. The enclosed clipping is clear in its statement of the needs of the Veterans Administration in its Regional Office. Mr. Davis contacted several persons who seemed qualified and suggested that they make immediate

RICHMOND URBAN LEAGUE

FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES

112 W. CHARITY STREET, RICHMOND 20, VA.

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T. W. WILMER
MISS VIRGINIA R. WITHERS

WILEY A. HALL, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
L. W. DAVIS, INDUSTRIAL SECRETARY

application. One person was told that there were no positions open and that the newspaper article meant nothing, that Mr. Scarborough was busy and could not be seen. A few minutes thereafter a second applicant was told that Mr. Scarborough was out of the city and his return was uncertain. Mr. Davis then called Mr. Pinckney - Personal Relations officer - telling him what had been said about the article by an employee of the Administration. He immediately took issue with the statement, and arranged a conference with Colonel Moore for that afternoon. At this conference were Colonel Cress, Colonel Moore, Mr. Pinckney and a Mr. Wise. All of them concurred in the statement that the article meant exactly what it said. When asked just what the policy was in reference to the employment of qualified Negroes - there followed a long discussion about local customs and practices, which ended nowhere; at least there was no statement of policy. However, upon his insistence (on the ground that we have dozens of veterans and others coming to our agency seeking information and advice about jobs) that the Administration adopt some policy, Mr. Davis was promised such a statement in the near future.

In the meantime, jobs are being filled and no Negroes are being appointed. As a check on what is happening, Mr. Allen of the Interracial Commission sent a young man (white) up to make application for a job and after being interviewed by Mr. Gary and Mr. Goddell on his qualifications, he was given an application blank to fill and return at his earliest convenience - it being specified that he come in the afternoons when there is not so much congestion.

Your early reply will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Wiley A Hall

Wiley A. Hall
Executive Secretary

WAH/b
Encl.

6-3

Supervisory Jobs With Insurance Service of VA Open

Forty-six supervisory jobs with starting salaries ranging from $2,650 to $5,180 a year remain to be filled in the insurance service of the Veterans' Administration's Richmond branch office, it was reported today by O. C. Scarborough, Jr., branch personnel director. Overtime will be paid, in addition to the listed salaries, he added.

Persons with experience in home offices of life insurance companies are being sought, said Mr. Scarborough, to fill the positions before National Service Life Insurance accounts for the Richmond branch area are transferred here from New York where they are being handled at present. The transfer is expected to take place this Summer.

Applicants for the positions should write or see the personnel director of the Richmond branch office, 900 North Lombardy St., Richmond.

Training courses already are in progress preparatory to the taking over of NSLI accounts of veterans living in Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, West Virginia and the District of Columbia. New personnel are needed immediately in order that they may complete specialized training before the transfer takes place.

Positions remaining open range from chief and assistant chief of the accounts and underwriting division to group heads of underwriting units and assistant supervisors of correspondence units.

Va

June 12, 1946

Mr. J. Rupert Picott
Executive Secretary
Virginia Association of Education
201 East Clay Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Mr. Picott:

We have placed your name on our mailing list to receive the monthly publication of the Southern Regional Council, "The New South".

In exchange we would be very happy to receive the official magazine of the Association.

Many thanks.

Sincerely,

Anna S. Warwick

ASW:w

VIRGINIA ASSOCIATION FOR EDUCATION

WM. H. BARNES, PRESIDENT
J. RUPERT PICOTT, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
LAVINIA J. BANKS, TREASURER

Headquarters Office:
201 EAST CLAY STREET
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

January 15, 1946

Mr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I met you Saturday at the meeting of the group which organized the Virginia Committee of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. You will recall that you gave me some information for publication in the state concerning the "On the Farm" training program which has been formulated by the Veteran's Administration.

I am sending you under separate cover a copy of the November issue of our official magazine. Please put me on your mailing list and forward such materials as you may have available in the future.

Very cordially yours,

J. Rupert Picott
by jsm.
J. Rupert Picott
Executive Secretary

JRP/jsm

[illegible] SF
[illegible] Va

JANUARY 1, 1946

WE HAVE CHANGED OUR NAME AND ADDRESS!

VIRGINIA ASSOCIATION FOR EDUCATION

PLEASE NOTE NEW LOCATION ⇨

HEADQUARTERS OFFICE
201 East Clay Street
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

FORMERLY

VIRGINIA STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

Hampton Institute
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

Official Magazine: VIRGINIA EDUCATION BULLETIN formerly Virginia Teachers Bulletin

Va

July 2, 1946

Mr. Paul Williams
3320 Gloucester Road
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Williams:

I could not forego sending you this weekly report from the man we have on in Texas. He is twenty-three years old.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Va

Va

July 11, 1946

Mr. Paul Sanders, Editor
SOUTHERN PLANTER
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Paul:

I am trying to get this leaflet widely circulated in the South.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Va

July 18, 1946

Miss Brownie Lee Jones, Director
Southern School for Workers, Inc.
14 North 9th Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Brownie Lee:

Nice to have your letter of July 9 with your order for Vance's pamphlet. Forthcoming.

I am delighted about the new money for the Southern School. I don't know who your new persons should be. Wish I did.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

SOUTHERN SCHOOL
FOR WORKERS, INC.

BROWNIE LEE JONES, *Director*

14 NORTH 9TH STREET
Richmond 19, Virginia
Tel. 2-6265

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Goldsboro, N. C.

July 9, 1946

Dr. George S. Mitchell
906 Lullwater Road, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

Thank you sincerely for the $10.00 check which came last month and which I am late in acknowledging. I have no doubt however that you are well aware how important such gifts are to us.

You probably have heard of our grant from the Rosenwald Fund. That is specifically to be allocated to the salary and travel of two additional people. Now we are looking for the people. Do you have any suggestions? One person we would like to have work particularly on the literacy project and we are in correspondence with, ~~Is~~ a Negro who did a great deal of work in that Miami Seamen's project. The other person should be with a good background and if possible some experience in working in the union on an educational program.

I am enclosing our check for $4.00, for which I wish you would please see that I am sent twenty-five copies of the March 1946 issue of "New South". I have Rupert Vance's book and I think I could make very good use of this digest with three or four groups with whom we work.

Sincerely,

Brownie Lee Jones

Brownie Lee Jones
Director

BLJ/bkc
Enc: Check and Receipt

Va

COPY FOR YOUR INFORMATION

July 22, 1946

To: Mr. T. C. Meyers

From: Ralph P. Bridgman, President

Re: Divisional and Overall Enrollment Quotas for the First Semester, 1946-47

This memorandum goes to you because at this date you are responsible for admissions as well as for registration. The overall divisional quotas stated below are established herewith for the first semester of the college year, 1946-47. They are intended solely for the present emergency. They are not a pattern for the future.

You are requested to make decisions on applications for re-admission and admission (in corraboration with the directors of the divisions and the Dean of Students) and to send out registration permits in such a way that for the first semester of 1946-47, you will register in each division and in the whole institution a total as near as possible to the enrollment quota stated at the end of this memorandum.

You are requested to use the following criteria in order of priority within each divisional quota:

a. Qualified former Hampton Institute students

b. Veterans not former Hampton Institute students who qualify as upper classmen

c. Non-veteran students not former Hampton students who qualify as upper classmen

d. Veterans who qualify as beginning or upper freshmen

e. Others who qualify as upper classmen

f. Others who qualify as beginning freshmen

except that there shall be registered as beginning freshmen no less than 100 non-veteran men students.

In setting the overall and divisional enrollment quotas, the following data were studied and used: the Registrar's July 8, 1946 revised table on admissions and applications to date; the Acting Business Manager's July 20, 1946 revised report (with the approval of the personnel deans) that 573 women students and at least 957 men students can be accommodated in dormitories and other dwellings; the figures, considerations and recommendations presented in the July 11, 1946, memorandum of the Dean of Faculty and the Dean's July 12, 1946, statement regarding facilities and class size.

COPY

Divisional and Overall Enrollment Quotas for the First Semester, 1946-47

If recent information or data not yet considered seem to indicate revision of any one of the quota figures herein authorized, you are requested to communicate with me immediately.

Enrollment Quota by Divisions Fall Semester, 1946-47

Divisions	Men	Women	Total
Agriculture	90	0	90
Business	135	129	264
Education	120	180	300
General Studies	90	60	150
Home Economics	0	154	154
Nurse Education	0	50	50
Trades and Industries	522	0	522
Total	957	573	1,530

CC: Dean of Faculty
Dean of Students
Acting Business Manager
Director, Division of Agriculture
Director, Division of Business
Director, Division of Education
Director, Division of General Studies
Director, Division of Home Economics
Director, Division of Nurse Education
Director, Division of Trades and Industries

Va

July 22, 1946

Mr. Wiley Hall
c/o Richmond Urban League
112 W. Charity Street
Richmond 20, Virginia

Dear Mr. Hall:

I had an interesting letter from Emory T. Judy the other day in which he spoke with much appreciation of your kindness and that of Mr. Davis to him.

I have some idea how busy you are, and I know that what you did on behalf of our Mr. Judy was quite a lot.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Va

July 24, 1946

Miss Brownie Lee Jones
Southern School for Workers
14 North 9th S treet
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Brownie Lee:

Frank McCallister advertised widely for people to teach with him. He has seventy-five applications, many of them good. He picked only two, three or four people.

I talked with Frank by phone about it today. Frank says you are to come to Atlanta and go through his files and find the ones you want. Anyhow, I leave this up to you to follow up or skip it as you choose.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Va

July 29, 1946

Dr. George S. Mitchell
C/o Mr. John I. Armstrong
411 N. Thomas Street
Buckingham Village
Arlington, Virginia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Mr. Bohannon and Mr. Merkerson tell me that General Bradley has been invited to speak at the meeting of the National Council of Negro Veterans in Little Rock, and it is believed that he will accept. The meeting is to be held August 15-19, but they don't know yet which day Bradley will pick to speak on.

Both of the men think that it would be an excellent idea if all of the field agents could meet in Little Rock and arrange a conference with General Bradley. They could personally discuss with him the conditions they have found in their travels, and much good might result. Of course the field agents would meet together themselves before they conferred with the ~~vet~~ General.

I told them I would write to you about this, and if you approved, would get in touch with the other agents. They should know the exact date of the General's visit within a day or two.

Sincerely,

Anna S. Warwick

ASW:w

Va

July 30, 1946

Mr. Paul Williams
3320 Gloucester Road
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Williams:

Here is another one that shows what our traveling veterans are doing.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Sent Brazier's July 18 report

Va

August 1, 1946

To: The Staff of Hampton Institute

From: Ralph P. Bridgman, President

Re: The Division of Trades and Industries during the college year 1946-47

ORGANIZATION

With the concurrence and advice of the Long Term Program Committee, of the Faculty, of the Board of Trustees (April 1946 meeting), and of the staff of the Division, beginning with the fall semester of the college year 1946-47, the activities of the Division of Trades and Industries will be organized under three instructional departments, the Department of Trade Training, the Department of Teacher Training, and the Department of Engineering and Architecture, and under an Office of Guidance and Coordination.

The Department of Trade Training will include all present trade training programs, that is, auto mechanics, bricklaying and plastering, cabinetmaking and upholstery, carpentry, electricity, forging and welding, machine shop practice, painting, plumbing, printing, sheet metal work, tailoring and dry cleaning, and also the new program of training in diesel mechanics.

The Department of Teacher Training will consist of the two present programs of trades education and industrial arts education.

The Department of Engineering and Architecture will consist of the three present programs of building construction, architectural engineering and architectural design.

The Office of Guidance and Coordination will conduct much of the guidance and placement work now carried by the department chairmen and the Director, and also the program of interneships and of coordination with the trades and with industry that is to be developed.

FUNCTIONS OF EXECUTIVES

The responsibilities of the Chairman of the Department of Trade Training will be the usual responsibilities of a department chairman at Hampton Institute (including recommendations for staffing and scheduling, the supervision of teachers and of production, the educational guidance of major students, and the like). In addition, pending revision of the present program as the Long Term Program Committee may recommend, and the Faculty and Board of Trustees may authorize, he will enrich present programs of study with new and functional material on industrial relations, personnel management, the labor movement, business methods, community organization and the arts of leadership.

The responsibilities of the Chairman of the Department of Teacher Training will be the usual responsibilities of a department chairman at Hampton Institute. In addition, he is requested to use every opportunity to assist high schools further to develop offerings in industrial arts and trades education, and also to be available to work with other colleges for the improvement and extension of trade and technical education.

The responsibilities of the Chairman of the Department of Engineering and Architecture will be the usual functions of a chairman at Hampton Institute. In particular, he is requested actively to develop programs that will become acceptable for accreditation by national professional associations.

The functions of the Guidance Officer and Coordinator will be to locate opportunities in shops and factories for student internes, to place graduates, to assist graduates in adjusting after placement, and to assist department chairmen in developing programs that will more adequately prepare for present and emerging vocational opportunities, on the level of the highest capabilities of our students.

The function of the Director of the Division of Trades and Industry will be to serve as coordinating administrator of all the activities of the Division.

NAME

Note has been taken of the various names proposed for the Division, and of the reasons advanced for each. In view of the fact that certain differences of opinion still exist, the Division will be known during the year 1946-47 by its present name, that is, the Division of Trades and Industry.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS

During the first semester, pending procurement of a Director, Dr. B. A. Turner, Chairman of the Department of Teacher Training, will serve as Acting Director of the Division.

Pending procurement of a Chairman for the Department of Trade Training, present trade chairmen will continue to serve as acting chairmen for their respective trades.

Mr. William H. Moses will continue to serve as Acting Chairman of the Department of Engineering and Architecture.

Dr. B. A. Turner holds the position of Chairman of the Department of Teacher Training.

The position of Guidance Counselor and Coordinator will be filled at the earliest possible time.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

During the year 1946-47, the Division of Trades and Industry will enroll a total of more than 500 students, the largest number in its history (the annual average for the years 1930-40 was 205). The average number of students per teacher in all but a few of the programs will be considerably in excess of recent teacher loads. A course in diesel mechanics will be given for the first time. In addition to veterans in regular courses, a considerable number of veterans will be enrolled as special students. Pending the procurement of thoroughly qualified persons, several administrative posts will be manned by staff members who in addition will be carrying other responsibilities.

Educational effectiveness under these conditions will require more than ordinary initiative and cooperativeness, but not more I believe than the staff of the Division possesses. If all will keep alert to use every opportunity for improving teamwork within the staff for making their own instruction more effective, and for working with the student-elected student coordinators in each training area, much will be accomplished towards making 1946-47 a very significant year in the development of Hampton Institute.

Va Vets

August 1, 1946

HAMPTON INSTITUTE
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

SUMMARY OF APPLICATIONS AND ADMISSIONS OF VETERANS

I.	Total number of veterans who have sought enrollment in September, 1946...........................			4,092
II.	Considered eligible for admission		1,721	
	A. Notified of admission	610		
	B. Eligible applications completed	76		
	C. Considered eligible, applications being assembled	1,025		
III.	Considered ineligible for admission		2,471	
	A. Advised to seek admission to other institutions, some with referrals	2,102		
	B. Rejected without advice	369		

THEME: "Future Outlook for Race Relations in the South".

Friday, August 2, Assembly Period

Introductory Remarks, Mr. William M. Cooper.

Forum -

Speaker: Dr. Harold L. Trigg, Associate Executive Director, Southern Regional Council.

Subject: "Mechanization of Agriculture in the Southern States and the Negro".

Speaker: Dr. George Mitchell, Director of Veterans' Services, Southern Regional Council.

Subject: "Organized Labor and the Negro".

Discussion Leader: Mr. Walter R. Chivers, Chairman, Department of Sociology, Morehouse College.

3:00 P.M.

Special Meeting for Veterans (and those interested in veterans' problems).

Speaker: Dr. George Mitchell, "Opportunities for Veterans in the South".

Discussion Leader: To be Selected by Mr. Cooper.

Saturday, August 3

10:00 A.M.

Panel Discussion: "The Future Outlook of the Negro in the South".

Discussants: Harold Trigg, George Mitchell, William Cooper, and two persons to be selected by Mr. Cooper.

Chairman: Walter R. Chivers

Va

August 7, 1946

Mr. Wiley A. Hall
Richmond Urban League
112 W. Charity Street
Richmond 20, Virginia

Dear Mr. Hall:

This confirms my wire of this morning sent when I got back into the office.

I am glad that Mr. Judy is proving really useful.

As you and he have so much lined up to be done in August, it is of course wisest for him to stay on there.

You were just right in holding him for that arrangement.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

RICHMOND URBAN LEAGUE
FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES
112 W. CHARITY STREET, RICHMOND 20, VA.
TELEPHONE: DIAL 3-7343

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WILEY A. HALL, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
L. W. DAVIS, INDUSTRIAL SECRETARY

August 4, 1946.

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Services
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I had a long talk with Mr. Judy on yesterday with reference to his work here [illegible] the state and the progress which he was making, and on the basis of this talk, I have been impelled to write this letter.

Mr. Judy says that as of yesterday, his work in Virginia was to end, and he was to proceed to North Carolina. He believes, however, that he has just reached the point in Virginia where he can do an effective and thorough job. For the past several weeks he has been traveling with Rev. Walter White, Baptist State Missionary, who has presented him to the various associations and conventions. In this way, he has received full attention, and following each presentation, he has been invited by ministers and other church leaders to come to their local field, with the promise that they will organize a meeting of veterans and others. Both Rev. White and Mr. Judy report seeing a distinct feeling of being 'let down' when they are told that Mr. Judy will not be available after August. They are fearful that the originally favorable impression will be lost because of inability to provide a follow-up program. All of us are of the opinion that if Mr. Judy could spend the month of August going into these localities where he has been invited, he could lay the foundation for the organization of a local group which could carry on in the future in an intelligent manner.

I fully realize your responsibility(and that of the Council) to North Carolina. However, I am of the opinion that a month's work in North Carolina, equally as fruitful as the month in Virginia, would amount to far less in concrete results than spending the second month here.

And my feeling in this direction is so strong that I have taken the liberty to write you, and further to suggest to Mr. Judy that, after spending Sunday in Covington, he return here Monday and await word from you on just what to do. Rev. White has arranged to have Mr. Judy attend a nearby convention on Monday and Tuesday, if necessary, while awaiting some word from you.

Sincerely yours

Wiley A. Hall

August 15, 1946

The Honorable Colgate W. Darden, Jr.
Governor of Virginia
Richmond, Virginia

My dear Governor:

You may possibly find time for a look at the attached survey of services to Negro veterans in Arkansas.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Va

August 20, 1946

Mr. William J. Kerr
Dillwyn, Virginia

Dear Mr. Kerr:

We were delighted to send you the requested copies of the two items about farm and job training.

Let us know if we can help in any way.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Sent 8/7/46

Dillwyn, Virginia
August 6, 1946

aw

Dear Mr. Mitchell;

Please send me two hundred copies each of the tracts:

FARMER-VETERANS
and

ON THE JOB INSTRUCTION OFFERED GI S

I promise to use this information to help veterans of our church and community.

Yours,
William J. Kerr

Va

August 22, 1946

The Rev. Mr. Thomas C. Allen
1444 E. Main Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Mr. Allen:

This letter was prepared for circulation to a staff of veterans who are traveling in the interest of improving services to Negro veterans, but it occurs to me that you or some of the members of your committee might be able to make particularly good use of the possibility it describes.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

VIRGINIA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES, INC.

OFFICES AT RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, AND BRIDGEWATER, VIRGINIA

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MRS. KATHERINE L. GUY
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Commission on Activities
J. EARL MORELAND, Chairman
Commission on Finance
HENRY LEE ROBISON, JR.
Executive Secretary
MINOR C. MILLER
Associate Executive Secretary

Department of Interracial Cooperation

1444 East Main Street, Room 215

Richmond, Virginia

JOHN PAGE WILLIAMS
Department Chairman
JOHN M. ELLISON
J. EARL MORELAND
Department Vice-Chairmen
J. L. BLAIR BUCK
MISS EDNA M. COLSON
WILEY A. HALL
MRS. MARION JOHNSON
GARNETT RYLAND
Department Central Committee
THOS. C. ALLEN
Department Director

August 27,1946

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Director of Veteran's Services
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Thank you very much for the information concerning Public Law 697. I shall be very glad to use this information to the best possible advantage.

Our friend Judy has done some very excellent work in Virginia. I have tried to assist him in every way possible and feel that I was able to make some contacts that proved helpful to him in his work.

We have not yet secured a Negro contact officer for the Richmond office. I expect to be in Roanoke on Thursday and hope to see Colonel Jordan at that time.

Very sincerely yours,

Tom

Thos. C. Allen,
Director

A/f
Enclosure

Va

August 27, 1946

Deputy Administrator
Veterans Administration
901 East Broad Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

My dear Sir:

I should be grateful for your kindness in referring to appropriate officials the attached survey of services to Negro veterans in Arkansas.

I realize of course that Arkansas is not among your States, but in my experience, conditions are substantially similar on these matters throughout the South.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Va

August 30, 1946

Mr. Paul Williams
3320 Gloucester Road
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Williams:

I thought maybe this would do some good.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Va

August 30, 1946

Mr. P. B. Young
Journal & Guide
721 E. Olney Road
Norfolk, Virginia

Dear Mr. Young:

Here is a map of the coverage of our field agents.

In each county colored on the map a visit has been made to one or more towns, and the area has been used to get word out to the right people in that county.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
RICHMOND

WM. M. TUCK
GOVERNOR

September 3, 1946

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

My dear Sir:

I have your letter of the 30th. I shall be glad to give this matter my consideration. The Veterans Service Department is set up under the office of Attorney General A. P. Staples. I am taking this matter up with him.

Yours very sincerely,

Wm. M. Tuck.

wmt-fls

Va

September 3, 1946

Mr. P. B. Young
Journal and Guide
721 East Olney Road
Norfolk, Virginia

Dear Mr. Young:

As a consequence of what Mr. Judy found in his travels through Virginia in recent weeks, it seemed to some of us here in the Council wise to send this letter to Governor Tuck. I know of course that you and others have tugged hard at the problem already in the State.

In my judgement, it should not be printed.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Va

September 4, 1946

Mr. Paul Williams
3320 Gloucester Road
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Williams:

Here is a map of the coverage of our field agents.

In each county colored on the map a visit has been made to one or more towns, and the area has been used to get word out to the right people in that county.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Va

September 5, 1946

Mr. Thomas C. Allen
Department of Interracial Cooperation
Virginia Council of Churches
1444 E. Main Street
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Allen:

Here is the Governor's reply, which I think gives an opening.

I have sent a copy of the correspondence also to Mr. Wiley Hall.

Do you think you, or you and Mr. Hall, could try some follow-up on Staples?

I assume that the correspondence with the Governor should be held more or less within the family.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Va

September 5, 1946

Mr. Wiley Hall
Richmond Urban League
112 West Charity Street
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Hall:

Here is interesting correspondence with Governor Tuck. I have sent a copy of it also to Mr. Tom Allen.

Do you think that in consultation with Mr. Allen, you could contrive some follow-up on Staples?

I believe that the Governor will make this a favorable moment to push.

I assume that the correspondence with the Governor should be held more or less within the family.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

Branch Office No. 4
900 N. Lombardy St.
Richmond 20, Va.

YOUR FILE REFERENCE:

September 5, 1946

IN REPLY REFER TO:
RVR

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Services
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Permit me to acknowledge with thanks your letter of August 27 with which you sent a reprint of a survey of services to Negro veterans in Arkansas by Mr. Harry L. Wright.

I found this an interesting and helpful paper.

I have shown it to members of my staff who are chiefly concerned with the issues involved.

Sincerely yours,

J. B. Cress

J. B. Cress
Deputy Administrator

An inquiry by or concerning an ex-service man or woman should, if possible, give veteran's name and file number, whether C, XC, K, N, or V. If such file number is unknown, service or serial number should be given.

Va

September 12, 1946

Mr. P. B. Young, President
The Journal and Guide
711 East Olney Road
Norfolk, Virginia

Dear Mr. Young:

I got the enclosed letter from Governor Tuck.

I at once wrote to Mr. Wiley Hall and Mr. Thomas Allen and asked that they get some people to go and see the appropriate State official.

I do believe that pressure now would get some Negro personnel into the State Veterans Education machinery.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

P. B. YOUNG, PRESIDENT AND PUBLISHER

TELEPHONE 25319

The Journal and Guide

MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

Published Weekly by
THE GUIDE PUBLISHING CO. INC.
711-723 EAST OLNEY ROAD
NORFOLK 1, VA.

September 10, 1946

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Services
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 Auburn Avenue, NE, Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell: I have read the copy of your letter to Governor Tuck which you kindly sent me and it meets with my approval. I should like to be advised if there is any favorable reaction on the part of the Governor.

We are treating the letter confidentially as you requested.

Yours sincerely,

P. B. YOUNG, President

PBY:LHL

Va

August 30, 1946

His Excellency Governor William M. Tuck
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Governor Tuck:

I should be grateful for your consideration of a proposal that the State employ Negro officials with a duty of assisting to get special arrangements for aid to Negro veterans.

The Southern Regional Council is interested in progress and in peaceful racial adjustment. We work closely with the Department of Interracial Cooperation of the Virginia Council of Churches, of which Department Mr. Thomas C. Allen, 1444 E. Main Street, is director.

The Council has had at work in Virginia for the last two or three months an able, white World War II veteran, Mr. Emory T. Judy of Covington. He has traveled widely in the State visiting Federal, State, and local veterans servicing officials and knitting acquaintance between them and the leaders of their Negro communities. Mr. Judy is now about to return to Antioch College.

On the whole he has found Virginia officials of goodwill and quite ready in their helpfulness to veterans of both groups. Still, he tells me, he finds in the small towns and in the country very little knowledge by Negro veterans of their elders in the Negro population of the training and educational benefits possible under the GI legislation.

The State has an opportunity under this legislation to meet the ambitions of thousands of Negro veterans with real opportunity. For the very many for whom immediate employment in good lines of work is not available, greatly expanded institutional trade training is possible, and here and there over the State is making its appearance.

Florida now has four Negro employees of its State Veterans Service Agency stationed over the State. Alabama uses some twenty-five State-paid Negro coordinators of veterans education, who will be headed as of September first by a Negro staff member of the State Department of Veterans Affairs with the title of Negro Veterans Representative. Arkansas has several local Negro coordinators of veterans education.

It is clear all over the South that despite the honest efforts of servicing officers a gap exists between the all-white officialdom and the Negro communities and their veterans. The gap, experience proves, is best bridged by the use of a reasonable proportion of Negro officials in veterans servicing.

Doubtless this matter has come up in the past. Doubtless I am presumptious in writing you from this distance about it. Yet it has been our finding over the years that with rare exceptions Southern Governors may be counted upon to be of particular help in a relationship of this kind.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Statement of
POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

VETERANS TRAINING
(Under PL 346)

STATE OF VIRGINIA

Sent 4 6
Jordan and
Mr

Committee on Veterans Education
State Department of Education,
Richmond 16, Virginia

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

In writing the Servicemen's Re-adjustment Act of 1944—Public Law 346, 78th Congress—the Congress inserted a provision that training agencies used by the Veterans Administration shall be approved by an appropriate state agency. In Virginia, the State Department of Education has been designated by the Governor to approve training facilities under the provisions of this Act. Training may be secured in an approved school; or in an approved business or industrial establishment under a program of on-the-job training.

Basis for Approval of Colleges
(Institutions of Higher Education)

Colleges: When accredited by the State Department of Education are approved.

Basis for Approval of Schools Below College Level

High schools: Public High Schools accredited by the State Department of Education are approved.

Vocational schools: When publicly operated and accredited, are approved by virtue of that fact.

Private schools: When accredited by the State Department of Education, are entitled to approval for the training of veterans.

Newly established schools: For the protection of the veteran, care is taken in granting approval to newly established schools. The Committee believes: (a) that a new school should be established only in answer to a recognized need; and (b) that ordinarily one year of successful operation should precede any application by such a school for approval to offer training to veterans. All newly established schools will be re-examined within one year after initial approval.

Basis for Approval of On-the-job Training Establishments

If the veteran elects on-the-job training, it may be secured in an apprenticeable trade under the standards of the Division of Apprentice Training, Department of Labor and Industry; or it may be a short term program of training in accordance with standards and procedures prepared by the Supervisor of Trade and Industrial Education, The Supervisor of Distributive Education, the Supervisor of Agricultural Education, or the Supervisor of Office Practice.

In processing the applications for approval to provide training for veterans, the Committee on Veterans' Education follows the procedure outlined below:

If the application indicates that training is to be provided in an apprenticeable trade, the Director of Apprentice Training is requested to investigate the training facilities of the business establishment and an opportunity is given the establishment to enter into an apprenticeship agreement with the Department of Labor and Industry. If, however, the establishment expresses a preference to provide training without an agreement with the Apprenticeship Council, the Director submits a report on the training facilities to provide the basis for action by the Committee on Veterans' Education.

When the application covers a job classification other than in an apprenticeable trade, it is referred to the appropriate division of the Department of Education for investigation and recommendation.

Criteria: The criteria outlined below are applied by the Committee on Veterans Education in approving the training program of a business or industrial establishment:

1. The supervisor or foreman possesses the training or other qualities necessary to provide effective on-the-job instruction.
2. The management, supervisor, and foreman understand the purposes or objectives of the veteran's training program.
3. The business or industrial establishment has adequate equipment and facilities to make an effective training program possible.
4. The business or industrial establishment agrees to continue the trainee in required operations and processes of the trade or occupation to the point of efficiency in the job but not unreasonably beyond that point.
5. The business or industrial establishment agrees to require the trainee to keep daily records of job experience.
6. The business or industrial establishment will furnish the Veterans Administration such information as is requested concerning the wages, working conditions, and progress of the trainee.
7. The employer will pay the veteran the usual rate paid other employees and in accordance with a progressively increasing scale of wages. During the term of training the wages shall average at least 50% of the average trained-worker rate in the occupation.
8. The business or industrial establishment will submit in writing a specific training program specifying the occupation for which the veteran is to be trained, the length of the training program, and a schedule of the job experiences organized in logical sequence.
9. The management of business and industrial establishments approved for on-the-job training shall be expected to utilize any or all facilities available to the end that the veteran trainee may develop the abilities and attitudes necessary for efficiency and success in the occupation for which he is trained.
10. Related instruction shall be provided in accordance with a schedule prepared in cooperation with the representative of the State Department of Education designated to examine the training facilities of the establishment.

Policy concerning maximum wages—

If the employment situation is such that the veteran is to be paid wages, either salary or commission, in an amount of $300 per month or more, it shall be deemed that he is not in need of on-the-job training.

What is On the Job Training?

On-the-job-training is interpreted by the State Department of Education to mean an organized program of training designed to assist the veteran in acquiring the specific job skills and job information in those payroll classifications which usually require a term of intensive training in the occupation .

How Does the Employer get the Program Approved?

The employer should request approval of his program of training by sending to the Committee on Veterans Education, State Department of Education, Richmond Virginia, one copy of "Application for Approval", copies of which may be obtained from the committee. Normally a representative of the State Department of Education will visit each employer for the purpose of inspecting the training facilities, helping the employer draft a comprehensive program of training, offering the services of the State Department of Education, and of making any suggestions as to how the program may be improved to assure approval. Following this inspection the program may be approved. It is not necessary for the business firm to wait until a veteran is employed to make application for approval.

How Many "Applications for Approval" Are Needed?

One copy of "Application for Approval" for each job classification shall be sent to the veterans committee. However, one application will not suffice for one business when there are more than one job classification for which approval is being sought. One application must be made for each job classification in which it is desired to train a veteran.

What Can the Employer Do to Eliminate "Red Tape"?

To facilitate handling of applications for approval, each employer should give careful attention to drawing up a schedule of job operations or training experiences which will be given to the veteran. The length of time spent in each phase of the training as well as a bibliography of any outside training aids should be carefully listed in the proposed training program. It is likewise important that business establishments plan their entire program so approval may be requested for all the jobs for which training will be given.

Employer's Responsibility

An one-the job-training program to be successful means that a mutual understanding exists between the employer and veteran to the fact that the veteran will be given work and job experience, that he will be encouraged and aided in securing related instruction and studies, that he will be assisted by the employer or designated supervisor to gain skills and necessary knowledge to learn a specific job. The program implies that the employer will provide the necessary job knowledge, theory, technical information, and other facts the veteran will need to learn in order to become competent on the job or in the occupation for which he is training.

Veteran's Responsibility

After the veteran is employed he should work through the Veterans' Administration in making the necessary application for receiving the subsistence allowance. Upon employment, he should take the following steps:

1. Secure and fill out the Veterans Administration Form 1950 and file with the Veterans Administration.
2. The veteran, together with the employer, should fill out and file Veterans Administration Form 1953
3. The veteran will be required to keep a daily record of the actual training, material, and procedures he secures on the job.
4. The veteran should seek out and avail himself of all related instruction to supplement his on-the-job training experiences.
5. The veteran should be prepared to give a very concrete progress report on the training he is receiving to the inspector who will visit him from the Veterans Adminsitration.

V.E.—5
(4-5-46) 10M.

Va

October 10, 1946

Mr. Paul Williams
3320 Gloucester Road
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Williams:

Here are fresh excerpts from reports of Harry Wright. They interest me so much that I think they must be of interest to you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
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P. B. YOUNG, NORFOLK
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
FRANK W. SPENCER, SAVANNAH
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DIRECTOR OF VETERANS SERVICES
RAY WARWICK
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
3320 GLOUCESTER ROAD RICHMOND 22, VIRGINIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

October 17, 1946.

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I enjoyed your note of October 10 enclosing the interesting reports from Mr. Harry Wright. They are very interesting.

I expect to be in Atlanta over the coming week end and I hope we can have a little visit together. It strikes me that we should make capital of the excellent work that is being done by the SRC under your splendid direction. I am going to recommend to Guy Johnson that at our annual meeting, not only should our agenda include a full report of the activities, but that we should have at least two brief reports from the field agents, one of them a Negro and one a white man. What do you think?

In clearing up some of my correspondence I found some confidential material sent me under the date of May 27. Since you request it I am returning it for your files where it properly belongs.

With all good wishes, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Paul

Paul D. Williams

PDW:rht
encs:

October 22, 1946

Mr. Wiley Hall
112 W. Charity Street
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Hall:

What do you think of the idea of forming a council of veterans organizations in Virginia, about which I wrote you some time ago?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Va

November 4, 1946

Mr. Walter R. Brown
Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

Dear Mr. Brown:

I am sure you are going to have an extremely interesting meeting of the Negro Organization Society.

I am sorry I can't get there. You know that whatever can be done to get better homes and farms is close to my heart.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

HAMPTON INSTITUTE
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

November 1, 1946

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Conference
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

You may recall that I promised to write you in regard to the annual meeting of the Negro Organization Society. The meeting will be held Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, November 6, 7, and 8, 1946, at Warrenton, Fauquier County, Virginia.

I regret the lateness of this letter, however, if perchance, you are in this area or if you find it possible to come from Atlanta, we shall be glad to have you attend any part of or all of our sessions. Dr. Clark Foreman, President of the Southern Conference on Human Welfare will be one of the guest speakers Friday evening, November 8.

Sincerely yours,
Walter R. Brown
Walter R. Brown
Secretary of Hampton Institute

WRB:t

Va

November 7, 1946

Mr. David D. Alexander II
723 West Clay Street
Richmond, 20, Virginia

Dear Mr. Alexander:

It was mighty kind of you to write the other day about your new job. If a friendly letter from me and personality and ability on the part of an applicant could get such a job in each of many Southern cities, things would be better, would not they?

I had heard of this new arrangement in Richmond which I like a lot. Heartiest congratulations to you for this opportunity.

I will come to Richmond soon and hunt you up. I would like in a visit to get information on which to base a note in our magazine about the new service in Richmond.

I enclose a recent article done by one of the men working with me on Arkansas.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:s

723 West Clay Street
Richmond 20, Virginia
October 28, 1946

Dr. George S, Mitchell
Director of Veterans Services
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

First, my sincere thanks for your interest and assistance in my behalf as an applicant for the position of Contact Representative with the Veterans Administration.

I am quite happy to report that I have been appointed Contact Representative in the new Richmond Contact Office which opened today in the Saint Luke Building, 902 North Saint James Street. Your suggestions given me were quite helpful and filled the gap which meant success for my efforts.

There are two Contact Representatives and a Clerk-Stenographer staffing the office and we are hopeful of rendering a complete service to veterans in aiding and assisting them with their problems.

We would be very pleased to have you, as one deeply interested in this office, visit us on your next trip to Richmond.

Again, my appreciation and warmest regards. Any suggestions that would assist us in rendering a better and more complete service would be gratefully received.

Sincerely,

David D. Alexander
DAVID D. ALEXANDER, III

Va

May 31, 1946

Mr. David D. Alexander III
18 West Leigh Street
Richmond 20, Virginia

Dear Mr. Alexander:

I am glad to hear from you and delighted that you are still aiming toward a job with the Veterans Administration.

I don't know what direct help I can be, but I can offer you a few leads:

(1) Ask Mr. Wiley Hall to make up a list of names of qualified Negro candidates for the jobs of contact officer and training officer with the Veterans Administration, including your name on the list. Mr. Hall will press the Veterans Administration in Roanoke to review carefully the qualifications of those on the list. As an alternative, go to Roanoke and work at it there for a couple of days. I believe I would start with Dr. Penn in Roanoke. You may know him. He is a Negro dentist, a fine man in every way and very influential. He could give you a good deal of background about getting attention to your application. Then I would go and see Mr. Hickman in person. Maybe Dr. Penn could give you a letter to Mr. Hickman. If you need a white friend and happen to have none in Roanoke, get in touch with my close friend, Charles Cocke, who could be reached through his father, Mr. Marion Estes Cocke, treasurer of Hollins College. He is a Navy veteran himself, recently out, and while so far as I know he has never show any particular interes in interracial matters, he is a fairminded guy and my friend, and I think would take time to help.

(2) Go and talk the matter over with Leslie Jones, who runs the Veterans Information Center up on Broad Street at Jefferson. Leslie is a friend of mine.

(3) As something possibly helpful, find out what your rights are under the Civil Service regulations. I understand that the Veterans Administration for the moment operates under an exemption from recruitment through the Civil Service Commission. I believe it is required to follow the Civil Service selection and appointment precedures, but simply does that work itself. That would leave the Civil Service Commission with a reserved authority to enquire into any particular case or in general as to whether Civil Service procedures have in fact been used. Your nearest regional office of the Civil Service Commission is in the Nissen Building, Winston-Salem, N. C. However, you could doubtless get friendly and informed advice from various people in Richmond, say, for example, one of the Negro employees of the USES. This whole matter of the Civil Service Commission of course would only go into operation if you feel that you are being treated in a discriminatory way by the Veterans Administration.

Let me know what happens.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

May 31, 1946

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Mr. David D. Alexander III is an applicant for employment with the Veterans Administration as contact representative, or training officer, or vocational advisor.

I interviewed Mr. Alexander and found him personable and in my judgment likely to succeed on such a job, but my acquaintance with him is not so extensive as to entitle me to give judgment as to his specific qualifications. I daresay he can adduce ample evidence of that.

I write to say that as one familiar with the condition of services to Negro veterans throughout the South, it is in my judgment of very great importance for the Veterans Administration and other veterans servicing agencies in the Southern states to employ a reasonable proportion of Negro contact and training officers, in order that Negro veterans may have an opportunity to be assisted by the special knowledge of Negro officials.

I should be grateful for careful consideration of Mr. Alexander for the position for which he is applying.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

18 West Leigh Street
Richmond 20, Virginia
May 25, 1946

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Director of Veteran Service
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

During the conference "Institute On The Returning Veteran" sponsored by the Virginia Council of Churches and the Southern Regional Council in November, 1945, I had the pleasure of meeting you here in Richmond. It was also my great pleasure to lunch with you between sessions and talk over some of our Veteran problems - and especially one close to me - employment. I expressed interest in securing a position with the Veterans Administration and you mentioned that you "might be able to assist me get located". It is in this regard that this letter is written.

At the time of the Conference I had applied for the positions of Contact Representative and Vocational Advisor with the Veterans Administration; and have since been rated and my name entered on their Eligibility Registers.

Recently, I have been informed that another Contact Office, with Negro personnel, may be opened here in Richmond within the very near future. I am deeply interested in securing such a position and would sincerely appreciate your interest and influence in my behalf. It is believed that selections for these positions may come through the Regional Office of Mr. Frank Hickman, Contact Officer, Veterans Administration, Roanoke 17, Virginia.

Please be assured that I will be deeply grateful for any assistance rendered and any additional information, if desired, will be promptly submitted. With warmest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

David D. Alexander

DAVID D. ALEXANDER, III

Va.

November 8, 1946

Mr. Paul Williams
3320 Gloucester Road
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Paul:

Here is the Louisiana survey.

We have three or four more cooking.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Va

November 15, 1946

Mr. Leslie Jones
Veterans Information Center
Broad Street at Jefferson
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Leslie:

I hear you have left your VIC, but I am sure you keep up an interest.

Here is a report on Louisiana. It probably will read very much like a similar job would read on our Commonwealth.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Da

November 15, 1946

Mr. Ken Barnett
Vocational Education
State Department of Education
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Barnett:

Here are findings in Louisiana. That is a long way off, but you know every Southerner recognizes a cultural continuity across the whole sweep.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Va.

November 15, 1946

Mr. Houston Johnson
RFD #2
Box 150-A
Ashland, Virginia

Dear Houston:

Here is an article I just got printed.

Maybe Aretha will read you some of it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Va.

November 15, 1946

Mr. and Mrs. George Hundley
Prince Edward Street
Fredericksburg, Virginia

Dear Chichi and George:

Here is what I am doing these days.

Alice greatly enjoyed hearing about you and I greatly enjoyed seeing you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

NC

November 15, 1946

Dr. Howard Odum
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Odum:

Here is our third State survey.

Oklahoma, Mississippi, North Carolina, and perhaps a couple of others are cooking.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Tenn

November 15, 1946

Mr. Tom Ludwig
P. O. Box 5
Monteagle, Tennessee

Dear Tom:

Thanks for your letter. I have been trying to straighten out the Boaz business by writing to Bridges, but have heard nothing more. Shall let you know just what I hear.

Here is a just-off-the-press article on services to Negro veterans in Louisiana.

I appreciate the offer of space from time to time and shall try to send you things. Thanks for carrying the farmer-veterans one.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Va

November 22, 1946

Deputy Administrator
Veterans Administration
Richmond, Virginia

My Dear Sir:

I have heard with the greatest of interest of the new things that you have worked out in Richmond in the matter of contact service in the Negro business area.

May I bespeak your attention to the enclosed leaflet on services to Negro veterans in another Southern State where the problem is perhaps not greatly dissimilar?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Va

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

RICHMOND BRANCH NO. 4
900 North Lombardy Street
Richmond 20, Virginia

YOUR FILE REFERENCE:

November 27, 1946

IN REPLY REFER TO: RV3A

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Director Veterans Services
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Thank you for your letter of November 22nd, and your interesting pamphlet entitled "Services to Negro Veterans in Louisiana".

Very truly yours,

JBCress
J. B. CRESS
Deputy Administrator

An inquiry by or concerning an ex-service man or woman should, if possible, give veteran's name and file number, whether C, XC, K, N, or V. If such file number is unknown, service or serial number should be given.

Follow up

Va

December 9, 1946

Mr. L. W. Davis
Industrial Secretary
Richmond Urban League
112 West Charity Street
Richmond 20, Virginia

Dear Mr. Davis:

Many thanks for your letter of December 6th.

I will be at St. Lukes Hall shortly before one PM, December 20th.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

RICHMOND URBAN LEAGUE
FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES
A YEAR ROUND RED FEATHER SERVICE
AFFILIATE NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

112 WEST CHARITY STREET - RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA - DIAL 3-7343

WILEY A. HALL
Executive Secretary

L. W. DAVIS
Industrial Secretary

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T. W. Wilmer
Miss Virginia R. Withers

December 6th, 1946

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your letter.

I have arranged to have the meeting December 20th 1946 at the Contact Service Office at 1:00 P. M.

I have invited to be present in addition to our regular committee representatives from the two American Legion Posts and a person from the AVC. In addition, I have invited Mr. Joseph Albright from the Veterans Administration in Washington.

We'll see if we can't work a solution to the problems you presented on your last visit.

Sincerely yours,

L. W. Davis

LWD/b L. W. Davis, Indistrial Secretary.

MEMBER AGENCY RICHMOND AREA COMMUNITY CHEST
AND RICHMOND AREA COMMUNITY COUNCIL

Va

December 12, 1946

Mr. L. W. Davis, Industrial Secretary
Richmond Urban League
112 West Charity Street
Richmond 20, Virginia

Dear Mr. Davis:

That is all right about the meeting that was to have been on December 20th. Let me know as early as you can when the meeting is to be.

I am now sewed up for January 13-17; otherwise, I am free to come to Richmond at any time during the month.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

RICHMOND URBAN LEAGUE
FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES
A YEAR ROUND RED FEATHER SERVICE
AFFILIATE NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

112 WEST CHARITY STREET - RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA - DIAL 3-7343

WILEY A. HALL
Executive Secretary

L. W. DAVIS
Industrial Secretary

OFFICERS
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Dr. Thomas H. Henderson
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Dr. George T. Kaliff
Guthrie S. Kennard
C. V. Kelley
J. Milton Sampson
Henry Schwarzschild
Mrs. Aubrey H. Straus
Mrs. Hattie N. F. Walker
T. W. Wilmer
Miss Virginia R. Withers

December 10, 1946

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Looks like I will have to use the eraser this time and rub out our proposed meeting for December 20th.

Just received a letter from Mr. Joe Albright saying "to inform you previous commitments, etc."

I then talked with my committee, Crocker has been doing some travelling and tells me of several key fellows who are having problems that would make it wise and profitable to call them to the meeting. However, some of their problems are of such a nature that make it necessary to "kill two birds with one stone" - have you and Mr. Albright here at the same time.

So I am writing him today for his earliest open dates in January. Won't you write me of your open dates in January. I'll select one common to both of you and arrange the meeting.

Sincerely yours,

LWDavis

L. W. Davis,
Industrial Secretary

LWD/b

MEMBER AGENCY RICHMOND AREA COMMUNITY CHEST
AND RICHMOND AREA COMMUNITY COUNCIL

December 20, 1946

Dear Pete:

In a couple of million farm homes over this country people are under tighter roofs and have better food to eat, and are getting more out of land better tended, for what you have done.

That's a goodly monument to thirteen years of work. I only wish the whole two million could have had the opportunities that I and the others who were close to you have had to share your friendship as you did your work.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Va

December 20, 1946

Mr. Paul V. Maris
3166 North 18th Street
Arlington, Virginia

Dear Paul:

That's a grand idea, and I thank you for putting it through.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

December 17, 1946

Mr. George Mitchell
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

R. W. Hudgens is resigning as Associate Administrator of the Farmers Home Administration, effecgive December 23, and will immediately assume the Directorship of Field Organizations for the American Cancer Society.

As one feature of a farewell ceremony in his honor scheduled for the afternoon of January 3rd, we are presenting "Pete" with a bound volume of farewell letters from friends and associates, past and present.

He would, I am sure, appreciate especially a letter from you. If you will send such a letter to me at the address indicated below, I will see that it has a place in the attractively bound volume.

Very sincerely yours,

Paul V Maris

Paul V. Maris, Member of Committee
on arrangements for Pete Hudgens'
farewell

3166 North 18th Street
Arlington, Virginia

Va.

December 21, 1946

Mr. R. C. Haydon
Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Haydon:

Here are recent leaflets on services to Negro veterans in various of the Southern States.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Va

December 27, 1946

Mr. L. W. Davis
Richmond Urban League
112 West Charity Street
Richmond 20, Virginia

Dear Mr. Davis:

I intend to be in Richmond January 3 and 4, and shall come to see you.

I hope we can begin to patch up some figures.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

THE

War Veterans and Civilians' Service Organization

of Virginia

Our Motto: DEMOCRACY FOR ALL

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES FOR RICHMOND—1945-46

FIRST

TWO THOUSAND new members--Veterans and Civilians, men and women.

SECOND

Help increase QUALIFIED VOTERS--Veterans and Civilians--men and women to the number of TEN THOUSAND so as to exercise an effective voice in our city government.

THIRD

As taxpayers and as citizens work for equality of job opportunities in all departments of our city government and local Federal Agencies.

FOURTH

Equal and efficient services with respect to clean streets, alleys, garbage and ash cans in all sections of our city irrespective of the group or class who inhabit any section of our city.

FIFTH

Help QUALIFY all persons--VETERANS AND CIVILIANS--to assume the full responsibilities of citizenship that had not hitherto done so.

SIXTH

Thorough preparation for the First State Conference of the WAR VETERANS AND CIVILIANS' SERVICE ORGANIZATION OF VIRGINIA and its affiliated POSTS here in Richmond, September, 1946.

Your membership, your work and your cooperation in the WV&CSO of Virginia will aid materially in the attainment of the above AIMS AND OBJECTIVES. Your membership, your work and your cooperation is wanted. For further details see YOUR POST Commander or any officer or write the: Executive Secretary-Treasurer, WV&CSO of Virginia, P. O. Box, 1932, Richmond 15, Virginia.

Va Vet

The War Veterans and Civilians' Service Organization of Virginia

Our Motto:---DEMOCRACY FOR ALL

Began Jan 4, 45
600 members
2.00 entrance
3.00 a year (25¢ a mo)
1/2 of 3.00 to local post
4 posts in Rd
Hoping to have other posts in State

BROAD AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

To organize our war veterans of all wars, male and female, in Virginia with honorable discharge from any branch of the ARMED forces, dependents and kindreds of these veterans, male and female, and civilians, male and female; collect, codify and interpret to its veteran members from time to time the benefits of the G. I. Bill of Rights and Privileges and how to obtain them and other services in this respect.

Teach and foster among our members true AMERICANISM and the processes of our politically organized society and Democracy and help them to qualify to exercise the right of FRANCHISE and more efficiently and effectively perform the duties and shoulder the responsibilities of citizenship within our State and in the United States along the lines of CIVIC, POLITICAL, EDUCATIONAL, ECONOMIC and INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES. Promote their economic security in every way possible and especially encourage INDIVIDUAL and COLLECTIVE EFFORT and integrate our members more fully into the industrial and business life of Virginia, both as efficient workers as well as encourage the establishment of SOUND BUSINESS ENTERPRISES among them.

Promote their duties and rights as citizens under our form of government and in keeping with our State and the United States Constitution.
Inculcate in our members the need of thorough preparation in peacetime skills, in deportment, in cleanliness, in order and in the development of other qualities which will promote their efficiency and enhance their own self-respect.

CONFERENCE YEAR

The First Annual State Conference of the POSTS of the W V & C S O of Virginia is being planned for September, 1946.

REMEMBER

Ballots and Bibles are the TOOLS that count now. Let's use both.
Temporary State Office: Consolidated Bank Bldg., First and Marshall Streets—THIRD FLOOR.

[illegible]

W V & C S O OF VIRGINIA
P. O. Box 1932
Richmond 15, Virginia

January 8, 1947

Mr. Paul D. Williams
3320 Glouster Street
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Williams:

In trying to make certain that General Bradley himself read our surveys on services to Negro veterans in the several Southern States, I wrote rather earnestly on the matter to two of the General's Subordinates.

The attached was received in reply. The original is entirely in General Bradley's handwriting.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosure: (1)

January 15, 1947

Mr. Brownie Lee Jones, Director
Southern School for Workers, Inc.
14 North 9th Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Brownie Lee:

Father may be reached at Assembly Inn, Montreat, N. C.

I know he is greatly interested in what is going on in Virginia on this matter but I don't know at all whether he would wish to comment publicly.

I had hoped that from the time Tom Tuck first stepped on Labor in the threatened/power strike that Labor would have sense enough in Virginia to get together in a common political movement. Things are perhaps further along in Virginia than in other Southern states. The real political lineup is the Machine vs Labor. Labor can't sign until it makes friends with small farmers.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

SOUTHERN SCHOOL
FOR WORKERS, INC.

BROWNIE LEE JONES, *Director*

14 NORTH 9TH STREET
Richmond 19, Virginia
Tel. 2-6265

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Vienna, Va.
GERTRUDE WEIL
Goldsboro, N. C.

January 6, 1947

Mr. George Mitchell
906 Lullwater Road, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

I suppose you know about the terrific onslaught of anti-labor legislation presented by our friend Governor Tuck. Yesterday afternoon I was talking with Adele Clark and she said that she thought nothing would be more effective than a letter from your father.

At the time I did not even think in terms to ask her a letter to whom, but even a letter to the paper would be very effective. Where is your father, and would there be time to get word to him so that he might express himself on these two restrictive pieces of legislation?

It certainly looks as if labor is out to get its throat cut. Perhaps this is just what we need, and we certainly ought to find some consolation in the fact that even a disaster like this may succeed in waking us up to be voters.

Sincerely,

Brownie Lee Jones

Brownie Lee Jones
Director

BLJ/bkc

January 21, 1947

The Regional Manager
Veterans Administration
Regional Office
Roanoke, Virginia

Dear Sir:

I shall be grateful for your interest in looking through the enclosed article beginning on page 3 urging additional vocational schools in the Southern States.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosure: (3)

Same letter sent to
Columbia S.C.
Atlanta, Ga - Mr. Vance Owen
Montgomery, Ala.
Jackson, Miss.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION
RICHMOND

January 28, 1947.

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Services
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I wish to acknowledge your letter of January the 22nd, in which you enclosed two copies of "New South" containing your talk on "Vocational Schools for Veterans" which you gave before the recent meeting of Southern State School Officials.

I appreciate your sending me these copies of your speech and I shall be extremely interested in reading it.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

G. Tyler Miller

G. Tyler Miller
Superintendent of Public Instruction

GTM/j

January 28, 1947

Mr. Houston Johnson
Box 150 A
RFD #2
Ashland, Virginia

Dear Houston:

We are still chewing on the end of that fine ham.

Here is the $25.00 for the wagon. I am glad you have found one and I hope it is a good one.

This is sure enough and truly a loan only and until around March 1st. I live out of the store and with prices what they are I really don't have much extra.

We are all right though the children are both in bed with colds.

Tell Edward I wish he and his grass cutter were down here because I am certainly going to need them soon.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosure: Check $25.00.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION
RICHMOND, 16

RECEIVED
[illegible] 31
Southern Regional Council
VET[illegible]

January 29, 1947

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I have received the pamphlets containing your address and I appreciate your thoughtfulness very much.

Yours very sincerely,

Fred M. Alexander

Fred M. Alexander
Director of Secondary Education

FMA/p

January 29, 1947

Pres. Ralph Bridgeman
Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

Dear Pres. Bridgeman:

Some where in Hampton's files I am sure there rests a bulky correspondence about the assistance the Trustees very kindly gave toward the education of two Indians, repectively in Agriculture and Home Economics.

This transaction is entirely completed. The girl has a job as a Rural Social Case Worker among her own Indian families and the boy is finishing in Agriculture at Ohio State in a couple of months -- with G.I. money.

After the Trustees had helped in this way for some three years, I received a letter from the President of Hampton stating that the Trustees at that time still had available a very modest source of funds for assistance to Indians. It was suggested that if from time to time I knew of worthy cases the need might be brought to the attention of the Trustees for consideration.

I believe I notified the Government official in charge of Pembroke Farms, Pembroke, N. C., of the remote possibility of occasional help from this source. I have today a letter from him saying that the daughter of one of the time-purchasers of a farm on the Project will finish her third year in the local Indian college this June and is anxious to go to another college in September to get her Degree. My friend, the manager at Pembroke, Mr. H. C. Green, tells me that the girl's father's means would not stretch to sending her away.

No inquiry has as yet been made about the girl's grades or aptitudes though the father states she has always done well in school.

I write now to inquire whether by any chance some little tag end of money remains and might be used for this girl for one year should it be established that she merits help and gives promise of using it well.

The Indian population around Pembroke, while predominately Indian, is not without admixtures from other races.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

February 7, 1947

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Many thanks for the four copies of your article on Vocational Schools for Veterans. We can make good use of them.

Sincerely,

Ralph P. Bridgman
President

Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

Atlanta, Georgia
February 18, 1947

U.S. Bureau of Internal Revenue
New Post Office Building
Richmond, Virginia

Gentlemen:

When I was last in your office I received the dispiriting news that by reason of an arithmetical error in my income tax return for some back year - possibly 1943 - I owe you around $400.00 plus 6% interest to back yonder sometime.

I have cashed my savings bonds and am prepared for the worst of the blow. However, it hurts me to have 6% ticking against me.

Could somebody very kindly stick an expedite slip on the file relating to the bill you are preparing to send me.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

March 10, 1947

Dr. Ralph Bridgeman, Pres.
Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

Dear Dr. Bridgeman:

I wonder if my letter of January 29th about the possibility of getting a remnant of any Indian money Hampton might have for a student at Pembroke, N. C. reached you.

Here is a copy.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosure: (1)

March 11, 1947

President Ralph P. Bridgeman
Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

Dear Dr. Bridgeman:

It is a pleasure to inform you that Abner Nash Locklear graduates from Ohio State University with a B.S. in Agriculture March 14th. He hopes to go on to the University of Wisconsin for a year or two of graduate study. This is of course available to him under the G.I. Bill.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

March 18, 1947

Mr. Thomas C. Allen
1444 East Main Street, Room 215
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Tom:

It was very kind indeed of you to write the nice letter of the 14th. I feel much the stronger for having your backing.

I hope we can get together in Richmond sometime soon and plan for still more accomplishment.

My regards to Mr. Robison.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Virginia Council of Churches, Inc.

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THOS. C. ALLEN
Department Director

March 14, 1947.

Dr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear George:

I have just learned from Guy by mail and Paul by telephone that you have been selected for a very important assignment. I feel very definitely that the Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council has made a wise decision. May I extend you my personal congratulations and assure you that it will be a pleasure to give you my full cooperation.

I feel that with your rich Christian cultural background and broad personal experience that you will make a very unique contribution to this whole area of building good will and understanding and of hastening the day will all citizens of our land shall enjoy an equality of opportunity in employment, education and the privileges and responsibilities that are a part of our heritage.

Very sincerely yours,

Tom

Thos. C. Allen.

U8-R100

Va

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE

RICHMOND CONSULTATION SERVICE

(& Norfolk
& Danville)

A free vocational guidance agency established in 1939.

RICHMOND CONSULTATION SERVICE

1203 East Broad Street Third Floor
Richmond 19, Virginia
Telephone 2-5359

The Purpose of the Consultation Service

When the State Department of Education in Virginia established the Richmond Consultation Service six years ago, it was the first public agency for vocational guidance in the South. Today it serves as a model and training center for similar services being set up in other areas in the State.

The Richmond Consultation Service offers confidential assistance to anyone interested in having a vocational counselor assist him in deciding what occupation he should enter, what type of work he can do, and how to go about making plans for work or training.

How the Consultation Service Can Help You

1. Discuss with you your previous training and work experience in relation to your interest in employment or additional training.
2. Help you discover your interests, aptitudes and skills and decide in what occupation they will be most useful to you.
3. Formulate with you a satisfactory plan for work or training in conformity with your background, interests, abilities and ambitions; and tell you about opportunities in various fields of work.

The Steps in Counseling

If you wish the Service to assist you with your plans,

1. Come for an introductory talk with a member of the staff.
2. Return for a first full interview with the counselor assigned to advise with you. The counselor will wish to talk with you about your education, work experience and your interests and ambitions in order that he will later be able to advise you in developing practical plans. At this time you will tell him about any special problems you may have.
3. Return for some aptitude tests which will aid you and your counselor to determine occupational fields in which you will be most likely to succeed.
4. Return for one or two additional interviews with your counselor. At this time you and he will be discussing and planning what you are to do.

Some Information to Keep in Mind

The Consultation Service is not an employment agency. It has no connection with employers, schools, or social agencies. It is

90 [illegible] now is
[illegible] [illegible] available
to everybody.

a section of the Adult Education Division of the State Department of Education, designed to advise with individuals regarding employment and training problems.

No charge is made to anyone coming to the Consultation Service for assistance with his vocational or educational problems.

Counselors conduct interviews by appointment. Appointments may be made in person, by letter, or by telephoning 2-5359.

The Consultation Service does not offer psychiatric diagnosis. Persons in need of this type of service should consult individual members of the medical profession or one of the various clinics.

Counselors will be glad to answer specfic question regarding occupations or training facilities. The Consultation Service maintains a vocational library of information for this purpose.

Consultation Service office hours are from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, and from 8:30 a.m. until 12:00 noon on Saturday.

W. H. Bell, in charge Norfolk
[illegible] Dec 3, '45

20% N [illegible]

Carter Woodson Wash
and [illegible] N History
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] level of N's

ANNOUNCING...

the

establishment

of the

Industrial Department

of

The Richmond Urban League

A Richmond War and Community Fund Agency

Dial 3-7343

112 W. Chairty Street Richmond 20, Va.

Offering the following Services...

TO EMPLOYERS—

Help combat absenteeism by investigating specific causes in a given plant, with suggestions for correction.

Help to interpret workers problems.

Interpretations of employers attitude to workers.

Referral, through proper channels, of workers qualified to meet specific requirements.

Impartial investigation and recommendation regarding work conditions.

Increase workers efficiency by developing a workers education program for NOW and after the war.

Building better interracial understanding.

TO WORKERS—

Interpret workers problems to management.

Assist in finding answers to their problems as workers.

Point out current criticisms so as to make ie possible to hold gains in employment after the war.

Keep them posted on opportunities open to them —for new jobs as well as for training.

Furnish workers with information on opportunities in the Civil Service.

Increase efficiency through the establishment of training classes to meet definite needs

Develop and provide workers with literature which will help them hold their job.

Assist workers in finding employment in line with their training and experience.

Provide a Vocational Counselling Service for all workers, but particularly for youth so that they may more intelligently prepare for the future.

Seek new job opportunities for Negro workers through conferences with management and personnel directors.

"Interracial Co-operation In Action"

RICHMOND URBAN LEAGUE

For Social Service Among Negroes

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"Not Alms—But Opportunities"

Extension Division Publication

NEW DOMINION SERIES

No. 74 Charlottesville, Virginia November 1, 1945

THEY BOUGHT A BUS

Wartime Necessity Becomes Peacetime Institution

Published monthly October through May.
Entered as second-class matter September 26, 1941, at the post office at
Charlottesville, Virginia, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Va

FACTS
Veterans should know before STARTING A Business

Compliments of

FIRST AND MERCHANTS
National Bank of Richmond
Richmond, Virginia

BETTER BUSINESS BUREAU
FACT
FINDING
AND
DISTRIBUTING
EDUCATIONAL DIVISION

INTRODUCTION

This booklet, "Facts Veterans Should Know *Before* STARTING A BUSINESS", is prepared for and dedicated to service men and women, three million of whom, according to estimates of the United States Department of Commerce, may elect to go into business for themselves during the first three or four years after the war. To this number will be added war workers and others who may start new businesses or reopen many which were closed.

The booklet is limited in scope. It covers only a few important points that should be familiar to veterans *before* deciding to go into business for themselves. They are:

I Loans Under G.I. Bill

II Opportunities and Risks

III Business "Opportunity" Schemes to Avoid

IV Sources of Additional Information

* * * *

Better Business Bureaus have published the following series of FACT booklets on business, merchandise, financial and other subjects which business, through Better Business Bureaus, is publishing in the interest of consumer education — to aid consumers in their everyday money management problems and relations with business.

FACTS You Should Know About

ADVERTISING
*BORROWING
BUDGETING
**BUYING OR BUILDING A HOME
BUYING USED CARS
COMMERCIAL BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES
COSMETICS
DOMESTIC TEXTILE RUGS
FURS
HEALTH CURES
HOUSEHOLD PESTS
INVESTMENT BANKING
INVESTMENT (TRUST) COMPANIES
JEWELRY
*LEGAL PROBLEMS
LIFE INSURANCE
MAN-MADE TEXTILE FIBERS
SAVINGS
*SCHEMES
SECURITIES
SECURITY AND COMMODITY EXCHANGES
VITAMINS
YOUR EYESIGHT

* *Of particular interest to veterans starting any business.*

** *Of particular interest to veterans exercising their rights under the G.I. Bill to purchase or construct a home.*

Revised May, 1945

LOANS UNDER G. I. BILL

It takes money to start a business. This money must be provided by the veteran. The Government under the G.I. Bill of Rights does not make a gift to a veteran to start a business; neither does the Government make the veteran a loan. It does provide assistance if, and only if, the veteran can comply with definite and rigid requirements. For example, assume the veteran is qualified by experience and ability to manage a business. If he can induce a bank, insurance company, manufacturer, wholesaler, supply company, or individual to lend him money to go into business, at an interest rate of no more than 4%, he can apply to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs for a guaranty by the Government not to exceed 50% of the loan, with the guaranteed part of the loan not to exceed $2,000. To illustrate, if the loan is for $6,000, the veteran can apply for a guaranty of $2,000 of it. If the loan is for $3,000, the veteran could apply for a guaranty of only $1,500.

A loan for the purchase of business property includes any business, land, building, supplies, equipment, machinery, or tools, to be used by the applicant in the operation of a business. Also included are such working capital items as the accounts receivable and inventory of a *going* business. No working capital items needed in starting a *new* business are included.

The Administrator of Veterans Affairs will approve the application if, after investigation, he finds:

1. That the ability and experience of the veteran, and the conditions under which he proposes to operate are such that there is a reasonable likelihood that he will be successful.
2. That the proceeds of the loan will be used to pay for real or personal property that the veteran needs and will use in the operation of a business.
3. That the purchase price does not exceed the reasonable normal value, as determined by proper appraisal.

If the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs approves the application for a guaranty, the entire loan (including the guaranteed amount) must be payable in full in a specific period of time. The Government will pay interest for the first year on the guaranteed part of the loan. As the guaranteed part of the loan is limited to not more than $2,000, the Government is limited to pay 4% interest for one year on this amount, or $80. In the event the guaranteed part of the loan is half this amount, the amount of interest the Government may pay is $40, or 4% interest on $1,000, for the first year. This represents the only cash or money outlay contemplated by the Government to aid veterans in starting a business.

Unquestionably the guaranteed part of the loan will be a valuable inducement for a lender to agree to make the full loan. However, the veteran should frankly face the fact that he must get a responsible party to be willing to make him the loan at 4% interest. This may be difficult. First, the lender must assume at least half of the risk and second, the interest rate is low in comparison with the speculative risks involved in financing new businesses. A bank or lending institution, as the custodian of funds of its depositors, must be guided by these considerations, In addition, the loaning activities of banks are regulated and subject to investigation by banking authorities to assure that all possible protective safeguards for the funds of depositors are in force. Thus the decision of a bank or lending institution to make the loan may have to be based, in addition to the character of the applicant, his experience and ability, and the fact that the government guarantees one-half up to $2,000, on what security the veteran can put up to cover the loan.

Two important facts the veteran should fully understand are: 1. If the debt or interest is not paid and it becomes necessary for the Government to make any payment on account of the guarantee, the veteran is obligated to repay such amount and the Government will hold him or his estate responsible. 2. Under the G.I. Bill, a veteran can apply for a guarantee of loans for (a) purchase or construction of a home (b) purchase of farm and farm equipment and (c) purchase of business property. However, *the aggregate amount guaranteed shall not exceed $2,000* whether the loans are for more than or only one of the above purposes.

OPPORTUNITIES AND RISKS

The number of business enterprises operating in the United States declined from 3,400,000 in 1941 to 2,900,000 in 1943, or a decrease of about 500,000 in the first two war years of 1942 and 1943. This decline has been particularly heavy among small firms. The number of retail establishments decreased about 18%, the greatest decline being in the number of household appliance stores, radio stores, meat markets, and filling stations. The number of service trades declined about 15%, whereas finance, insurance, and real estate decreased about 9%. On the other hand, the number of firms engaged in manufacturing, mining, and quarrying increased 3%.

These figures are particularly striking when compared with the fact that, had it not been for the war, we could have expected, on the basis of increased population and business activity, an actual increase in the number of business enterprises. It is, therefore, reasonable to conclude that there will be many opportunities to start a business after the war, even if the number of business enterprises increases only to the pre-war figure.

But, in addition to this, business, through the Committee for Economic Development, is setting a goal for 35% to 45% increase in production and distribution over the year 1940. The veteran must realize there is no certainty his goal will be reached although it is a highly desirable and important one. It would mean general prosperity and employment and would definitely stimulate the starting of many businesses, particularly to engage in distribution and in services, as normally, we have about 5 times as many firms engaged in distribution and 2 times as many firms engaged in services as in the production of commodities.

The time for starting a new enterprise is very important and any one thinking of doing so should consider carefully general economic and business conditions. Among these, he can consider the possibilities of (1) new businesses to take the place of those which have discontinued, and (2) having expanding production and distribution in excess of pre-war levels.

Studies of the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics indicate immediate postwar increases in construction activities and smaller increases in retail, wholesale and service fields. Also, immediate increased postwar activity is indicated in the paper, lumber, and furniture industries in addition to the manufacture of consumer durable goods such as refrigerators, automobiles, etc.

How about the risks? Business is a hard competitive struggle and the yearly mortality is high. Nearly as many businesses discontinue each year as start up. In the ten-year period from 1932 to 1941, both inclusive, approximately 3,600,000 enterprises discontinued business, whereas during the same period there were approximately 3,700,000 new enterprises.[1] In normal times more than 1,000 new concerns open their doors each business day and about an equal number close. Mortality rates in the first year of life are high. In retailing, 1 out of 3 new concerns do not survive the first year and 2 out of 3 close their doors within 6 years. In wholesaling and manufacturing, 1 out of 5 concerns discontinue in the first year and 2 out of 3 close within 9 years.

A study of retail stores in 207 Indiana towns showed that 25% of the retail stores closed their doors in the first year of life, another 18% in the second year, another 10% in the third year, an additional 7% in the fourth year, another 5% in the fifth year, another 5% in the sixth year, and 3% in the seventh year, leaving only 27% still in business after seven years.[2] Another study showed that of slightly more than 10,000 enterprises established in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., between 1844 and 1926 a total of only 47% lasted for three years or more and almost 80% were out of business within ten years of starting.[3]

Similar studies made in other parts of the country show essentially the same facts.

Many and varied reasons are given for failure. But practically the only one recognized in the business world is lack of experienced and intelligent management. In the final analysis, management makes or breaks the business enterprise. This fact can not be stressed too strongly. To repeat it in another way, management ability is the simple reason for the difference between success and failure in the business world.

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[1] *Vital statistics of industry and commerce, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.*

[2] *A study by Starr & Steiner published in Dun's Review.*

[3] *Business Life and Death in a Hudson River Town by R. G. Hutchinson, A. R. Hutchinson, and Mabel Newcomber, published in Dun's Review.*

Some types of risks, such as floods, storms, fires, etc., can be insured against. But other risks of business depend entirely upon the experience and the ability of the management to cope with them. So, although many reasons are given for failures, these usually represent the *occasions* for the failure rather than the *causes*. Had the management been efficient, it would have anticipated and controlled them. For example, the United States Department of Commerce made a study of 487 business establishments which went into bankruptcy in New Jersey. Of the total number of businesses studied, 23.5% kept no books, 29.4% kept inadequate books, and 39% never took an inventory. Although many of those who failed blamed the failure on a business depression, an analysis of the data indicates that business depression was the occasion rather than the cause of the failure and that inefficient management was the real cause.

The following, taken from a study of 570 cases of businesses that became bankrupt, shows the causes or occasions for failures as expressed in the opinions of the owners of the bankrupt businesses and as expressed by the creditors of the businesses:[1] (Many listed several causes.)

Causes or Occasions of Failures	*Owners' Opinion Percentage of Enterprises Affected*	*Creditors' Opinion Percentage of Enterprises Affected*
Business depression	67.7	29.1
Inefficient management	28.2	58.7
Insufficient capital	48.2	32.9
Adverse domestic & personal factors	35.1	28.1
Bad-debt losses	29.8	17.6
Competition	37.9	9.1
Decline in value of assets	31.6	5.8
Dishonesty and fraud		33.7
Excessive overhead expense	24.0	8.9
Too rapid expansion	10.5	7.2
Losses from speculation	11.6	5.8
Poor business location	14.6	2.7
Buying too much on credit	9.5	3.9
Excessive interest charged on borrowed money	11.1	2.1
Unfavorable changes in trading area	11.2	1.9

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[1] *Study of 570 cases of business that became bankrupt from "Business Principles and Management" by Bernard A. Shilt and W. Harmon Wilson, published by South-Western Publishing Co.*

All of these reasons for failure expose the poor quality of management. For example, insufficient capital is given by the owners of the business as one of the causes of failure in 48% of the cases and by creditors in approximately 33%. Yet this is entirely due to management not properly analyzing the financial requirements of the business. It is poor management which is responsible for concerns either starting up or expanding without sufficient capital.

Certainly a business can not know where it stands if it doesn't keep books and the number of concerns that either keep no books or keep inadequate books or who never take an inventory is extremely high. It shows up repeatedly in various studies of bankruptcies and failures.

For all of the above reasons a veteran considering starting a business should determine if his education qualifies him for the business, what experience he has had to qualify, and what management ability he possesses. *Experience in business and managerial ability* are two prime requisites for the veteran to make a success in business. If he doesn't have experience, the best course is for him to get it by working for some one else before going into business for himself. Actually, failure to do so would be evidence of lack of managerial ability. Management ability also includes full knowledge of financial requirements, both as to invested capital and working capital. Those contemplating applying for a Government guarantee of a loan should note that the application cannot be approved unless the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs finds *that the ability and experience of the veteran, . . . are such that there is a reasonable likelihood that he will be successful. . . .* [1]

BUSINESS "OPPORTUNITY" SCHEMES TO AVOID

The great amount of war savings in this country, together with the problems which will be faced by millions of people during the reconversion period, offer the swindling fraternity unusual opportunities for their schemes and promotions. Veterans will be high on their list of prospective victims. Many will have ready cash in mustering-out pay, in savings, or invested in war bonds. Only a few have had business experience and are aware of the many schemes which the unscrupulous endeavor to promote at all times and among all prospective victims. The swindler will try:

1. To rush veterans into taking hasty actions.
2. To prevent veterans from making investigations.
3. When this is impossible, to discredit what the swindler knows in advance will be the outcome of such investigations.

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[1] *Sec. 503 Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (G.I. Bill of Rights).*

Better Business Bureaus have records of over 800 schemes of various sorts. Not all of these relate to business "opportunity" schemes. For the purpose of this booklet, therefore, we are confining the discussion to those types of schemes which the veteran, looking for an opportunity to go into business, should avoid. A few highly speculative "opportunities" are also included. The list is not intended to be all-inclusive.

ABSENTEE FARMING The offering of land in a distant state on a co-operative arrangement to raise fruits or nuts, has its share of racketeers. Some sell land at exorbitant prices, minimize the hazards and quote misleading figures.

ADVANCE FEE If your business needs financing, don't fall for an unscrupulous promoter who offers to arrange a loan if you first pay his expenses. Front-money operators may offer to incorporate your business and assist in selling stock. But, when advance fees have been paid to them or their associates, service usually stops or is found to be worthless.

BUSINESS BROKERS Some business brokers, in acting as agents for sellers of businesses, are irresponsible, unfair to prospective purchasers, avoid all liabilities, and are interested only in collecting a fee. Do not be rushed into a deal. Go to the neighborhood in which the business is located and interview business men there. Get all verbal understandings in writing from the seller. Put the deal in escrow with a third, reputable, disinterested party. Before you sign an agreement to purchase, have all papers checked by your attorney and all books and records showing earning capacity, past profits, inventory, equipment, obligations, etc., checked by an accountant.

BUY-BACK CONTRACTS Buy-back contracts, like money-back guarantees, are no better than the guarantors. They are frequently worthless promises made by dishonest promoters.

CASH BOND The advertising of attractive jobs by swindlers who request applicants to deposit a cash bond, is a vicious scheme that has swindled thousands.

FUR FARMS Animal breeding promotions or fur farms are sometimes designed only for the promoters' profit. They appeal for your investment through biological statistics which appear mathematically sound but which neglect to include the natural hazards incidental to such enterprises. Many include worthless offers to buy back the progeny at high but fictitious prices.

HOME WORK Lucrative home employment is often advertised in help wanted columns when the real and only purpose of the promoter is to make a tremendous profit on "Home Work" equipment which he has to sell.

JOB INVESTMENTS Invariably large earnings or a better than average weekly salary are offered to those who will "invest" in the business of a promoter who misrepresents.

LISTING FEE This is a variation of the Advance Fee Scheme. The fake business broker gets you to pay a fee for listing your name with him for finding the type of business you wish to engage in. Listing fees are sometimes disguised as expenses for advertising or circularizing prospects.

LOAN SHARKS "Loan Sharks" take advantage of borrowers by imposing very unfair if not illegal terms. Some get as high as 400% interest.

NEW PROMOTIONS Decide whether you can afford to lose before you invest in any new enterprise. A large number of new enterprises fail.

PARTNER WANTED Partner wanted propositions are sometimes nothing but deceptive frauds to get your investment in a supposedly profitable business claiming the need of new funds. In a partnership, each partner is responsible for all the debts of the firm. *Know* your partner.

PATENTS AND INVENTIONS Investments in new inventions, patents, or patent litigation ventures are usually risky speculations and sometimes frauds.

TERRITORIAL RIGHTS Should a high-pressure promoter lure you with the right to sell his product in exclusive territory, reserve your decision until you possess the facts. Some promoters misrepresent their products to get quantity orders and often sell several people the same territorial rights. Check.

VENDING MACHINES Some promoters of coin-operated vending machines for nuts, confections, etc., exaggerate probable earnings and otherwise deceive.

Inasmuch as the foregoing business opportunity schemes represent the activities of an unscrupulous minority of schemers masquerading under the good name of business, it is fitting to emphasize that nearly all business is fundamentally honest and anxious to help the veteran.

You can protect yourself by making sure you deal only with legitimate business, reliable persons, and responsible concerns. This you can be sure of doing by following the slogan of Better Business Bureaus, namely, "BEFORE YOU INVEST—INVESTIGATE". Before committing yourself, it will be useful to get the answers to the following questions:

1. What are the facts? Do they agree with the representations?
2. What are the promises or predictions? Are they reasonable?
3. What is the past record of the seller or his agent? Is he worthy of confidence?

Practically every business transaction involves a contract in some form. It does not always need to be in writing, although that is advisable in any important transaction because oral agreements are sometimes difficult to prove or may not be enforceable. You should not sign a contract without reading it and understanding its terms. A complete understanding serves to guard against ill-advised undertakings, as well as fraudulent or unfair schemes. If you do not understand certain terms, phrases, or fine print in a contract, delay signing until you have found out what they mean. The reasons are obvious. Your signature to a contract means that you have agreed to all its terms and provisions. Furthermore, the written document usually speaks for itself, holding participating parties strictly accountable for the performance of their mutual promises. Remember:

"READ BEFORE YOU SIGN AND KEEP A COPY"

SOURCES OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This booklet, as stated in the introduction, covers only a few important "FACTS" that are not generally known. If helpful to the veteran, its purpose will be fulfilled. If the risks, disappointments, and schemes of business appear to have been emphasized, it is only because there is a lack of general and widely circulated information on these phases and because of the availability of extensive data on other phases, such as the rich rewards and satisfactions for those successful in business.

There are many thousands of worthy opportunities to start in business and the warnings are given only in an attempt to avoid disaster. The country needs growing and successful businesses and there is plenty of room for experienced and intelligent management. Service men and women can profitably study the success stories of individual businesses, most of which originally started as small concerns not so many years ago.

There is much more studying and investigating ahead of the veteran before and after he decides to go into business and he cannot start too soon. Fortunately, under the G.I. Bill, ample educational facilities have been made available to the veteran at Government expense at any *approved educational or training institution at which he chooses to enroll.* The veteran does not have to "rush" into business to obtain the guaranteed loan benefits of the G.I. Bill. He has at *least* two years in which to complete his plans and many veterans may, with profit, decide to spend some or all of this time getting a business education. Those now in active service should discuss their problems with their personnel officers, get the advantage of their advice and of the literature and courses on business subjects already available to him. He should also discuss with them what military training will have helped to prepare him to run his own business.

He must know the advantages and disadvantages of the various forms of organization; sole proprietorship, partnership, or corporate. He must decide the type or types of businesses he is best fitted for by experience and education and make a special study of the operation of these businesses. Trade journals and personal contacts with trade associations will help in these studies. An increasing number of businesses must be licensed by local, state, or federal governments. So, he must be familiar with the laws and regulations pertaining to such businesses and determine if he can qualify. He must be familiar and prepared to cope with the ever-increasing burden on business concerns by reason of increased Government controls and regulations of business. Indications are that some fields may be crowded while others offer better opportunities. For example, one small city discovered that 250 servicemen were planning to go into the "radio repairing" business in that community. So, the veteran must decide what the need is for his business in a particular community and keep abreast of present and prospective future conditions. He must understand that the period of early operation may be one of losses and that financial capital should be in sufficient amount to tide the new business venture over a period of early failure or small success. In some kinds of businesses it will be valuable for him to know what priorities make surplus property more easily available to servicemen. How the Government handles reconversion problems will affect business, either favorably or unfavorably. So, the veteran must familiarize himself with Government policies and practices on reconversion. These are but a few of hundreds of problems that, the more he knows about, the better his chances of success.

Many agencies stand ready to help the veteran and already there are extensive aids and literature available. Business men will welcome veterans into business and consider it a privilege to help them. Call on them for information and advice. Banks, of course, will be a particularly valuable source of helpful information and advice. Local

Credit bureaus have files showing people who are good credit risks and bad risks. Credit Bureaus can be consulted before, as well as after going into business. Better Business Bureaus, as representatives of business, will also help. They have extensive files on many rackets and racketeers. If they do not have information on a particular enterprise, they will endeavor to get such data for a veteran. Call upon the Better Business Bureaus at any time. They will make no charge for services, are keenly aware of the problems facing veterans, and are anxious to help them with unbiased fact information.

The following agencies, listed alphabetically, are all interested in helping the veteran. Some have national headquarters and in such instances, their headquarters addresses are listed. In most cases, however, there are regional, field, district, or local offices which may render more direct and personal service. The service man or woman can profitably contact these agencies, state his or her problem in some detail, and be assured of valuable help on the problem of establishing and managing a business. Communicate with each one, checking off the list as you do so.

☐ Committee for Economic Development
285 Madison Ave.
New York 17, N. Y.

☐ Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce
United States Department of Commerce
Washington 25, D. C.

☐ Educational Institutions offering courses and providing information on business administration and research and Libraries.

☐ Local Chamber of Commerce.

☐ Local Veterans Service Center. (Sometimes called "Information and Reception" or "Information and Referral".)

☐ United States Armed Forces Institute
Madison 3, Wisconsin.

☐ Veterans' Administration
Washington 25, D. C.

☐ Veterans Personnel Division
Selective Service Systems
Washington 25, D. C.

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PRINTED IN U.S.A

Application Card WVSO

For Ex-Service Men, Women and Civilians of all wars. To the War Veterans and Civilians Service Organization of Virginia: Date ____________

I, ______________________________ ______,

am in accord with the Bill of Objectives of the Organization and want to help in the attainment of them, therefore I hereby make Application for Membership in ____________________ *Post No.* ________
(City)

or ____________________ *Post No.* ________
(County)

Address: ______________________________
(No. and Street) or County P. O.

____
Signature of Applicant

____
Signature of Solicitor

AMOUNT PAID $..................

TEAR OFF RECEIPT

WVSO

Date ________ *Amt. Received: $* ________

from M ______________________
Name of Applicant

______________________ NOTE : If not heard
Name of Solicitor

from in reasonable time, address, Executive Secretary-Treasurer

WVSO P. O. Box 1932, Richmond 15, Virginia.

Virginia

WHAT IS THE

IVL

?

Look and See!

→

The Independent Voters League

What It Is

- The IVL is the Independent Voters League of Suffolk and Nansemond County.
- It aims to help end discrimination and injustice by getting the people to organize, pay their poll taxes, register and vote. An elected official obeys those who voted him in, and can vote him out.
- The IVL is run democratically by its members. Every religious, civic, social and fraternal organization in the city is entitled under its constitution to have a representative on the IVL Advisory Board.
- Any citizen can become a member of the IVL, by signing a pledge to become a registered voter, and to contribute something to help keep the organization going. There is a membership pledge on the back part of this folder. Clip it off, sign it and send it in.
- The IVL meets every first and third Sunday at 3:30 p.m. in the Union hall at 197 E. Washington St. Come and learn how political organization can help YOU.

What It Does

- The IVL has done a big job in making the whole community understand the real need for Negro policemen in Suffolk. The day when this just and democratic forward step will be taken has been brought nearer by the efforts of the IVL.
- The IVL has helped dozens to register, and is ready to help hundreds more. It has a regular schedule for visiting registrars in the city and county, so that people wanting to become voters can go in groups with an experienced IVL representative as a guide to see that they don't get tripped up.
- A copy of the schedule is printed in this folder. Other information will gladly be given every day at the headquarters, 197 E. Washington St.
- A series of mass meetings with outstanding political speakers is being sponsored, to arouse and inspire the whole community.
- The IVL believes in fighting for the democtatic rights of the people on every issue that comes up. The Negro police question is a sample. The IVL stands ready to help in any other cause that is for the public welfare.

YOUR POLITICAL AGENT

The IVL representative in your block or neighborhood is YOUR political agent. Go to him or her for advice and help in getting your poll taxes paid, registering and VOTING!

Voting Strength—The Only Way the Negro People
Can Protect Their Rights as Citizens

What Do You Do? ☛

How To Become a Real Citizen

FIRST:

PAY YOUR POLL TAXES. The only sure way to get rid of this evil, undemocratic tax is for enough people to pay it so they can vote, and vote it out.

The poll tax (called "capitation tax" on the papers) is $1.50 a year. In order to register and vote this year, you have to have the tax paid for the last three years—1943, 1944 and 1945—if you have been living in the state and old enough to vote for that long. The total amount will be around $4.99.

If you have just become 21 years old, or have been in the state only one year, you only have to pay one year's tax—$1.50. **ANYBODY DISCHARGED FROM THE ARMED FORCES DOES NOT HAVE TO PAY ANY POLL TAX AT ALL.** ..The vote is free to veterans.

SECOND:

Take your poll tax receipts to the registrar's office and register. To register, you have to be able to write out on a blank sheet of paper the following information:

The date.

Your name, and a statement that you want to register.

Your address. The length of time you have lived there.

The length of time you have lived in Virginia. The length of time you have lived in this city or county.

The date and place you were born.

Your age.

The kind of work you do. The place and precinct you voted the last time, or if you have never voted a sentence saying "I have never voted."

The registrar may also ask a couple of questions and give you a copy of the Voter's Oath to write out. That will be all.

You can get blanks showing the registration form at the office 197 E. Washington St., or from any IVL representative.

Schedule Inside! ☛

Registration Schedule

Here is a Voters League schedule for people in the city and nearby parts of the county who want to go in a group to register, with an experienced IVL representative along to guide them. Other dates will be arranged on request for people living in other sections.

CITY RESIDENTS—

The registrar is Marshall Bowden, National Bank Building.
Groups will leave from 197 E. Washington St. **Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 4 p. m.** (Persons in the Union Office will also help at any other time).

CYPRESS DISTRICT RESIDENTS—

Paul's Branch Precinct:

This includes people living in **Jericho, East Suffolk** and **Orlando.**
The registrar is Rudolph Badger, White Marsh Road.
Groups will leave the office **Wednesdays at 7 p. m.**

HOLY NECK DISTRICT RESIDENTS—

Kilby's Mill Precinct:

This includes people living in **Saratoga** and **Philadelphia** sections.
The registrar is Mrs. O. C. Bradshaw, Suffolk, Route 3.
Groups will leave the office **Mondays at 3:30 p.m.**

WHALEYVILLE DISTRICT RESIDENTS—

Nurneyville Precinct:

This includes people living in **Pleasant Hill** and **South Suffolk.**
The registrar is Tom Ellis, North Carolina Highway.
Groups will leave the office **Fridays at 5:30 p.m.**

OFFICERS

LEROY HARRIS, President
PROF. E. D. HOWE, Vice-President
CHARLES H. WILSON, Jr., Recording Secretary.
JOHN C. HUNT, Financial Secretary and Treasurer.
REV. ANANIAS WILLIAMS, Chaplain
MOSES A. RIDDICK, Chairman of Research Committee
CHARLIE DARDEN, Sergeant at Arms

Meets: 1st and 3rd Sundays, 3:30 P.M.
197 E. Washington Street
Phone 1397

Voters League Membership Application

I hereby apply for membership in the Independent Voters League of Suffolk and Nansemond County. I pledge to donate..................a month for the first six months of 1946 to support the activities of the League. I also pledge to become a registered voter in time to vote in the next election.

Signed ....

Address ....

Ward of Precinct..

(Clip and fill out this IVL pledge, and bring or send it to 197 E. Washington Street).

FACILITIES IN VIRGINIA FOR TRAINING VETERANS AND PERSONS RELEASED FROM INDUSTRY

Regional Vocational Schools

These schools will accommodate adults. Courses are offered five days per week for six or more hours per day. Provisions are made or will be made to teach a limited number of academic courses. The length of the courses covers periods of from a few weeks to four years, depending on the needs of the trainees and the type of course. The amount of tuition charged, if any, should be ascertained from the principal of the school. Trades, other than those listed, will be taught if the demand justifies the same.

Location	Training Available	Race	Dormitories
Abingdon	Auto Mechanics	White	No
	Drafting	"	"
(Washington County	Electricity	"	"
Vocational School)	Building Trades	"	"
	Mill Work	"	"
	Machine Shop	"	"
	Sheet Metal	"	"
	Welding	"	"
Blacksburg			
(V. P. I. Airport)	All types of Airplane Mechanics	"	Yes
Danville	Radio and Communications	"	Yes
	Machine Shop	"	"
(Danville Industrial Institute)	Electrical Installations and Maintenance	"	"
	Cosmetology	"	"
	Practical Nursing	"	"
	Textile Manufacturing	"	"
Hampton	Auto Mechanics	Colored	Yes
	Bricklaying and Plastering	"	"
(Hampton Institute)	Carpentry	"	"
	Electricity	"	"
	Forging and Welding	"	"
	Furniture Making	"	"
	Machine Shop	"	"
	Painting and Decorating	"	"
	Plumbing and Heating	"	"
	Printing	"	"
	Sheet Metal and Roofing	"	"
	Tailoring and Dry Cleaning	"	"
Lawrenceville	Carpentry	Colored	Yes
	Cosmetology	"	"
(Saint Paul's Technical	Dressmaking	"	"
Institute)	Plumbing and Heating	"	"
	Masonry	"	"
	Tailoring	"	"
	Barbering (on demand)	"	"

Va Vets

Location	Training Available	Race	Dormitories
Manassas (Manassas State Vocational School)	Machine Shop	White	Yes
	Sheet Metal	"	"
	Drafting	"	"
	Electricity	"	"
	Radio Servicing	"	"
	Refrigeration	"	"
	Diesel Engines	"	"
	Carpentry	"	"
	Auto Mechanics	"	"
	Practical Nursing	"	"
	Others upon demand	"	"
(Regional Training School)	Carpentry	Colored	Yes
	Masonry	"	"
	General Metal Work	"	"
Norfolk (Extension Division of Virginia Polytechnical Institute and College of William and Mary in cooperation with high schools of Norfolk and vicinity.)	Radio	White	No
	Aircraft Mechanics	"	"
	Drafting	"	"
	Machine Shop	"	"
Petersburg (Virginia State College for Negros)	Auto Mechanics	Colored	High school graduates may live in dormitories; others live in town. Dining halls open to all.
	Barbering	"	
	Bricklaying	"	
	Carpentry and Cabinet	"	
	Dry Cleaning and Pressing	"	
	Electric Wiring	"	
	Radio Servicing	"	
	Sheet Metal Work	"	
	Tailoring	"	
Richmond (Richmond Vocational School)	Barbering	White	No
	Beauty Culture	"	"
	Printing	"	"
Roanoke (Jefferson Vocational School - courses offered from 4 P. M. to 12 P. M.)	Welding, electrical	White	No
	Electricity	"	"
	Machine Shop	"	"
	Pipefitting	"	"
	Sheet Metal	"	"
	Auto Machanics	"	"
	Aircraft Welding	"	"
	Aircraft Sheet Metal	"	"
Wise (Wise County Vocational School)	Coal Mining	White	No
	Welding	"	"
	Sheet Metal	"	"
	Machine Shop	"	"
	Woodworking	"	"

In addition to the offerings in the above named regional schools for adults, certain high schools offer vocational courses during the daytime and at night. Day courses usually last for three hours per day, five days per week, while night courses vary from one hour to three hours per night, three to five nights per week. Following is a list of high schools and the trades or industrial subjects taught in day schools and in night schools:

Center	Day Vocational Courses	Night Vocational Courses	Race
Alexandria (Geo. Washington H. S.)	None	Typing, machine shop, auto, ground aviation, mechanics, cabinet making, welding, printing, drawing, airplane mechanics, blueprint reading.	White
Arlington County (Washington-Lee H. S.)	Sheet Metal Machine Shop Auto Mechanics Woodworking Drafting	Sheet metal, machine shop, auto mechanics, woodworking, drafting, blueprint reading shop mathematics, and others upon demand.	White
Bedford (Bedford H. S.)		Courses in related subjects for any trade or industry will be offered upon request.	White
Charlottesville (Lane H. S.)	Machine Shop	Machine shop and others upon demand.	White
Clifton Forge (Clifton Forge H. S.)	Machine Shop	Machine shop, blueprint reading, and others upon demand.	White
Danville (Geo. Washington H. S.)	Printing Cosmetology	Printing, cosmetology, textiles, and others upon demand.	White
Fredericksburg (James Monroe H. S.)		Will make every effort to meet requests.	White
Harrisonburg (Harrisonburg H. S.)		Courses in related subjects will be offered in any trade or vocation for which a request is made.	White
Hampton (Hampton H. S.)	Electricity Machine Shop	Electricity and Machine Shop Others upon request.	White

Location	Day Vocational Courses	Night Vocational Courses	Race
Hopewell (Hopewell H. S.)	Woodworking Electricity Sheet Metal Drafting Welding	Woodworking Electricity Sheet Metal Drafting Welding	White
Lynchburg (Monroe H. S.)	Machine Shop Drafting Radio Repair Sheet metal Welding	Machine shop, drafting, radio Sheet metal, welding, blueprint reading, shop mathematics, others on demand.	White
(Airport)	Aircraft Mechanics		White
(Dunbar H. S.)	Bricklaying	Auto mechanics, bricklaying, woodworking, others on demand.	Colored
Mathews (Matthews H. S.)		Auto mechanics, commercial subjects.	White
Newport News (Newport News H. S.)	Machine Shop Auto Mechanics	Applied mathematics, auto mechanics, blueprint reading for ten different trades, Diesel Engines, drafting, electricity, electronics, foundry technology, foremanship, gear design, hydraulic turbines, machine shop, metal working, decorative painting, piping details, refrigeration, sheet metal layout, pipefitting, analysis, steam turbines, shipwright, underwriters codes, boat building technology, welding technology, woodworking.	White
(Huntington H. S.)	Carpentry Masonry	Courses will be organized upon request.	Colored
Norfolk (Maury H. S.)	Auto Mechanics Electricity	Auto mechanics, electricity, machine shop, drafting, woodworking, commercial art, stenography, typing, filing, bookkeeping, accounting.	White
(V.P.I. Extension)	(See Regional Vocational School list)	Radio maintenance, electronics, aircraft engines, machine shop, gas welding, electric welding, radio operation, drafting, refrigeration, retail training, others upon request.	White

Location	Day Vocational Courses	Night Vocational Courses	Race
Norfolk (con't'd) (Booker T. Washington H. S.)	Cabinet Making Sheet Metal Electricity Auto Mechanics Bricklaying Masonry Plumbing	Auto mechanics, carpentry, masonry, sheet metal, plumbing, drafting, cabinet making, radio repair, others upon demand.	Colored
Portsmouth (Woodrow Wilson H. S.)	Machine Shop Cabinet Making	Machine shop, sheet metal, cabinet making, Diesel Engines, electric welding, electrical theory, electronics, blueprint reading, shop mathematics, others upon demand.	White
(Norcum H. S.)	Bricklaying Plastering Carpentry	Bricklaying, plastering, cabinet making, drafting, blueprint reading, others upon request.	Colored
Petersburg (Va. State College for Negros)	Auto mechanics Barbering Dry cleaning Tailoring Electrical Radio Sheet metal	Auto mechanics Barbering Dry cleaning Tailoring Electrical Radio Sheet metal Others upon demand	Colored
Richmond (John Marshall H. S. and Va. Mechanics Institute)	Orientation to mechanical trades, auto mechanics, electricity, machine shop, drafting, commercial art.	Mathematics, freehand drawing and design, drafting, plan reading, mill details, engineering drawing, chemistry, industrial processes, physics, radio science and math., electricity, Vectors, mechanics of structures, steam power, engineering problems, air conditioning, field engineering, hydraulics, auto mechanics, radio servicing, machine shop, plumbing, sheet metal, welding, banking, commercial law, negotiable instruments, economics, credit management, accounting, auditing, taxation, law, public speaking, traffic management, economics and transportation, credits and collections, salesmanship, merchandising, business English, personnel and public relations, others upon demand.	White
(Armstrong H. S.)	Auto Mechanics	Auto Mechanics	Colored

Location	Day Vocational Courses	Night Vocational Courses	Race
Richmond (Con't'd) (Maggie Walker H. S.)	Building Maintenance Commercial Art Barbering Masonry Shoe Repairing Cafeteria Service Commercial Foods Cosmetology	Barbering, beauty culture, dressmaking, hotel foods, hotel service, practical nursing, shoe repairing, tailoring, typing, others upon demand.	Colored
Roanoke (Jefferson H. S.)	Electricity Machine Shop Sheet metal Auto mechanics	Welding, electricity, machine shop, electronics, pipefitting, sheet metal, auto mechanics, aircraft welding, airplane sheet metal, blueprint reading, others on demand.	White
(Lucy Addison)	Welding Bricklaying Auto mechanics General metal work	Welding, bricklaying, auto mechanics, general metal work, blueprint reading, others on demand.	Colored
South Norfolk (South Norfolk H. S.)	Machine Shop Sheet metal Cabinet making	Courses will be organized upon request.	White
Staunton (Staunton H. S.)		Shorthand, typing.	White
Waynesboro (Waynesboro H. S.)		Courses in related subjects will be offered in any trade or vocation for which a request is made.	White
Wise (Wise County Vocational School)	(See Regional Vocational School List)	Courses in shop work or related subjects will be offered in any trade or vocation for which a request is made.	White
Winchester (Hanley H. S.)		Courses in related subjects will be offered in any trade or vocation for which a request is made.	White

Va
(Vets)

THE VETERAN TRAINING PROGRAM

in

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

Approving the Training Agency and Enrolling Veteran
Developing Training Program and Providing Instruction
Sample Training Programs

I. Determining and Approving the Training Agency

Accessible agencies for on-the-job training in agriculture are farms which have facilities to provide the type of training desired by the veteran. In many cases, business allied to agriculture will be desirable training agencies. These are such as ; dairies, nurseries, orchard crops, florists, etc.

It is the responsibility of the State Department of Education to approve the training agency and this will be done after the training program has been developed and attached to the application and the entire program recommended for approval by the teacher of Vocational Agriculture and his advisory council. The owner or operator of the agency approved for training should agree to the carrying out of the training plan for the veteran concerned and allow sufficient freedom of the veteran for him to receive a minimum of 200 hours per year organized instruction.

In the event that a desirable training agency is not available in the immediate community, the veteran should be advised to take training with the nearest available agency.

II. Enrolling the Veteran

A. Disabled Veteran (P. L. No. 16)

Disabled veterans must first secure an appointment with the nearest guiding center and upon confirmation of appointment visit such centers for advice. Personal information about the veteran is then sent by the chief of the guiding center to the Regional Office of the Veteran's Administration The Regional Office of the Veteran's Administration will transmit the personal information together with approval for training to D. J. Howard, State Supervisor Agricultural Education, Richmond, who will forward such advice to the appropriate teacher of Vocational Agriculture and notify the district supervisor.

Upon receipt of this information the teacher of agriculture will work out with the veteran a tentative training program according to the outline provided and send it to the district supervisor to be revised and forwarded to the regional office of the Veteran's Administration for approval. Upon examination of the training program and inspection of the farm where the veteran proposes to take training, the Veteran's Administration notifies the veteran and the Vocational Agriculture Department the training program is approved and the veteran is ready to begin training. The teacher of vocational agriculture sends V.A. card (Form 1906) to the Regional Office of the Veteran's Administration giving the date the veteran entered training; at the same time notifying the State Supervisor of Agricultural Education. A representative of the Veteran's Administration will visit the vocational agriculture teacher and explain the use of the report form.

B. The Non-Disabled Veteran (P.L. 346)

If the veteran who is not wounded received training from a teacher of vocational agriculture he must have Form 1953 which is a Veteran's Administration certificate of eligibility. If the veteran does not have this form, he should fill in Form 1950, which is the application for the certificate of eligibility and send it to the Regional Veteran's Administration Office, Roanoke, Virginia. The Veteran's Administration will fill out Form 1953, the certificate of eligibility, and return it to the veteran. After application for certificate of eligibility has been made the teacher of agriculture, the veteran, and the farmer concerned should sit down and develop the veteran's training program based on his actual farm training situation. This training program may be developed before Form 1953 is returned from the Veteran's Administration. When the veteran has received his Form 1953 indicating his eligibility for training he takes it to the teacher of vocational agriculture, who signs the certificate and dates it the day training started. The teacher of agriculture then forwards the certificate to the Veteran's Administration. The veteran's subsistence allowance will be retroactive to the date the certificate of eligibility was signed by the teacher of vocational agriculture. The Veteran's Administration will notify the supervisor of agricultural education of the date the veteran begins training.

The district supervisor will assist the teacher of vocational agriculture wherever possible in developing the individual training programs for the veterans and make arrangements for the veteran to begin training. It is not necessary for the Veteran's Administration to approve the training program, but an informational copy is forwarded to the Regional Office of the Veteran's Administration, Roanoke.

III. Establishing the Veteran's Objective

A. Disabled Veteran (P. L. No. 16)

In the case of the disabled veteran receiving training under Public Law 16, the training objective is determined at the time the veteran visits the guidance center.

A representative of the Veteran's Administration will assist the teachers of agriculture in developing the training program.

In the event that it is not possible for the representatives of the Veteran's Administration to visit the teacher of agriculture, the teacher of agriculture should develop a training program and submit it to the Veteran's Administration for approval. If it becomes necessary to change the veteran's training objectives, he must take the following steps:

(a) Request the ~~Richmond~~ Regional Office of the Veteran's Administration to make the change in his program. The veteran may qualify as a trainee under either of the following plans:

  (1) Already owner of a farm or in the process of becoming owner.

  (2) Live on farm.

  (3) Be readily accessible to a farmer who, under agreement, provides adequate opportunities to participate in and carry out a well rounded training program.

IV. Setting Up the Veteran's Training Program

A. A training program planned in advance to provide those work experiences necessary to develop proficiency in the field of training selected must be developed by the teachers of agriculture, the veteran and the farmer or other person giving the on-the-job training. In the case of disabled veterans the training program must be approved by the Veteran's Administration.

V. Preparing the Teacher Calendar

A. In order that a definite program might be developed in a systematic and seasonable manner, the teacher of agriculture should develop a teaching calendar to serve as a guide throughout the 12-months period of training. Two copies of the teacher's calendar should be sent to the supervisor of agricultural education, one copy to the farmer giving on-the-job supervision in case of veteran's training on other than own farm.

VI. Providing Instructions

The type of instruction to be given is very similar to that given to all-day boys except that more intensive on-the-job training and more intensive supervision would be provided. Class room instruction, based on the individual problems and on the type of farming program developed, should be provided to each veteran receiving training. It is necessary to provide an average of four hours per week or a minimum of 200 hours of instruction per year in addition to the on-the-job training. This instruction may be given in the following cases:

1. Special classes for veterans
2. Farm machinery repair classes
3. School community cannery classes
4. Other special classes where the subject matter covered would be of value to the veteran in training.

Specialists in other agencies should be utilized wherever possible when they contribute effectively to the training program.

VII. Giving Instructional Supervision

The veterans should be visited by the teachers of agriculture in order to make certain that the outlined plan is being carried out on the farm. The Farm-Home Program is the guiding factor and the teacher of agriculture should make many visits to assure the efficiency in the operation of the farm and conducting the training program.

VIII. Evaluating the Veteran's Training Program

A. In order to insure efficiency and when the veteran has trained, it will be necessary to develop a program of evaluation.

If the veteran fails to carry out the program as planned, and in the opinion of the teacher of vocational agriculture he no longer justifies the approving subsistence pay, the matter should be discussed with the district supervisor and local advisory council, and recommendations made to the Veteran's Administration approving the training agency.

Training Program for

Clyde J. Huffman, Lebanon, Virginia

I. The General Situation.

Mr. Clyde J. Huffman, a veteran, 23 years old and married, lives in a cottage on his brother-in-law's farm of 120 acres. Conditions are not favorable for conducting a training program on his father's farm but Mr. Garnett W. Kiser, the brother-in-law, is willing to make provisions for him on his farm. While Clyde might secure more complete training on a large, modern farm in the community, he is not interested in such a location but prefers to work out a program with Mr. Kiser, who is not able to operate his farm himself because of the condition of his health. The farm has been rented by fields for several years and the arrangement has not been satisfactory. Mr. Kiser's chief source of income is from two trucks which he operates to haul coal. If the one year training program proved satisfactory, it is likely that Clyde could establish himself on his brother-in-law's farm on a permanent basis, either as a partner or renter.

II. The farming situation.

Size: Approximately 50 to 120 acres in Mr. Kiser's farm are under cultivation. The remainder is in steep hillsides and timber. The plan under consideration would involve the cultivated land. A map showing exact layout of fields and acreages is not available. An aerial map was used to make the accompanying copy.

Condition of land. The soil, probably Hagerstown or Frederick loam is of good quality and capable of further improvement. Corn yields are estimated at 50 bushels per acre and hay at 2 tons.

Buildings. All the buildings on the farm, with the possible exception of a corn crib, are in need of repair. The dwelling house is in especially poor condition and the barn should be stripped on the outside and remodeled on the inside. A poultry house, hog house, machine shed, and housing for turkeys are greatly needed.

Equipment. There is a small amount of food equipment on hand, including a double spike tooth barrow, a disk harrow, a single smoothing harrow, one-horse corn planter, and two plows. Additional equipment needed will be determined by the farming practices followed.

Supplementary information. Mr. Kiser has had four years of vocational agriculture in the high school and is familiar with many improved practices in farming. Poor health and the labor shortage account in part for the present unfavorable condition of the farm.

Memorandum of Agreement between Clyde J. Huffman, veteran, and Garnett W. Kiser, farm owner, both of Lebanon, Virginia

This agreement is entered upon between Garnett W. Kiser, farm owner, and Clyde J. Huffman, veteran receiving on-the-job training under the provisions of Public Law 16, according to the following terms:

1. The training program to be conducted on the farm of Garnett W. Kiser shall include chiefly the enterprises listed below, with such minor changes as circumstances may indicate as being desirable:

	1st. year	2nd year
Corn, hybrid, for seed	5A.	5A.
Corn for grain (to feed stock and poultry)	8A.	10A.
Oats or other small grains	13A.	13A.
Hay Crops	10A.	10A.
Pasture	15A.	15A.
Tobacco	1.2A	1.2A.
Irish potatoes	$\frac{1}{4}$A.	$\frac{1}{4}$A.
Home garden	$\frac{1}{2}$A.	$\frac{1}{2}$A.
Livestock		
Pigs for pork	3	4
Breeding gilt	1	
Sows and 2 litters		1 (sell extra pigs)
Turkeys	100 (start 100 poults)	200 (start 200 poults)
Dairy cows	2	2
Laying hens	25 (cull present flock)	25 (pullets for layers)
Baby Chicks	50	50
Special Activities		
Workstock, care and management	3 head	3 head
Farm forestry		
Soil Conservation		
Farm records		

2. The program shall extend over a period of one year, beginning on or before January 1, 1946.

3. The farm owner, Garnett W. Kiser, agrees to furnish the necessary land which includes approximately 50 acres or all of the tillable land on his farm of 120 acres, and materials for the necessary permanent buildings, including a small poultry house, a brooder house, a farrowing pen, and facilities for the handling of turkeys; also for making needed repairs to the barn. The veteran, Clyde Huffman, agrees to aid in the construction and repairs and to pay one-half the cost of hired labor.

4. It is further agreed that the farm owner and veteran will share equally in all other costs of production and marketing, including such items as feed, seed, fertilizer, containers, supplies, and transportation to market and that they will also share equally in the returns or profits from the enterprises after paying expenses.

5. The farm owner agrees that none of the tillable land of the farm shall be rented to any person other than the veteran for the period of this agreement and that he will give the veteran the option of entering upon a permanent partnership plan for the operation of the farm after the training program is completed.

6. The teacher of vocational agriculture in the Lebanon High School, W. E. Kirk, or his successor is hereby accepted as the director of the veterans' training program, subject to the general direction and approval of the Veterans Administration.

7. It is further agreed that the veteran shall follow approved farming practices for the region as set up in the plans worked out with the director and that the farm owner will assist the veteran as far as possible in an advisory capacity. The training program attached to this agreement shall be the accepted outline of training activities.

8. Both the farm owner and the veteran understand that this is an intensive one-the-job training program, and that in order to adequately train as a farmer, the veteran must participate in all phases of farm operation in on-the-job training; and that in addition to participating in all phases of farm operation in on-the-job training the veteran must attend a minimum of 200 hours or an average of four hours a week of organized instruction at such time and place as the agriculture teacher may designate.

9. This agreement can be terminated before the expiration of the one year period only by mutual consent of the farm owner, the veteran, and a representative of the Veterans Administration.

Date ________________19___

____
Garnett W. Kiser, farm owner

____
Clyde W. Huffman, veteran

____
Representative, Veterans Administration

Training Program of Clyde J. Huffman
to be
Conducted on the farm of Garnett W. Kiser, owner

Objective: Farm Manager or operator

First Year

General problems:

1. Mapping the farm, laying out fields, determining acreages.
2. Planning rotation for crops.
3. Planning the location of necessary buildings.
4. Planning buildings, or securing standard plans.
5. Keeping records and cost accounts of enterprises.
6. Insuring farm buildings.
7. Prevention of soil erosion - cover crops, contour tillage, and the like.

Housing and equipment:

8. Planning repairs to the barn.
9. Constructing needed buildings and equipment.
10. Estimating farm equipment needs.
11. Procuring equipment.
12. Housing and using equipment for baby chicks.
13. Housing and using equipment for sow and pigs.
14. Housing and using equipment for turkeys.
15. Housing and using equipment for dairy cows.
16. Housing and using equipment for workstock.

Feeding and management:

17. Selecting economic rations.
18. Calculating rations for hens, cows, horses, hogs, turkeys.
19. Feeding and managing the laying flock.
20. Culling hens and pullets.
21. Feeding and managing work stock.
22. Brooding chicks.
23. Brooding turkey poults.
24. Feeding and managing turkeys.
25. Feeding growing pigs.
26. Fattening pigs.
27. Maintaining sanitary conditions on the farm.
28. Controlling diseases.
29. Controlling parasites.
30. Marketing livestock and livestock products.

Crop production and pasture management:

31. Plowing.
32. Fitting land for planting

33. Procuring seed and plants
34. Planting.
35. Cultivating.
36. Procuring fertilizer.
37. Fertilizing.
38. Controlling insect pests.
39. Controlling diseases.
40. Harvesting, storing, canning farm crops and garden crops.
41. Marketin- tobacco, corn, and other products.
42. Selecting and storing seed (corn).
43. Fertilizing pasture.
44. Liming pasture.
45. Managing pasture.

> NOTE: In cases where the veteran is the farm proprietor the same type training program would be developed. The major difference would occur in making the agreement to suit the specific situation.

The following training program for Greendale Farms would be used as a guide in those cases where the veteran is taking his training on some other person's farm on which he has no managerial responsibility.

Training Facilities for Veterans

offered by

Greendale Farm, Box 1911, Roanoke, Va.

Greendale Farm is located about 5 miles north of Roanoke. The farm consists of 450 acres and in addition has two other acreages of 400 and 275 utilized primarily for grazing where young stock and dry cows are kept. The herd consists of 75 or 100 Holsteins, with an average production of 10,000 pounds per cow per year. About 125 calves and heifers are also on hand at the present time.

Training Facilities. Modern equipment including a milking machine is used on the Greendale Farm. The entire farm is mechanized as far as it is possible to secure equipment. There are three silos, one of which is 20x42 feet in size and two of which are 13x16 feet. Milk is sold wholesale to the Clover Creamery in Roanoke. As far as possible the feed consumed by the herd is produced on the farm. Ingredients of feed are ground and the practice of home mixing is followed.

Management. The full-time manager, T. J. Andrews, has an assistant manager and a secretary-bookkeeper. This staff also manages the Roanoke Orchard Company which is operated as an apple producing unit. In normal times six workmen are employed in the dairy enterprise.

Instruction. The managerial staff is available to assist in the instruction of veterans enrolled in on-the-job training programs. The manager has a clear understanding of the nature and purposes of this training program and cooperate fully according to the plans of the Veterans Administration and the State Department of Vocational Education.

Training Objectives. Greendale Farm is recommended for approval as an institution that can give satisfactory training to veterans who wish to become Dairy Farmers (3.04); the production of milk for wholesome distribution and the sale of young stock being the chief products. As many as two or three trainees may be given instruction at one time. Veterans completing the training program should be qualified for ownership or partnership and for position as manager of a modern dairy farm. It is estimated that the training period should be not less than two years or more than three.

Memorandum of Agreement between
Greendale Farm, Roanoke, Virginia
and ______________________ veteran receiving
training under the provisions of P. L. 346

This agreement was entered upon between T. J. Andrews, manager, representing the Greendale Farm and ______________________, veteran receiving training under the provisions of Public Law 346 according to the following terms:

1. The training program will be conducted on the farm operating as Greendale Farm, located about five miles north of Roanoke. Two additional tracts of land operated under the farm management may also be used. The program should be set up on a yearly basis with the understanding that it may be continued for a second or third year or for such additional time as may be required to complete the training, provided the work of the veteran is satisfactory.

2. The training program will begin on or about ______________, 1946, or as soon thereafter as the necessary arrangements can be made.

3. The program will be under the general supervision of the local teacher of vocational agriculture in the Salem High School, representing the State Board of Vocational Education.

4. The management of Greendale Farm will make available for instructional purposes, the facilities under its management and will provide transportation to outlying farms in case of necessity. It will also permit the veteran in training to meet the requirements of the Veterans Administration for related instruction up to a minimum of 200 hours per calendar year or an average of 4 hours per week.

5. The management of Greendale Farm would rotate the on-the-job training, so the veteran will be afforded the opportunity to participate in all phases of training, thereby providing a balanced training program.

6. The wages paid by the Greendale Farm to veteran in training will be in accordance with current rates.

7. This agreement may be terminated only when the work of the veteran is appraised by the management of Greendale Farm and the teacher of agriculture as being unsatisfactory.

Date______________________

____
Manager, Greendale Farm

____
Teacher of Vocational Agriculture

____
Veteran

Dairyman II Dairy Farmer 3-04.10

General Problems

1. Selecting farm for dairying
2. Getting started in dairying
*3. Keeping records and accounts
*4. Marketing dairy products

Selecting and Judging

5. Selecting the breed
*6. Selecting females for the herd
*7. Selecting the herd sire
*8. Exhibiting and judging dairy cattle

Housing and Equipment

9. Providing dairy farm buildings
*10. Selecting and using dairy equipment

Feeding and Management

11. Selecting economic rations
12. Calculating balanced rations
*13. Mixing dairy rations
*14. Producing and utilizing home grown feeds
*15. Feeding and managing cows in production
*16. Feeding and managing cows at calving time
*17. Feeding and managing the herd sire
*18. Feeding and caring for the calf

Improving the Dairy Herd

19. Selection as a method of improvement
*20. Breeding practices
21. Testing for butter fat

Preventing and Controlling Diseases and Parasites

*22. Tuberculosis
*23. Bang's disease or infectious abortion
24. Milk fever
25. Mastitis
26. Parasites
27. Other ailments and diseases

m Producing clean milk

*28. Keeping cows clean
*29. Milking practices
*30. Straining milk
*31. Cooling and storing milk
*32. Washing and sterilizing utensils

*The manager of Greendale Farm will instruct and supervise on-the-job training in these activities.

Va Vets staff

VETERANS' INFORMATION AND SERVICE CENTER

OPERATED BY THE RICHMOND COORDINATING AND VETERANS SERVICE COMMITTEE

201 WEST BROAD STREET
RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA

PHONE 2-6638

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22nd and Cary Streets

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2221 E. Franklin Street

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Veterans' Administration
Room 316, Lyric Building

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Room 301, City Hall Annex

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214 E. Clay Street

VA Offices Take Swing At Backlog

Veterans Administration offices in this area took a healthy swing at the tremendous backlog of veterans' applications which have been gathering for many months and lopped off a big slice of them during June, it was revealed today in the VA Richmond branch office's monthly report.

The VA branch area includes Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland, and the District of Columbia.

In addition to cuttnig down the number of cases awaiting official disposition, the report showed that applications for veteran benefits had increased in almost every department, with some rises as high as 30 per cent.

The number of disability pension cases pending at the end of June was about 4,000 less than those listed for the previous month. Applicants for education and vocational rehabilitation under Public Law 16, will find their applications acted upon more rapidly, because of the reduction in applications pending from 3,066 in May to 2,531 in June.

At the end of May, 1,305 veterans were awaiting admittance to veteran hospitals, while the June 30 report shows that figure reduced to 962. Only seven of these cases were veterans with service connected complaints.

Records show that the VA is still doing a "land office" business in regular education and on-the-job training benefits. In May there were 62,818 veterans receiving an education or on-the-job training, not counting disabled veterans under Public Law 16, and in June the figure had jumped to 69,056.

600 GI Loans Here Total $3,000,000; Four Defaults

By DOT BEALE

More than 600 GI loans to veterans to buy homes or start businesses costing a total of more than $3,000,000 have been made by Norfolk banks, building and loan associations, and investment and mortgage corporations, according to a survey just completed.

This belies the mistaken idea that GI loans are few and far between and very hard to obtain without the usual red tape, said Raymond C. Mackay, executive supervisor of the Veterans Administration Service Center, here.

The fact that he's a veteran doesn't mean that a man can get a bank loan any sooner than a civilian. He has to present a sound proposition also, but once he has done this he gets all the consideration on interest and guarantees, continued Mr. Mackay. The average bank is more anxious to help the veteran, and he does get priorities on materials, he said.

Warren A. Ott, loan consultant, advises about 15 veterans each day on buying and building homes, obtaining loans, getting priorities on materials, and going into various businesses. He interprets government regulations to veterans, warns him of hurdles to come, and "packages his requests neatly" to simplify his application for bank or other loans. Most of the veterans that Mr. Ott interviews want their loans to build or buy homes. However, there are numerous requests for business loans. The most popular business ventures are opening small cafeterias, running gas stations, operating trucking services and starting small grocery stores.

The GI Bill of Rights guarantees ~~a loan of~~ 50 per cent of the appraised value of a house up to $4000 for a period of ten years from the official end of the war. If a veteran loses his house by default he may not reapply for a GI loan, according to Mr. Ott.

But the Veterans Administration makes sure that the veteran doesn't get taken for a ride, said Mr. Ott. "My advice is to wait before building, due to the scarcity of materials and labor," he continued, "but of course that advice is not always followed."

Of the 600 loans that have been granted, only four defaults have been reported and they were on businesses. Virginia veterans have already repaid in full 29 of the GI loans, 26 for homes and three for businesses.

Vergennes

NEWS LETTER

More and more returning veterans are finding the services offered at the local Veterans Information and Service Center, City Market Building, Middle Street, beneficial in their readjustment to civilian life. The month of April, just concluded, saw 1079 veterans applying to the Center for various types of information and assistance. This was the busiest month in the history of the Center.

The desire for education and training continues to head the list of requests. During the month of April 294 applicants, or approximately 27% of the total applicants desired formal education or apprentice training. Many veterans are just realizing that correspondence or home-study courses are now authorized under the G. I. Bill of Rights and the number requesting this type of education is increasing. Correspondence courses offer desired and effective education to those who could not otherwise receive it.

The number of veterans desiring to take advantage of the loan provisions of the G.I. Bill is also increasing - 94 veterans desired loans for homes, business, or farms. An increasing number of veterans are reinstating, converting, and retaining their National Service Life Insurance, 93 having availed themselves of this service. This is probably due to the liberalized regulations permitting reinstatement of the insurance before January 1, 1947 without physical examination and the payment of only two monthly premiums.

Of the total number of applicants applying at the Center during the month of April, 324 were negro veterans; 53 were families of veterans; 20 were non-veterans; and 12 were veterans of World War I.

A full time contact representative of the Veterans Administration, Mr. Leonard J. Shortell is now on duty at the Center every day. This permits the Center to offer additional service to veterans.

All veterans are urged to come to the Center with their problems before going into ventures un-informed, doing this will eliminate delays in processing papers and possible loss of money. The Center stands ready to assist both veterans and non-veterans alike with their problems.

A tabulation of activities for the month of April is on the attached sheet.

Request	Total Applicants for April	June Negroes	May
Apprentice Training	48	6	13
Building Material	23		
Business License	1		
Dependency Benefits	10		
Disability Compensation	19		
Education			
College	66	15	13
Correspondence	24	23	3
High School	11	9	3
Vocational	145	15	18
Employment	38		
Enlistment			
Army	12		
Merchant Marine	3		
Navy	3		
Family Aid	10		
Financial Aid	4		
Hospitalization	59		
Housing	126		
Income Tax	9		
Insurance	93		
Legal Aid	7		
Loans on the job		28	15
Business	26		
Farm	5		
Home	63		
Lost Discharge	9		
Miscellaneous	78		
Money - Borrowing	5		
Mustering Out Pay	12		
Old Job	17		
Pay Claims	17		
Pensions	44		
Reporting to Draft Board	2		
State Benefits	4		
Surplus Property	57		
Unemployment Compensation	29		
Total	1079	891)374(814)286	

Colored Applicants	324
Veterans Families	53
Non-Veterans	20
Waves	4
World War I	12

MORRIS W. COUSINS
Director

Veterans Adm.

Separation Center (nearest)

Guidance Center (Mobile)

U.S.E.S.
Civil Service Commission

Gov's Comm - Ray Long?

Smith Hughes

Union Labor

Ch. of Commerce?

~~Veterans~~ organizations?

Wiley Hall, for Urban League

N.A.A.C.P.

Social Worker - a N. one.

Sep. Center

Y M C A
Red Cross
Veterans Hospital?
Public Health People.

Women's Committee

Adm. Gov's Comm
Women's Comm

Service Centers.

~~Edctn~~
~~Job~~

Jobs
old - S.S.B.
~~USES~~
~~unions~~
Ch of Commerce
new - USES
Loans

Rural - F.S.A. + farm specialists
- or N. Man
or Hampton
farm loans.

N's and
U. Hall
NAACP
N. Soc. wkr

Edctn - Gdnce
Smith Hughes
V.A.

~~Loans~~

Ins.

Health
Churches

Welfare - Private Agencies
Red Cross
Amer. Relief

The Agrarian Committee

HILLIARD BERNSTEIN, *Secretary*
ROUTE No. 2
BEAVERDAM, VIRGINIA

Members:
RUTH B. HAWES
CLARKE T. ROBB
JULIA H. HILL
EUGENE MULLEN
SYLVIA EPSTEIN
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
RUTH HALLE
C. H. HAMLIN
KATHERINE PRITCHARD
CARRINGTON CALLOWAY
AND OTHERS

PROPOSED BYLAWS:

Name -
1-
1- The name of this organization shall be The Agrarian Committee.

Purposes -
2-
The purposes of this committee shall be to carry on educational, organizational, and political activity in rural areas which will help make our democracy more effective, secure individual freedom, and social well-being for all people.

A-Our primary objective shall be the carrying out of such educational programs as will stimulate democratic, progressive thinking among those who work and live in rural areas.

Membership Qualifications -
3-
1xxx Any person who is a qualified voter or who signifies his intention of becoming one, and who favors the general purposes of this committee, shall be eligible for membership, with the exception of those who advocate any form of political, economic, or social dictatorship.

Adminstration -
4-
A- The affairs of this committee shall be administered by a sub-committee of not more than 7 members elected by such methods as the general membership of The Agrarian Committee shall decide.

B- Administrative sub-committee members shall come from such localities as to facilitate frequent meetings of the sub-committee.

C- The administrative sub-committee shall elect from its membership a chairman, a secretary, a treasurer, and educational director, and three vice-chairmen.

a-Officers chosen by the sub-committee shall exercise such duties as are usually carriend out by officers so designated.

D- Members of the administrative sub-committee shall serve until the next general membership conference, or until otherwise decided by the general mebership.

E- Any authority, not specifically denied, and which is in conformity with the purposes of The Agrarian Committee, shall be granted the administrative sub-committee. X out

General Conference -
5-
A general conference of allmembers of The Agrarian Committee must be called in not more than 12 months from the date of the last general conference.

A- Announcement of the calling of a general conference shall be sent to all members at least 21 days before the conference shall convene.

Dues -
6-
Membership dues shall be not more than $2.00 per year for an individual. Yearly dues payments shall be made during the month of January of each year.

A- New members shall pay $1.00 joining fee and their dues shall begin on the January following the date of payment of the joining fee.

Amendments -
7-
These bylaws may be changed or amended by a majority vote of members present and voting at any general conference.

End.

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Resolution On Cooperation With Organized Labor and Other Groups.

The Agrarian Committee believes that there is no conflict between the economic and political aims of organized industrial workers and organized agrarians. We support all efforts on the part of agricultural and labor organizations leading to cooperation in economic and political activities. Our group calls upon all progressive, democratic groups to take immediate steps toward united consultation and action, economically and politically.

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SUGGESTED PLATFORM FOR CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES

1- Federal support for farmer's and consumer's cooperatives.

2- Proper control of the fiscal system and taxation hased on ability to pay and encouragement of production.

3- Oppose any sales tax.

4- Taxes on rental value of land to end absentee landlordism.

5- Sharply graduated inheritance axes to prvent the perpetuation of vast estates.

6- Support the right of all wrkers to organize and bargain collectively.

7- Oppose any effort to outlaw the right to strike.

8- Support all soil conservation measures.

9- Federal recognition of the principle of occupancy and use as the only rightful title to farm land.

10- Support legislation to put great plantations and factory farms under cooperative operation.

11- Support cooperative credit, purchasing, and marketing for family farms.

12- Support extension of social insurance to farm workers and family farmers.

13- Support legislation to set up a Bureau of Cooperatives in the Dept. of Agriculture.

14- Oppose the subversion of the extension service of the Dept. of Agriculture to promote the profit andpower of special interests proups in the so-called farm bloc.

15- Support anti-lynching, anti-poll tax, and FEPC legislation.

16- Support legislation for Federal purchase of great estates and corporation farms for breaking up into homestead farms of from 10 to 50 acres for sale to veterans at cost and on easy terms.

17- Oppose any effort to nationalize the land.

end

Va

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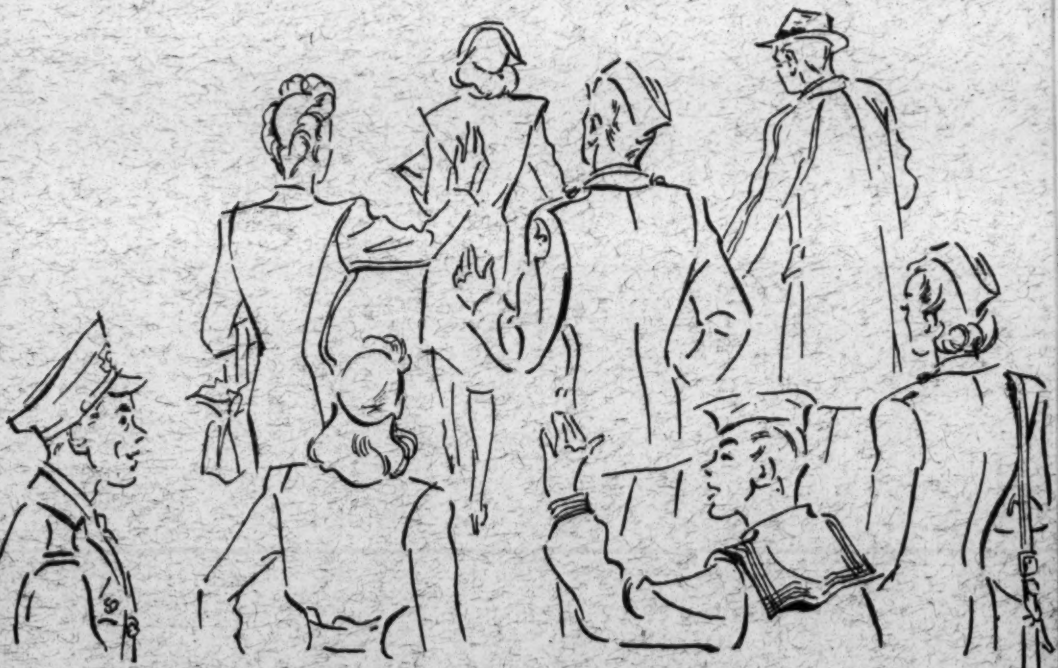
for you at

Miller & Rhoads



"IT CAN BE DONE"

VIRGINIA
SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS

RECOMMENDATIONS
of the
SPECIAL PANELS
to the
LOCAL COMMUNITIES

VIRGINIA
SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS

RECOMMENDATIONS
of the
SPECIAL PANELS
representing
AGRICULTURE and FORESTRY

VIRGINIA
SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS

Va. Doc.

Supplement 1A
Field Service Bulletin #36

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May 16, 1944

Information necessary for INFORMATION, REFERRAL AND OTHER SERVICES TO DISCHARGED SERVICEMEN & SERVICEWOMEN

Page

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM 1

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION 3

WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION 5

U.S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION 7

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICE 8

ORGANIZATIONS ESTABLISHED BY ARMY & NAVY 9

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS 11

MUSTERING-OUT PAY 13

FEDERAL LEGISLATION 16

UNITED SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS, INC.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

ALL EX-SERVICEMEN HAVE TO REPORT TO THE DRAFT BOARD WHERE THEY ARE REGISTERED WITHIN 5 DAYS AFTER THEIR DISCHARGE.

They can do this in person or by mail - if the draft board is distant. The letter to their draft board will have to state: Where and when they were discharged, where they can be reached, give their army serial number. Instead of writing themselves, they can go to the draft board nearest to them and ask them to notify their own draft board of their discharge. Their report of separation will serve as identification. They will receive a classification card from their draft board. If they are not registered with any board, they should register with the local draft board at the place where they will reside.

ALL HONORABLY DISCHARGED VETERANS, MALE AND FEMALE, WHETHER INDUCTED, ENLISTED OR COMMISSIONED, SUBSEQUENT TO MAY 21, 1940, AND MEN DISCHARGED FROM THE MERCHANT MARINE, ARE ENTITLED TO ASK FOR THEIR FORMER JOBS OR EQUALLY GOOD JOBS AT THEIR FORMER PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT.* This provision holds for all private employment -- other than temporary. Many states and cities have followed the Federal example and are ready to reinstate their employees. Only the first employee who left the job to join the Armed Forces has the right of re-employment. If he is unable to or does not want to return to his job, the next employee who left for the Armed Forces becomes eligible. In order to be eligible to request their jobs back, ex-servicemen and women HAVE TO NOTIFY THEIR FORMER EMPLOYER WITHIN 40 DAYS AFTER DISCHARGE.**

Selective Service handles all cases of re-employment. If ex-servicemen encounter difficulties in securing their old jobs, they can get in touch with the Re-employment Committee Man who is attached to such draft board. They apply to the draft board in the community where the job is located, not necessarily to their own draft board. The contact of ex-servicemen is always with the Re-employment Committee Man.

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*Members of the WAC, WAVES, SPARS, MARINES, ARMY AND NAVY NURSES, are not required to register with a draft board but should do so if they desire aid in securing re-employment or other benefits.

**Selective Service Act, 1940 (section 8): In any case of any such person who, in order to perform such training and service, has left or leaves a position, other than temporary position in the employ of any employer and who (1) receives such certificate (2) is still qualified to perform the duties of such position, and (3) makes application for re-employment within forty days after he is relieved from such training and service-

(a) If such position was in the employ of the United States Government, its territories or possessions or the District of Columbia, such person shall be restored to such a position or to a position of like seniority, status, and pay;

(b) If such position was in the employ of a private employer, such employer shall restore such person to such position or to a position of like seniority, status and pay unless the employers' circumstances have so changed as to make it impossible or unreasonable to do so.

If the Re-employment Committee Man cannot secure re-employment, he will hand the case to the local Clearing House Committee. A National Clearing House Committee has been formed and is now organizing rapidly, state and local Clearing House Committees.

While it is correct to say that all over the country, Re-employment Committee Men are attached to draft boards, a number of bigger cities may have made different arrangements. New York for instance, has no Re-employment Committee Man. All re-employment claims are handled by Selective Service Headquarters for New York City.

Make sure about arrangement in your town before giving information.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

EVERY VETERAN HONORABLY DISCHARGED FROM THE PRESENT WAR WHO CLAIMS TO HAVE A SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITY OR WHOSE DISABILITY WAS AGGRAVATED BY ACTIVE MILITARY OR NAVAL SERVICE, IS ENTITLED TO FILE CLAIM WITH THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION FOR THE RIGHTS AND BENEFITS ALLOWED BY FEDERAL LEGISLATION. HE CAN FILE CLAIM EVEN IF THE ARMY OR NAVY MEDICAL BOARD HAS DECIDED THAT THE DISABILITY WAS NOT INCURRED IN LINE OF DUTY.

Question: What constitutes a service-connected disability?
Answer: A service-connected disability is one which results from a disease or injury incurred in the service in line of duty.

Question: What are the benefits to which a veteran with a disability incurred in or aggravated by active military or naval service is entitled?
Answer: At this time benefits are chiefly of four kinds:

(a) Monetary benefits such as pensions, disability compensations; death compensation and government insurance for survivors. (Amount of pension is based on degree of disability. A man with a 10% disability will receive 10% of pension paid to man with complete disability which is $100 per month.)

(b) Vocational rehabilitation* benefits.

(c) Medical treatment, hospitalization.

(d) Burial and funeral expense.

Question: Where and when should claim be filed?
Answer: Claim can be filed either before or any time after discharge or release from active duty. Due to lack of staff and the large number of claims, months sometimes elapsed in the past between the filing of claims and the final adjudication. The Veterans Administration has now perfected its procedure and claims are adjudicated speedily. In the future, most of them will be filed before discharge. A number of general hospitals already have -- others expect to have -- on their staff, a representative of the Veterans Administration who will aid the disabled servicemen with the filing of their claims. Area offices have been established by the Veterans Administration in each of the nine service command areas. It is expected that claims can be adjudicated in these offices within less than one month and benefits will be immediately available upon discharge, to the veteran whose claim has been granted.

Question: How does a veteran file his claim after discharge?
Answer: If a disabled serviceman has not filed his claim before discharge, a number of organizations are ready to help him. The American Red Cross and Veterans Organizations are among the fifty-eight who have been authorized by the Veterans Administration to bring claim if given power

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

*The Veterans Administration does not maintain its own facilities for vocational rehabilitation but uses accredited colleges, universities, schools and other educational institutions for institutional training and well established business enterprises for training-on-the-job.

of attorney by the veteran. Most of them have trained service officers at the regional offices of the Veterans Administration and will follow through the case. Their services are performed without fees.

Question: Can the disabled veteran file claim directly with the regional offices of the Veterans Administration?
Answer: Yes, he can. Regional offices are located at:

Albuquerque, New Mexico
Atlanta, Georgia
Batavia, New York
Bay Pines, Florida
Boise, Idaho
Boston, Massachusetts
Brecksville, Ohio
Bronx, New York
Cheyenne, Wyoming
Columbia, South Carolina
Dayton, Ohio
Dearborn, Michigan
Denver, Colorado
Des Moines, Iowa
Fargo, North Dakota
Fayetteville, North Carolina
Ft. Harrison, Montana
Ft. Howard, Maryland
Hines, Illinois
Huntington, West Virginia
Indianapolis, Indiana
Jackson, Mississippi
Jefferson Barracks, Missouri
Kansas City, Missouri
Lexington, Kentucky
Lincoln, Nebraska
Little Rock, Arkansas
Los Angeles, California
Lyons, New Jersey
Manchester, New Hampshire
Minneapolis, Minnesota
Montgomery, Alabama
Murfreesboro, Tennessee
Muskogee, Oklahoma
Newington, Connecticut
New Orleans, Louisiana
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Portland, Oregon
Providence, Rhode Island
Reno, Nevada
Roanoke, Virginia
Salt Lake City, Utah
San Francisco, California
Seattle, Washington
Sioux Falls, South Dakota
Togus, Maine
Tucson, Arizona
Waco, Texas
White River Junction, Vermont
Wichita, Kansas
Wood, Wisconsin

Letters are to be addressed to: Manager, Veterans Administration, (Location of Regional Office which has jurisdiction of the place where he resides.)

Question: Can he appeal the decision of the Veterans Administration?
Answer: Yes. He may bring appeal within one year.

Question: Where can the veteran get financial aid while his claim is pending?
Answer: Emergency Relief (grants or loans for shelter, food, clothing and fuel and for securing benefits to which he may be entitled) is available for veterans while their claims are pending, through American Red Cross (Army Emergency Relief) and Auxiliary Navy Relief Society.

Question: Is the disabled veteran with a non-service connected disability entitled to benefits?
Answer: He is not entitled to pensions or compensation, but is entitled to vocational rehabilitation and training. He will apply to the vocational rehabilitation division of the state where he resides.

Question: Where will he secure information about this service?
Answer: Veterans Administration, local office of United States Employment Service and any other organization which is prepared to work with ex-servicemen.

WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

U.S. Employment Service (Offices in 1500 Communities.)

Veterans Employment Service

ALL EX-SERVICEMEN AND WOMEN CAN REGISTER WITH THE LOCAL OFFICES OF THE UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE. This includes disabled and handicapped veterans for whom special services are available. (Those desiring to be reinstated in their former jobs will get in touch with their Re-Employment Committee Man of their draft board. See Supplement 1A, Selective Service System). The report of separation serves as identification.

EACH LOCAL OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE HAS ON ITS STAFF A VETERANS' EMPLOYMENT REPRESENTATIVE WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE VETERANS' EMPLOYMENT INTEREST. WHILE IN LARGER OFFICES, ANOTHER STAFF MEMBER MIGHT ACTUALLY REGISTER AND PLACE THE VETERAN, THE VETERANS' EMPLOYMENT REPRESENTATIVE IS ALWAYS AVAILABLE FOR COUNSEL AND ADVICE.

His prime functions are:

1. Develop job opportunities for unemployed veterans through contact with private and governmental employers.

2. Cooperate with other members of the employment office staff in providing complete registration and placement service to veterans.

3. Place veterans in jobs suited to their capabilities and physical capacity. In addition to the placement functions, each veterans' representative:

   a. Acts as guide and consultant to veterans seeking answers to questions affecting their interest.

   b. Keeps informed with respect to preferential rights of veterans in public and private employment.

   c. Keeps in touch with all posts and Chapters of Veterans' organizations within the area covered by his office, attends meetings at regular intervals and whenever requested, addresses the membership concerning matters relevant to the employment of veterans.

   d. Advises employment chairman of Veterans' organizations with respect to problems involving the employment of veterans, and cooperates with the chairmen in solving the problems.

   e. Registers and refers disabled service men or women who are about to be discharged from service hospitals to employment for which they are qualified. He or a trained interviewer conducts the interview at the hospital, fills in the registration card of the serviceman about to be discharged, and sends it to the local U S E S office in the man's home area.

Ex-servicemen with non-service connected disabilities are either placed in selected jobs by the U S E S or, if they need further training, are referred to the vocational rehabilitation division of the F. S. A. operated by State Boards of Education.

In January, 1944, U S E S opened Special Veterans' Employment Offices in New Haven, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Denver, Minneapolis, Los Angeles and Houston. In creating these offices, U S E S cooperated with all community organizations serving veterans or concerned with the problems of returning veterans. All offices have a Civil Service Representative stationed in the office, five of them have representatives of the State Rehabilitation Agencies and two have representatives of the Veterans' Administration in addition. In each of the seven cities directories of local agencies, including a description of the type of service offered by each Agency have been completed.

U.S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

A. Federal Civil Service Preference

ALL HONORABLY DISCHARGED VETERANS (INCLUDING THOSE RELEASED TO THE ENLISTED RESERVE CORPS FOR DEPENDENCY REASONS OR BECAUSE THEY ARE OVER 38 YEARS OF AGE) SEEKING APPOINTMENT IN THE CLASSIFIED CIVIL SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES ARE GIVEN THE FOLLOWING CONSIDERATIONS:

(a) Veterans are given five points in addition to their earned ratings in examinations for entrance into the classified service. Non-veterans must earn a rating of 70, while veterans granted preference need earn a rating of only 65 to have their names entered on the register.

(b) Persons granted preference may be released from age limitations except for the positions of policeman and fireman of the District of Columbia and those limitations established by the retirement law.

(c) Height and weight requirements may be waived, except in examinations for certain positions.

(d) In examinations where experience is an element of qualification, the applicant receives credit, under certain conditions, for time spent in the military or naval service during the war with Spain or World War I or II.

(e) Persons granted preference are certified without regard to the appointment among the States of apportioned departmental service at Washington, D. C.

(f) An appointing officer cannot pass over the name of a person granted preference and select a person not granted preference whose name appears lower on the list of eligibles without furnishing the Civil Service Commission with a statement as to reasons for so doing.

(g) In reduction of force, certain preference is given persons granted military preference.

(h) A former classified employee entitled to preference in appointment may be reinstated without time limit.

Disabled veterans are granted 10 points and need earn a rating of only 60, a total rating of 70 being all that is necessary to have their names appear on the list. Such persons' names will appear at the head of the list preceded only by the names of other disabled veterans who have a higher aggregate mark.

Announcements about Civil Service examinations and applications for currently open Civil Service jobs are available at any first and second class Post Office or at the regional offices of the Civil Service Commission.

The Veterans Administration
United States Employment Service
Veterans' organizations

supply information about Civil Service examinations and advise on the preparation necessary for the examination.

Make sure of Civil Service provisions of your State and your City!

It is important to secure information about the Vocational Rehabilitation Division of your state.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICE

VETERANS WITH NON-SERVICE CONNECTED AND THEREFORE NOT COMPENSABLE DISABILITIES, CAN APPLY FOR THE SERVICES OF THE VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION BUREAUS WHICH HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED BY EACH STATE.

These bureaus which in most States are called Vocational Rehabilitation Divisions* are charged with the vocational rehabilitation of the physically handicapped -- veterans as well as civilians. The funds are available for use in rehabilitating individuals disabled in industry, or from any other cause such as diseases, accidents or congenital defects.

The following services will become available to the Veteran according to his needs; Vocational guidance, psychological and aptitude testing, occupational therapy, vocational training, retraining to regain skills, therapeutical treatment and corrective surgery (and the necessary hospitalization), subsistence maintenance during training, training costs including books and training materials.

The services and eligibility standards vary slightly from state to state but are basically the same everywhere.

THE VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION DIVISIONS DO NOT MAINTAIN THEIR OWN RETRAINING AND REHABILITATION FACILITIES, but use Accredited colleges, universities, schools and other educational institutions for institutional training, and well established business enterprises for training on-the-job.

Information about Vocational Rehabilitation Divisions and referrals to the division are provided by:

1. Veterans Administration
2. United States Employment Offices
3. Private Organizations, who are working in the field.

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*The vocational rehabilitation divisions were established by the Federal Rehabilitation Act (1918 for disabled veterans, 1920 for disabled civilians. Amendments in 1943 included war disabled civilians). They are administered through the United States Office of Vocational Rehabilitation (a division of the Federal Security Agency) and are operated by the state governments. In most states, the state department of education is responsible; in some states, the state department of labor.

UNITED SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS, INC.

The following are some of the organizations established by the Army and Navy, whose services will be extended to discharged servicemen.

I. THE ARMY PERSONAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

This division has been recently established. Its mission and functions are described as follows: (Excerpt ASF circular #41)

1. Establishment. -- A Personal Affairs Division is established under the Director of Personnel, Army Service Forces.

2. Mission. -- The Personal Affairs Division will discharge the responsibilities of the Commanding General, Army Service Forces, in connection with the providing of information and rendering assistance on personal affairs to all Army personnel and their dependents, including former members of the Army and their dependents and dependents of deceased members of the Army (exclusive of personnel and dependents of members of the Army Air Forces who will be served by appropriate agencies of the Army Air Forces).

3. Functions. -- a) The Personal Affairs Division will establish and maintain liaison with all other Army, governmental, and private agencies affecting the personal affairs of members and former members of the Army and their dependents. Close liaison will be maintained with the Army Emergency Relief, the American Red Cross, the Veterans' Administration, General Accounting Office, Office of Dependency Benefits, the Fiscal Director, ASF Office of the Judge Advocate General, Bar Associations, Legal Aid Societies, Civil Service Commission, United States Employment Service, Selective Service, Federal Social Security, and any other appropriate agency set up by the Army, the United States Government, a State, Territory, the District of Columbia, or private enterprise.

b) The Personal Affairs Division will formulate policies and establish procedures governing giving information and assistance on personal affairs such as emergency financial assistance, 6 months gratuity pay, allowances, arrears in pay, war bonds, Government and commercial insurance, pensions, legal assistance, employment, vocational rehabilitation, hospitalization, local housing facilities, personal effects, and other matters affecting members and former members of the Army and their dependents and the dependents of deceased members of the Army.

c) The Personal Affairs Division will give all information and advice possible without assuming any of the administrative or operating functions of the agencies mentioned in (a) above.

d) A women's volunteer committee will be established to cooperate with the Personal Affairs Division. This committee will assist in formulating policy and establishing procedures for organizing effective volunteer units of Army women for service in the Personal Affairs program in military committees. Volunteer women's committees will be formed wherever practicable to cooperate with each Personal Affairs Division or Branch established by the agencies mentioned in (a) above. Volunteer women's activities will include visiting homes of military personnel, arranging for medical care and hospitalization, establishing day nurseries, providing clerical assistance, and rendering assistance with the many special problems that must be met in an effective personal affairs program.

e) The Personal Affairs Division will maintain liaison with G-1 and appropriate agencies of the Army Ground Forces to insure proper service to members of Army Ground Forces.

f) The Personal Affairs Division will function in accordance with all provisions of the operating agreement between Army Emergency Relief and the American Red Cross for the purpose of carrying out the policies of the Secretary of War as set forth in Circular No. 54, War Department, 7 February 1944.

g) The Personal Affairs Division will maintain close liaison with National Red Cross headquarters and each command will maintain liaison with its local Red Cross area office.

II. THE ARMED FORCES INSTITUTE (Madison, Wisconsin)

Servicemen will, upon request, receive a certificate from the U.S. Armed Forces Institute about their military service and any courses they may have taken with the Institute - to be used with their applications for admission to educational institutions. These certificates do not represent credits - but many schools and colleges have developed procedures to use them in determining the credits of the prospective students.

Enlisted men and women who were enrolled in the U. S. Armed Forces Institute will receive this service free - others will pay $2.00.

III. ARMY EMERGENCY RELIEF

Administered by the Red Cross - makes grants or loans to Army Veterans for shelter, food, clothing, fuel and for securing benefits to which he may be entitled. Honorable discharges, Army veterans with service - connected disabilities are eligible.

IV. THE AUXILIARY NAVY RELIEF SOCIETY

Serves the same function for Navy and Marine Veterans. Honorably discharged Navy and Marine Veterans are eligible.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

Many communities are now working out plans to mobilize their resources for the benefit of returning servicemen. As the number of agencies, both governmental and private, who have accepted their responsibility in this field is very large, confusion, inefficiency and duplication effort might result, unless their services are coordinated and close cooperation is established. Plans for coordination are in various stages of development. At some points they are little more than ideas in someone's mind, but in other places they have been developed to the point where an organization is established, financial support secured, and a staff engaged. The most promising development is the:

Community Center Plan. The central organization is known by various names such as, Mayor's Committee, Citizens Committee, Veterans Service Center, City or County Defense Council, Community Information and Counseling Center. It is a result of the cooperative planning of both public and private agencies, often with the Council of Social Agencies or member agencies of the Council taking the initiative. It has the following characteristics:

(A) Functions through local control.

(B) Has a central office to which men seeking help go and from which they are referred to specific services and which is locally financed.

(C) Both public and private agencies participate in it.

(D) In most instances it attempts to make use of all available facilities including recreation and social as well as guidance and placement.

(Most of the material about Community Center Plan quoted from "COUNSELING" - issued by the Committee of Placement and Guidance - YMCA.)

GARY, INDIANA - Counseling Center for discharged servicemen and displaced war workers. The Council of Social Agencies took the initiative in developing a community plan for an information and counseling service for discharged servicemen and dislocated war workers. The office is directed by a board of 12 members representing business, government, social agencies, labor unions, churches and veterans organizations. Funds have been allocated by the United War and Community Chest.

(Similar developments, Boston, Buffalo)

NEW YORK STATE - In New York State the War Manpower Commission has called for the formation of local War Manpower Conservation committees which are to sponsor veterans service centers. These Centers are designed to give veterans "a single, dependable source of information on all problems that arise in re-adjustment to civilian life. In larger communities all services, except where the veterans need continued service, are to be provided in the center itself by representatives of the participating agencies. In smaller towns only the USES is to provide direct service while for other services the ex-serviceman is to be referred to the agency best equipped to fill his needs.

In New York City the Veterans Service Center has been opened as a "demonstration" in joint community action to give the returning veterans the best and most effective service as quickly as possible.

On duty at the center are placement consultants, vocational rehabilitation consultants, educational and vocational guidance counsellors, consultants on matters affecting the veterans' services which are operated by the United States Veterans Administration, interviewers with basic psychiatric and medical training and a panel of physicians whose services will be available to the staff. It is the stated purpose of the New York Veterans Service Center to be a source of information and prompt referral to the proper agency "for the man who is confused, and who does not know what he wants or needs. There will be many questions we can answer in a brief interview, and that we will do, but there will be a need for continuing care represented in the veterans' requests and that need can only be met by the agencies established in this city for rendering continuing professional service. Our job will be to direct the man to the right agency as quickly as possible after his needs have been made known."

The executive committee responsible for the establishment of the Center includes representatives of the following organizations: U.S. Army, U.S. Navy, Selective Service, War Manpower Commission, Community War Services, Veterans Administration, Welfare Council of New York, American Red Cross, Community Service Society of New York, National Commission on Mental Hygiene, New York State Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion and Disabled American Veterans.

NATIONAL PLANNING. (1) The Re-training and Re-employment Administration was created by Presidential order on February 24, 1944. Brigadier General Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans Affairs, was appointed head of the new administration. The R.R.A. is to: Supervise and direct the work of all government agencies, who are charged with finding jobs for men and women discharged from the armed forces or released from war work, and to develop over-all reemployment programs in connection with government agencies and aid in the development of programs for care of ex-servicemen such as physical and occupational therapy, education, etc.

The R. R. A. has not as yet issued any regulations and directives - but is working on plans for the coordination of the services by government agencies.

(2) Harry A. Jager, Chief of the Occupational Information and Guidance Service of the Office of Education has proposed a plan for Community Adult Counseling Services.

Under his plan some 30 small and middle-sized communities in seven states (Maine, New York, Maryland, Michigan, Colorado, Kansas, and Arkansas) will set up Community Committees to counsel returning veterans and laid-off war industry workers, as well as youth graduating from or leaving school. These 30 centers will be experimental in purpose - seeking to find patterns by which schools, local offices of the employment service, Veterans' Administration and other government and state agencies can work together to provide real counseling help to people in small-sized communities.

TO USO Staff - Workers:
Use for information only.
Find out where blanks are
available in your town.

MUSTERING-OUT PAYMENTS

Who Gets It?

All members of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard honorably discharged on or after December 7, 1941, except --

First. Those eligible for retirement;

Second. Those receiving a higher base pay rate than the base pay of officers of the third period (2,400);

Third. Those discharged on their own initiative to accept other employment (except for the period served out of the United States or in Alaska);

Fourth. Air Corps Reserve officers, not selected for a commission, entitled to receive a lump-sum payment ($500. for each year of active duty);

Fifth. Those whose total service was as students under a service-training program;

Sixth. Those discharged to enter either the United States Military, Naval or Coast Guard Academies, or those whose total service was as a cadet of one of the academies; and

Seventh. Any commissioned officer not discharged within 3 years of termination of the war.

What Do You Get?

First. You would get $300. if you have served 60 days or more outside the continental United States or in Alaska.

Second. Two hundred dollars if you have served 60 days or more, but have not been sent outside this country.

Third. One hundred dollars if you have less than 60 days of active service.

Fourth. If you have more than one honorable discharge, you get mustering-out pay on only one of them.

Fifth. You are entitled to these payments whether you were mustered out before or after the passage of this act.

MUSTERING-OUT PAYMENTS (Cont'd)

How are The Payments Made?

Payments are made in monthly installments of $100 each. If you are entitled to $300, you get $100 when you leave the service and $100 in each of the following 2 months. If you are entitled to only $100 you receive that amount in one lump sum.

How Do those Already Mustered Out Get The Money?

Those already mustered out must make special application for the pay within 2 years to the War or Navy Department. You are to receive $100. within 1 month after your application is approved. Additional payments will be made each 30 days until the entire sum is paid.

Miscellaneous

First. This money is exempt from taxation.

Second. It cannot be claimed by creditors or be subject to attachment by court procedure.

Third. Under other existing laws the serviceman gets his transportation home in addition to this mustering-out pay.

Annexed hereto is a copy of an application form which may be used in applying for the payment.

APPLICATION FOR MUSTERING-OUT PAYMENT

I enclose my honorable discharge or certificate of service* from the ______________________________ and request the mustering-out payment authorized by law.

I was not discharged or released from active service on my own request to accept employment. I served outside the United States since December 6, 1941; I am not now serving on active duty in the armed forces of the United States; and have not made and will not make any other application for mustering-out payment. I was a resident of ______________ (state) at the time of my induction or enlistment.

Have you served outside the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska or on sea duty? ______________________________ (Answer yes or no).

Return my discharge or certificate of service and mail check to me at the following address:

____
(print or type)   First Name   Middle Name   Surname   Serial Number

____
Number   Street

____
City   Zone   State

I certify that the above statements are correct.

____
Signature

*When not available, officers will furnish other evidence of length and termination of service.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

____
Service Outfit   Rank

____
Date of Enlistment   Date of Discharge

UNITED SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS, INC.

I. FEDERAL LEGISLATION

PUBLIC LAWS PERTAINING TO BENEFITS FOR VETERANS OF THE PRESENT WAR

Since Pearl Harbor there have been enacted more than 20 different Public Laws pertaining to benefits for veterans of the present war, the more important of which are the following:

Public Law 359, 77th Congress, December 19, 1941
Providing wartime rates for those injured, or the dependents of those, who died while serving while the United States is engaged in war;

Public Law 360, 77th Congress, December 20, 1941
Extending the provision of the National Service Life Insurance Act, 1940, and providing for gratuitous insurance under certain conditions;

Public Law 667, 77th Congress, July 11, 1943
Further extending these provisions;

Public Law 10, 78th Congress, March 17, 1943
Extending all privileges of hospitalization to those serving in the present war;

Public Law 16, 78th Congress, March 24, 1943
Providing vocational rehabilitation for those having a vocational handicap by reason of injury or disability due to war service;

Public Law 144, 78th Congress, July 13, 1943
Providing more adequate and uniform provisions in veterans laws pertaining to the compensation, pension and retired pay payable by the Veterans Administration;

Public Law 225, 78th Congress, February 3, 1944
Providing mustering-out pay.

VETERANS LEGISLATION NOT YET ENACTED

The following bills were introduced, but have not yet been made law.

1) Public Law S--1767 (Passed by Senate)
To provide Federal Government Aid for the Readjustment in Civilian Life of the Returning World War II Veterans.

2) Public Law S--1545 (Introduced November 26, 1943, by Senator Wagner):
To amend Social Security Act, to give insurance credits under the Federal old-age and survivors insurance provisions of that act for military service, and to provide unemployment for members of the armed forces after their demobilization.

3) The servicemen's education and training Act of 1944, consisting of
S--1295, bill providing for loans to war-service persons for educational purposes. And S--1509, a Bill to provide for the Education and Training of Members of the Armed Forces and the Merchant Marine after their discharge or conclusion of service, and for other purposes.

II. STATE LEGISLATION

Most states have enacted laws or are considering legislation pertaining to benefits for veterans (state residents) of the present war.

In general these laws make provision for:

1) Civil Service Preference

2) Education, Training for Veterans, especially Disabled Veterans

3) Unemployment Insurance

4) Workmen's Compensation Benefits for Disabled Veterans

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

NOVEMBER 3, 1944

TRANSMITTAL MEMO NO. 150

SUBJECT: MANUAL EXPLANATORY OF THE PRIVILEGES, RIGHTS, AND BENEFITS PROVIDED FOR ALL PERSONS WHO ARE, OR HAVE BEEN, MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF THOSE DEPENDENT UPON THEM

1. There is transmitted herewith in loose-leaf form Manual Explanatory Of The Privileges, Rights, and Benefits Provided For All Persons Who Are, Or Have Been, Members Of The Armed Forces Of The United States And Of Those Dependent Upon Them, which was published in its original form as Senate Document No. 152, 78th Congress.

2. This manual is a comprehensive resumé of all Federal laws providing various types of privileges, preferences, rights and benefits for all of the different groups of servicemen, veterans, and their dependents, and gives pertinent information as to where and how, and under what circumstances, any such benefits may be available.

3. In order to be of value to agencies of the Selective Service System in administering their Veterans Assistance Program, the manual will be supplemented to reflect changes which may occur, so that the information contained in the manual will be current and complete as of any given date. For this reason the manual has been prepared in loose-leaf form, and as changes occur, new material will be distributed for insertion in the manual.

4. The section of the manual commencing on page 160, entitled Reemployment Organization and which extends to page 165, contains information that is obsolete. This section is being revised to reflect correct current information. The new section will be forwarded in the immediate future for insertion in your manual in place of the present obsolete section.

5. One copy of this manual is being supplied to each local board. This manual is primarily for use in local board offices and State Headquarters and will not be available for distribution in quantity. Additional information concerning veterans' privileges, rights, and benefits is contained in the following-described publications which are available in quantity for wide distribution:

(a) Information Concerning The Veterans Assistance Program of The Selective Service System

(b) Your Rights and Benefits, published by the Retraining and Reemployment Administration Office of War Mobilization

WAR DEPARTMENT PAMPHLET NO. 21-4

INFORMATION FOR SOLDIERS

GOING BACK TO CIVILIAN LIFE

Information
Concerning

READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCES for VETERANS of WORLD WAR II

as established by
THE SERVICEMEN'S READJUSTMENT
ACT OF 1944

1930

Published by
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
Washington 25, D. C.

Form No. 1386 Rev.

NOTE—

Material contained in this publication is briefly informational, only. It does not, nor is it intended to, have the force or effect of laws, rules, or regulations.

Some general statements herein may not, without qualification, apply appropriately to specific cases. Also, procedures and practices may vary in detail according to laws, rules, and regulations of the several Federal and State agencies which are cooperating with the Veterans Administration in performing the functions required under the readjustment allowance provisions of the law.

For the text of the law relating to readjustment allowances, see title V of Public Law 346, chapter 268, Seventy-eighth Congress, Second Session. The law is cited as the "Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944," and is frequently referred to as the GI bill, or the GI bill of rights.

For specific or detailed information concerning rules, regulations, procedures, or interpretations relating to readjustment allowance provisions of the law, or for information concerning individual cases, inquire at an office of the unemployment compensation agency of the State of your residence or write to the Readjustment Allowance Division, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

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VETERANS' READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCES

1. What They Are

Veterans' readjustment allowances are cash payments available to eligible veterans of World War II. They provide a means of subsistence within specified limits until the veteran has an opportunity to become gainfully employed or become established in a self-supporting occupation.

2. How and By Whom They Are Administered

Under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs in the Veterans Administration, Washington, D. C. is charged with general responsibility for administration of the readjustment allowance provisions of title V of the act.

In accordance with stipulations in the act, arrangements have been made whereby certain other existing State and Federal agencies perform many of the required functions of administration.

Claims for readjustment allowances are usually taken in public employment offices or offices of the various State unemployment compensation agencies, and in readjustment allowance offices of the Veterans Administration in Puerto Rico, the Philippine Islands, and other United States possessions.

¶ Functions involving determinations, payments, claims accounting, and first appeals for *unemployed* or *partially unemployed* veterans are performed by the State unemployment compensation agencies under their own rules, regulations, and procedures where they do not conflict with the provisions of the law.

In Puerto Rico, the Philippine Islands, and other United States possessions, where no unemployment compensation agencies exist, such functions will be performed by offices established for that purpose by the Veterans Administration.

¶ Payments to *unemployed* or *partially unemployed* veterans, made by State unemployment-compensation agencies, are made by State checks or warrants. The respective States are reimbursed for such expenditures by the Veterans Administration through disbursing offices of the United States Treasury.

¶ Monthly payments to *self-employed* veterans are made by disbursing offices of the United States Treasury upon the certification of the readjustment-allowance agents in the respective States in which the claims originate.

For the sake of brevity, as referred to herein—

Administrator means the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs or the person or persons designated to act for him.

Public Employment Service Office means a free public employment service office of the United States Employment Service or a public employment service office now or hereafter regularly established by a Federal agency, a State, or State unemployment compensation agency which has entered into a required agreement with the Administrator.

Readjustment allowance agent means the Administrator's representative assigned to a State.

State agency means the unemployment compensation agency of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, which has entered into an agreement with the Administrator for the performance of designated functions. For convenience here, it also includes the Veterans Administration readjustment allowance offices located in Puerto Rico, the Philippine Islands, or other United States possessions. The Administrator has entered into agreements with the unemployment compensation agencies of all the States, the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, and the District of Columbia.

Veteran means any person, male or female, defined as such under title V of the act, and unless the context requires otherwise, the masculine includes the feminine and the singular includes the plural.

3. To Whom They Are Available

Readjustment allowances are available to any person who shall have served in the active military or naval service of the United States at any time after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of World War II, provided:

(*a*) Such person has been discharged or released from active service under conditions other than dishonorable;

(*b*) And the duration of such active service was 90 days or more, except that such a person having less than 90 days of active service may be eligible if he was discharged or released by reason of injury or disability incurred in line of duty.

4. Conditions of Eligibility

¶ Readjustment allowances are intended only to assist veterans to effect a readjustment from armed service to civilian occupations. Therefore, they are payable only to veterans seeking to establish themselves in *employment* or *self-employment* for profit.

¶ Under specified eligibility conditions, readjustment allowances are available to veterans who are either *unemployed* or *partially unemployed* or who are *self-employed.*

¶ An *unemployed* or *partially unemployed* veteran is eligible for allowance for any week for which he claims an allowance, only if qualified under item 3, above, and—

(*a*) He is residing in the United States, its Territories, or possessions at the time of filing such claim;

¶ (*b*) He is *totally unemployed,* having performed no services and received no wages;

¶ *OR* is *partially unemployed,* in that services have been performed for less than a full work week and the wages for the week are less than $23;

(*c*) He is registered with and continues to report to a public employment office in accordance with its regulations;

(*d*) He is able to work and is available for suitable work,

EXCEPT THAT he shall not be considered ineligible in any period of continuous unemployment for which he claims allowances if he becomes unable to work or unavailable for work due to an illness or disability which occurs after the commencement of such period (see item 15);

(*e*) He is not receiving and will not receive for the same period increased pension for vocational rehabilitation or training provided for in Public Law 16;

(*f*) And he is not receiving and will not receive subsistence allowance for the same period under the educational provisions of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944.

¶ A *self-employed* veteran is eligible for any calendar month for which he claims allowance only if he is qualified under item 3, above, and—

(*a*) He is residing in the United States, its Territories, or possessions at the time of filing his claim;

(*b*) Has been fully engaged in *self-employment* for profit in an independent establishment, trade, business, profession, or other vocation, and his net earnings have been less than $100.

(*c*) He is not receiving and will not receive for such month increased pension for vocational rehabilitation or training provided for in Public Law 16;

(*d*) And he is not receiving and will not receive for such month subsistence allowance for the same period under the educational provisions of the Servicemen's Readjustment act of 1944.

5. Amounts of Readjustment Allowances

¶ (*a*) A veteran *totally unemployed*, in that he has performed no services and has received no wages, and who is otherwise eligible, is entitled to receive $20 for the week for which he claims benefits;

¶ (*b*) A veteran who is *partially unemployed*, in that he has performed services for less than a full work week and whose wages are less than $23 therefor, and who is otherwise eligible, is entitled to receive $20 for such week, less the amount of wages in excess of $3, payable for such service.

¶ (*c*) A *self-employed* veteran, who is otherwise eligible, is entitled to receive $100 for a calendar month, less the amount of his net earnings.

6. Duration of Readjustment Allowance Payments

The number of weeks of readjustment allowances payable to an eligible veteran are determined from the length of his active service between September 16, 1940, and the end of World War II. The maximum number of weeks of allowances payable to any veteran is 52.

The following table shows duration of allowances according to length of applicable active service.

Length of applicable active service	*Number of weeks of allowance*
More than—	
½ month but not more than 1½ months [1]	8
1½ months but not more than 2½ months [1]	16
2½ months but not more than 90 days [1]	24
. . . .	.
More than—	
90 days but not more than 3½ months	24
3½ months but not more than 4½ months	28
4½ months but not more than 5½ months	32
5½ months but not more than 6½ months	36
6½ months but not more than 7½ months	40
7½ months but not more than 8½ months	44
8½ months but not more than 9½ months	48
More than 9½ months	52

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[1] Allowance payments for length of service above dotted line are available only to otherwise eligible veterans who were discharged or released by reason of injury or disability incurred in line of duty.

¶ Thus, a *totally unemployed* veteran, having more than 9½ months of active service and otherwise eligible, may receive a maximum of $20 per week for 52 weeks. Allowances which a veteran may receive are determined by the number of weeks to which his service entitles him and not by the amount he receives.

¶ A *partially unemployed* veteran could receive the maximum number of allowances to which the length of his active service entitled him, but each weekly allowance would be reduced by wages in excess of $3 payable to him. Each weekly allowance thus received, regardless of the amount of the payment, would reduce by one the number of remaining allowance payments available. If a *partially unemployed* veteran received the minimum payment of only $2 for a week, such payment would count against the number of payments available to him, the same as if it had been for the maximum of $20.

¶ *Payments to self-employed*—One monthly allowance for self-employment is counted as 5 weekly allowances. The number of payments available to an eligible *self-employed* veteran is governed by the length of his active service as shown in the table above and the maximum number of monthly payments an eligible continuously *self-employed* individual could receive is 10 2/5.

¶ Where the remaining number of weeks of entitlement of a *self-employed* veteran, after he has claimed allowances for one or more calendar months, are less than five, the claims procedure shall be as follows: the *self-employed* veteran must meet the eligibility requirements and claim allowance for the entire calendar month which contains the balance of the period for which he is entitled to allowances. The allowance for such remaining period will be figured on the proportion such period bears to the entire month. Thus, a veteran, having a remaining entitlement period of 2 weeks, would be eligible for an allowance of two-fifths of the amount of difference between $100 and his net earnings for the month covered by the claim.

7. When They Are Paid

¶ To *unemployed* and *partially unemployed* veterans — Readjustment allowance payments are figured on a weekly basis and in most States, payments are issued weekly. The practice may vary in other States and allowances for two or more weeks included in one payment. Payments are made usually within a very few days after the close of the respective weeks for which claims are made. Payments may be delayed by failure of the veteran to submit necessary discharge or separation papers, to supply required information promptly or to comply with the instructions of the offices through which the claims are filed. Delay may also be caused by questions of eligibility which may arise and by appeals procedures.

¶ To *self-employed* veterans—Payments are made by the calendar month and after the end of the calendar month for which a claim is filed.

8. How Long They Are Available

Readjustment allowances are available to an eligible veteran at any time after his discharge or release until 2 years after the date of his discharge or release or until 2 years after the termination of the war, whichever is the later. However, no allowances will be paid for any week which begins more than 5 years after the termination of the war.

Thus, an eligible veteran who is discharged or released before the war ends will have until 2 years after World War II is ended in which to claim allowances. When the 2 years have expired, allowances will be no longer available to him, even though he has not drawn all the allowances to which his length of active service entitles him.

A veteran who is discharged after the end of World War II will have 2 years from the date of his discharge or release in which to claim his allowances, except that rights to all readjustment allowances will expire the week following 5 years from the date on which the war ended.

9. Where To Apply for Readjustment Allowances

Application and claims for Readjustment Allowances may be filed at local offices of the United States Employment Service or of the State unemployment compensation agencies participating.

Free public employment offices are situated in principal cities and towns and may be located by consulting a telephone directory.

Most State agencies provide special arrangements for accepting claims where full-time public employment service is not available.

In the event that a claimant moves from the locality of the office in which he filed his claim originally to another State or to the locality of another office, he may arrange with the offices concerned for a transfer of his place of filing.

10. How To Apply or File Claims

At the time a veteran first applies for allowances, he must present his original service discharge or separation paper, or if that has been lost or destroyed, a certificate in lieu of or a properly authenticated copy of such paper. He must file an application on Veterans' Administration Form No. 1382. He should be prepared to answer all questions concerning his eligibility. The office where he applies for allowances will provide necessary forms and will instruct the veteran as to procedures. He should observe instructions carefully.

¶ If he is claiming allowances for *unemployment* or *partial unemployment* he must register for work and make claims on such other forms as the State agency prescribes.

¶ The *self-employed* veteran should be prepared to give a statement of his financial operations in *self-employment*, so that his net earnings may be determined therefrom. He will make claims for *self-employment* on Veterans' Administration Form No. 1387. Further, the *self-employed* veteran, in order to receive an allowance, shall file his claim on or before the 20th of the month next following the month for which he claims allowance.

11. Causes for Disqualification

¶ In keeping with the purposes of the law, an *unemployed* or *partially unemployed* veteran shall be disqualified from receiving an allowance if—

(*a*) He leaves suitable work voluntarily, without good cause, or is suspended or discharged for misconduct in the course of employment; or

(*b*) He, without good cause, fails to apply for suitable work to which he has been referred by a public employment office, or to accept suitable work when offered to him; or

(*c*) He, without good cause, does not attend an available free training course as required by regulations issued pursuant to provisions of the law; or

(*d*) If it is found that his unemployment is due to a stoppage of work which exists because of a labor dispute at the factory, establishment, or other premises at which he is or was last employed, provided he is participating in, interested in, or belongs to a class or grade of workers who are participating or are directly interested in the dispute.

For reasons given under item 11 (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*), above, a veteran may be disqualified for other weeks in addition to the week in which the cause for disqualification occurred. A veteran disqualified under item 11 (*d*) shall be disqualified only for each week he is unemployed for the reason specified thereunder.

Any week, for which a disqualification is assessed under conditions listed above and for which no allowance is paid, is not charged against a veteran's weeks of entitlement.

¶ Since a *self-employed* veteran, within the meaning of the act, is fully employed in his own enterprise, the foregoing disqualification provisions under item 11 do not apply to *self-employed veterans*.

12. Suitability of Work

For purposes of determining eligibility and applying disqualifications, the suitability of work offered to, refused, or left by a veteran shall be decided according to the unemployment compensation laws and regulations of the State in which he files his claim. However, no work shall be deemed suitable for an individual if—

(*a*) The position offered is vacant due directly to a strike, lockout, or other labor dispute; or

(*b*) The wages, hours, or other conditions of the work offered are substantially less favorable to him than those prevailing for similar work in the locality.

13. Appeals

¶ Any *unemployed* or *partially unemployed* veteran who believes he has been denied an allowance or allowances, contrary to the provisions of the law, whether by determination of eligibility or weeks of duration, assessment of disqualification or other denial of payment, may appeal from such determinations or decisions as follows:

(*a*) **First Appeal Stage.**—The veteran may appeal to the appeals tribunal of the unemployment compensation agency of the State in which the disputed claim was filed. If the veteran is dissatisfied with the resulting decision, he may proceed to the—

(*b*) **Second Appeal Stage.**—From the decision of the State tribunal the veteran may appeal to the readjustment allowance agent assigned to the State in which his claim was filed. Decision of the readjustment allowance agent may be taken to the—

(*c*) **Third Appeal Stage.**—Upon application by the veteran, the decision of the readjustment allowance agent may be reviewed by the Administrator.

¶ Appeals are also available to a veteran claiming allowances for *self-employment* on any disputed claims determinations or decisions. Such appeals should be filed at the office through which he files his claims.

14. How to Appeal

A veteran desiring to appeal should so advise the office through which he has filed his claim and he will thereupon be instructed as to necessary procedures.

The appeal, if any, should be filed promptly after the dispute arises over a claim. Time in which to file a valid appeal in the first appeal stage will be governed by the pertinent State law applying thereto.

To advance an appeal to the second appeal stage, the veteran must file his appeal within 30 days from the date on which the decision of the State tribunal was delivered or mailed to him.

Appeal to the Administrator for a review of the decision of the readjustment allowance agent must be made within 60 days of the date on which the decision of the readjustment allowance agent was delivered or mailed to him.

In no stage of appeal proceedings is it necessary for the veteran to employ legal counsel, although he may be so represented if he chooses.

15. Conditions Under Which Readjustment Allowances Are Available to Veterans Unable to Work

¶ In order to be eligible for allowances, an *unemployed* or *partially unemployed* veteran must be able to work and be available for suitable work on the date he files his first claim for allowances, or renews his claim after a period of employment, or after any other interruption of his claims-filing schedule which would necessitate the filing of a new or additional claim under the regulations of the State agency through which the claim is made.

If he meets the eligibility requirements and files one or more claims and thereafter during that period of continuous unemployment becomes unable to work and unavailable for work due to his illness or disability which occurs after the commencement of such period of unemployment, he will continue to be eligible for allowances during such illness or disability, providing he fulfills the remaining eligibility requirements and subject to the duration and amounts to which he is entitled.

Thus, an eligible veteran, physically able to work may file a claim for allowances. Then, while still unemployed and currently claiming allowances, he may become ill or disabled. In spite of the fact that he is unable to work and unavailable for work, such disability would not cause him to be ineligible for further allowances.

Veterans should consult their local public employment offices for instructions concerning continued filing of claims under such circumstances.

16. Prescribed Deductions From Allowances

¶ From each weekly allowance of $20 to eligible *unemployed* or *partially unemployed* veterans, the following deductions will be made:

(*a*) Wages in excess of $3 payable for partial or part-time employment;

(*b*) Any amount [1] received or accrued for the week for which an allowance is payable, under any State or Federal unemployment compensation or disability law.

¶ From each month's allowance of $100 to eligible *self-employed* veterans, will be deducted—

(*a*) Net earnings during such month;

(*b*) Any amount [1] received or accrued for the month for which an allowance is payable, under any State or Federal disability law.

17. Prescribed Penalties

(*a*) Any claimant who knowingly accepts an allowance to which he is not entitled shall be ineligible to receive any further readjustment allowances.

(*b*) Any claimant, who knowingly makes or causes to be made a false statement or representation for the purpose of causing an increase in any allowance or of causing the payment of any allowance where none is authorized, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both.

(*c*) Whoever shall obtain or receive any money, check, or allowance under the readjustment-allowance provisions of the law, without being entitled thereto and with intent to defraud the United States, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both.

18. Allowances Paid Are Deductible From Future Adjusted Compensation, If Any

In the event there shall hereafter be authorized any allowance in the nature of adjusted compensation, any readjustment allowances received by or paid for, any veteran shall be charged against and deducted from such adjusted compensation.

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[1] Disability compensation or retired pay paid by the Veterans' Administration are not deducted.

Facts for Veterans To Keep in Mind

- **To apply for the first time for readjustment allowances—**
  - ➔ Call in person at the nearest public employment office.
  - ➔ Take with you the discharge or separation paper which you received when you were separated from the service.
  - ➔ If your original discharge or separation paper has been lost or destroyed, take with you a certificate in lieu of or a properly authenticated copy of such lost or destroyed paper.
  - ➔ The employment office will supply forms necessary for claiming allowances and will instruct you in what to do.
- **For specific information about readjustment allowances and your eligibility for them—**
  - ➔ Inquire at a public employment office or at an office of the unemployment compensation agency in the State or Territory in which you reside. If you live in a United States possession which is not a State, territory, or district, inquire at a Readjustment Allowance office of the Veterans' Administration in that locality.
- **The number of weekly allowances to which you may be entitled is strictly limited.**
  - ➔ Each time you receive payment of a weekly allowance, regardless of the dollar amount of the payment, you use up one of the limited number of allowances to which you may be entitled.
- **For assistance with your employment problems and for general information concerning other benefits available to veterans—**
  - ➔ Consult the veterans' employment representative in a local office or in the State central office of the Employment Service.

READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCE IS A VALUABLE RIGHT—CONSERVE IT

U S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE. 1945

Adm (Fed)

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

✦

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE VETERANS' ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

OF THE

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

(Additional or more detailed information concerning the reemployment rights of veterans may be secured from any Selective Service local board)

June 30, 1944

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1944

Wr. Johnson

adm (Fed)

STUDY OF THE MORALE SERVICES DIVISION
AND OF OTHER
FORCES AFFECTING THE ATTITUDE OF SERVICEMEN

With a Foreword
by
Senator Elbert D. Thomas
Chairman of the United States Senate Committee on
Education and Labor

Compiled by The Special Services Committee
Ann Arbor, Michigan
1944

RECOMMENDED PROPOSALS FOR THE CHANGES IN THE SERVICEMEN'S READJUSTMENT ACT OF 1944

CONTENTS

I. RECOMMENDED PROPOSALS FOR THE CHANGES IN THE SERVICEMEN'S READJUSTMENT ACT OF 1944.

II. LETTERS OF CONTENT

A. Colleges, Officials of

Agnes Scott College	Dr. J. R. McCain, President
Clark College	Dr. James P. Brawley, President
Clark College	Dr. A. A. McPheters, Dean
Georgia School of Technology	Dr. Blake R. Van Leer, President
Morehouse College	Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, President
Morehouse College	Dr. B. R. Brazeal, Dean

B. Labor Unions, Official of

C. I. O.	Mr. C. H. Gillman, Regional Dir.

C. Newspapers, Editors and Officials of

Atlanta Constitution	Mr. Ralph McGill, Editor
Atlanta Daily World	Mr. C. A. Scott, Editor and Manager
Atlanta Journal	Mr. William K. Wyant, Jr.

D. Social Agencies, Executives of

Atlanta Urban League	Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton
National Urban League Southern Office	Mr. Nelson Jackson

E. Other

Dr. Ira De A. Reid, Chairman of Dept. of Sociology, Atlanta University
Dr. George S. Mitchell, Veteran Counselor, Southern Regional Council
Mr. Merle D. Miller, Chairman, AVC Platform Committee, NYC.
Mr. R. A. Thompson, Jr., Industrial Secretary, Atlanta Urban League

III. ENDORSEMENT OF THE ATLANTA CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE

RECOMMENDED PROPOSALS FOR THE CHANGES IN THE SERVICEMEN'S READJUSTMENT ACT OF 1944

Title II, Chapter IV of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 entitled Education of Veterans, Sec. 400. (a) Subsection (f) of section 1, title I, Public Law Numbered 2, Seventy-third Congress, added by the Act of March 24, 1943 (Public Law Numbered 16, Seventy-eight Congress), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(f) Any person who served in the active military or naval forces on or after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of hostilities in the present war, shall be entitled to vocational rehabilitation subject to the provisions and limitations of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, part VII, or to education or training subject to the provisions and limitations of part VIII."

(b) Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a) is hereby amended by adding a new part VIII as follows:

It is recommended that Title II, Chapter IV of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 entitled Education of Veterans, be amended so as to include and read that the child or nearest dependent of soldiers who died as a result of service during World War II be permitted to obtain an education in accordance with the stipulations of this act in proportion to the amount of time the soldier spent in the Armed Services of the United States during World War II, and that such course shall be initiated not later than twenty years after the termination of the present war.

Title II, Chapter IV of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 entitled Education of Veterans, Sec. 400 (a) Subsection (f) of section 1, title I Public Law Numbered 2, Seventy-third Congress, added by the Act of March 24, 1943 (Public Law Numbered 16, Seventy-eight Congress), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(f) Any person who served in the active military or naval forces on or after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of hostilities in the present war, shall be entitled to vocational rehabilitation subject to the provisions and limitations of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, part VII, or to education or training subject to the provisions and limitations of part VIII."

(b) Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a) is hereby amended by adding a new part VIII as follows:

Secondly: It is recommended that Title II, Chapter IV of the Servicemen's Readjustment Acts of 1944, entitled Education of Veterans, be amended so as to include and read that the child or nearest dependent of veterans confined permanently or intermittently* to hospitals or with ninety per cent disability be permitted to obtain an education in accordance with the stipulations of this act in proportion to the amount of time the disabled veteran spent in the Armed Services of the United States during World War II, and that such course shall be initiated not later than twenty years after the termination of the present war or after the date of discharge.

Title II, Chapter IV of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 entitled Education of Veterans, Sec. 400. (a) Subsection (f) of section 1, title I, Public Law Numbered 2, Seventy-third Congress, added by the Act of March 24, 1943 (Public Law Numbered 16, Seventy-eighth Congress), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(f) Any person who served in the active military or naval forces on or after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of hostilities in the present war, shall be entitled to vocational rehabilitation subject to the provisions and limitations of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, part VII, or to education or training subject to the provisions and limitations of part VIII."

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* delete

(b) Veterans Regulation Numbered 1(a) is hereby amended by adding a new part VIII as follows:

It is recommended that Title II, Chapter IV of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, entitled Education of Veterans, be amended to include and read that the child of veterans who were thirty-five years of age and over at the time of discharge from the Armed Forces be permitted to obtain an education in accordance with the stipulations of this act in proportion to the amount of time the soldier spent in the Armed Services of the United States during World War II, and that such course shall be initiated not later than twenty years after the date of discharge or the termination of the present war, whichever is the later.

AGNES SCOTT COLLEGE
Decatur, Georgia
Office of President

May 27th, 1946

Mr. R. A. Thompson, Jr.,
Industrial Secretary,
Atlanta Urban League,
239 Auburn Ave. N.E.,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Mr. Thompson:

I have read with careful attention the proposed changes in the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. It would be my personal preference that we do not carry obligations for the present war any farther into the future than is necessary. For that reason, I would prefer to give some special benefit to the children of deceased veterans which might enable the mothers to take care of them right away, rather than to project an educational opportunity or responsibility perhaps twenty years hence. You will understand that there is no particular objection to helping such families, and it is only a question of what is the best help to give.

Cordially,

/s/ J. R. McCain
/t/ J. R. McCAIN
President

McC:B

Office of President   CLARK COLLEGE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

May 29, 1946

Mr. Robert A. Thompson, Jr.
Atlanta Urban League
239 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Thompson:

Following my statement to you over the telephone yesterday, I am sending this written statement for your record. I note that your recommended proposals carry suggestions for three revisions. I agree with your recommendation to amend Title II, Chapter IV of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, entitled Education of Veterans to include provision for the child or nearest relative of soldiers who died as a result of service during World War II to receive educational benefits in proportion to the amount of time the soldier spent in the armed services. I suggest that where your recommendation reads, "child or nearest relative of soldiers", it be changed to read, the children or nearest relative. I further suggest that the same change be made in the other two proposed recommendations. These are the only suggestions that I have regarding your proposal.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ James P. Brawley
/t/ JAMES P. BRAWLEY
President

JPB:WJG

Office of Dean

CLARK COLLEGE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

May 7, 1946

Mr. Robert A. Thompson, Jr.
Atlanta Urban League
239 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Thompson:

I have read over your proposed change in the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 and think them in the main to be good. I am venturing to make the following comments:

1. The statement child or nearest relative of soldiers, p. 1, is too general. Provisions for one or two children Specified would be better.

2. Same statement in connection with item 2.

3. Same statement in connection with item 3. I also think this adjustment to be good since many of the men thirty-five years of age and older have completed their education, and would be greatly aided if such benefits were made available for their children.

Yours truly,

/s/ A. A. McPheeters.
/t/ A. A. McPHEETERS

McP/b

GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Office of the President

May 10, 1946

Mr. James M. Crawford
Box 1774
Campus

Dear Mr. Crawford:

I received a copy of the recommended proposals for the changes in the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 which has for its purpose the extension of the G. I. Bill of Rights to children and certain dependents of soldiers who died as a result of service during World War II.

I have not had time to study carefully the language in which you have proposed these changes, and even if I did I probably would not be competent to pass upon whether or not they were in the proper legal form to accomplish what you have in mind. In principle I favor a policy which would enable the children and dependents of those who lost their lives in the war to receive an addition comparable with their talents and abilities.

The American Legion has had a great many years' experience with matters of this kind, and I would suggest that you communicate with Colonel John Taylor, American Legion Legislative Representative, 1708 K Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and ascertain from him the position of the American Legion and the best way in which to go about accomplishing what you have in mind

Yours sincerely,

/s/ Blake R. Van Leer
/t/ BLAKE R. VAN LEER
President

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Office of the President May 23, 1946

Mr. Robert A. Thompson, Jr.
Atlanta Urban League
239 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Thompson:

I am sorry that I have kept your RECOMMENDED PROPOSALS FOR THE CHANGES IN THE SERVICEMEN'S READJUSTMENT ACT OF 1944 so long.

I am in favor of the recommendations but I think there are certain details that must be worked out. I doubt if the nearest relative of a soldier who died in action should be permitted to obtain an education under Public Law Numbered 16 or under Public Law number 346. It should apply to the child or children of the person who died in Service. I think the same should hold with respect to the veteran permanently confined to a hospital. I think similarly with respect to the man over thirty-five years of age. It should be confined to his child or children and not to the nearest relative. The details as to what will happen in the case of several children will have to be worked out.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Benjamin E. Mays
/t/ BENJAMIN E. MAYS
President

BEM/B

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Office of the Dean

May 15, 1946

Mr. Robert A. Thompson, Jr.
Atlanta Urban League
239 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Thompson:

I am greatly interested in the problems of the veteran and particularly am I interested in the proposals for changes in the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 which you have called to my attention.

I believe that it would be well to suggest that the amendment read to include "the child or dependent of soldiers" rather than "the child or nearest relative".

I hope that you will feel free in making my position in this matter known.

I also hope that in the not so far distant future the Urban League might see fit to press for additional hospital facilities for veterans.

With every kind wish, I am

Yours sincerely,

/s/ B. R. Brazeal
/t/ B. R. BRAZEAL

BRB/a

CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS Main 6846

*CHARLES H. GILLMAN, Regional Director

75 IVY STREET, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

May 22, 1946

Mr. Odom Fanning
C/O Atlanta Journal
Atlanta Journal Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fanning:

I read with a great deal of interest the recommended proposals of the changes in the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. I was interested in them since they deal with educational opportunities of children of veterans.

I would like to assure you that our organization will certainly give you all the support we can to assist in the adoption of these proposals and their inclusion in the act.

With every good wish, I remain

Sincerely,

/s/ C. H. Gillman
/t/ C. H. GILLMAN
Regional Director

CHG/hct

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

DAILY AND SUNDAY

ATLANTA, GA.
May 2, 1946

Clark Howell
President and Publisher
Ralph McGill
Editor

Mr. Robert A. Thompson, Jr.
Atlanta Urban League
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Thompson:

I have looked at the recommended proposals or changes in the Service Men's Readjustment Act of 1944 as presented by you.

In my mind there is no question about the worthiness of recommendations 1 and 2, with the provision that it read "nearest dependent" instead of "nearest relative."

I think these have very real merit and ought to be adopted. My opinion is, however, that they do not have this merit unless this change is made from "nearest relative" to "nearest dependent."

I think the third recommendation also has merit. I have not had time to reach any specific conclusions except, of course, I think it should read dependent instead of relative. I also believe that in this recommendation the dependency should not be as broad as in the other two cases. I do not know how you can go about narrowing down the definition of dependency beyond what it already is. Certainly the provision for the men who were killed and those who are confined permanently or intermittently with 90 percent disability ought to have more consideration as to dependency than the veterans who were discharged for 35 years and over.

Sincerely,

/s/ Ralph McGill
/t/ RALPH McGILL

RMcG:vs

W. A. SCOTT. II FOUNDER C.A. SCOTT, EDITOR-GENERAL MANAGER

ATLANTA DAILY WORLD

Affiliated Semi-Weeklies
MEMPHIS WORLD
BIRMINGHAM WORLD

210 Auburn Ave., NE
Atlanta, Ga.
Phone: Walnut 1459

May 22, 1946

Mr. Robert A. Thompson, Jr.,
Atlanta Urban League,
239 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Thompson:

I have read your suggested proposed changes in the servicemen's Readjustment Act, whereby in the death of a veteran, his child or next nearest relative will be entitled to the educational benefits that would have been due to the veteran himself. I think this is a sound improvement on the present Veteran's law and I agree with your proposed amendment.

I think every possible and reasonable consideration should be given to the servicemen or their relatives.

Trusting you will be successful in your efforts, I am

Sincerely yours,

/s/ C. A. Scott
/t/ C. A. SCOTT
Editor and General Manager

CAS/f

THE ATLANTA JOURNAL

Atlanta 2, Ga.
June 7, 1946

Robert A. Thompson Jr.
Atlanta Urban League
239 Auburn Ave., NE
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir: -

In regard to our recent discussion relative to recommended proposals for changes in the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, I should like to say that, as a Veteran, I feel that the provisions of the Act giving to veterans educational opportunities which they have missed due to war service are among the most beneficial passed by Congress.

It seems to me only fair that veterans killed or disabled permanently in war service should be allowed to transmit educational benefits to children or dependents. However I do not agree that men over 35, to whom no educational benefits have accrued, should be allowed to transmit them. I believe that the GI educational provisions were intended for the veterans themselves; and that it is logical to assume that if a man entered the war over 30 years of age, for example, he cannot be said to have been adversely affected by the war so far as education goes.

The wording in the recommeded proposals is not, in my opinion, nearly tight enough. I think that the wording "child or nearest relative"should be changed to read "child or nearest dependent"; and that in the case of hospitalization the degree of disability should be more clearly defined. While the government has an obligation to the veteran himself, and to a limited extent to his dependents, I think that the obligation to individuals other than the veteran himself must be very jealously circumscribed. Extension of this obligation to third parties, even to persons only remotely related to the veteran, could lead, and undoubtedly would lead, to abuses *ad nauseam*.

Truly yours,

/s/ William K. Wyant Jr.
/t/ WILLIAM K. WYANT JR.

THE ATLANTA URBAN LEAGUE
For Social Service Among Negroes

239 Auburn Avenue N. E. Atlanta, Ga.

Telephone Walnut 2355

May 21, 1946

Mr. Robert A. Thompson
Industrial Secretary
Atlanta Urban League
239 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Thompson:

I have read the recommended proposals for the changes in the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, and as you know the Atlanta Urban League has a great deal of interest in the problems of veterans.

By and large, I think the recommended proposals to be good, and should give to many veterans a greater sense of security. The changes you have proposed would not only remove some uncertainty from the minds of veterans and their dependents, but also may allow for planning with regard to number and types of workers needed some twenty years hence. However, I wish to make some suggestions regarding your proposals.

In the first recommendation, I suggest the word "dependent" instead of "relative", and that the definition of dependent be the same as the definition used in the Armed Services. Since you are a veteran, I am sure that you understand the interpretation the Army gives to dependency.

I suggest that you explain what you mean by "intermittently" in the second proposal. Two days out of a year may be construed as intermittent; and if so, a veteran could obtain these benefits. I would also use dependent in this proposal.

In the third proposal, I suggest the word "wife" instead of "nearest relative". A veteran's wife certainly deserves more consideration than a nearest relative.

With best wishes to you and the American Veterans Committee, I am

Cordially yours,

/s/ G. T. Hamilton
/t/ (Mrs.) G. T. Hamilton
Executive Secretary

GTH:SB

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE
Southern Field Division

158 Auburn Avenue Atlanta, Georgia Walnut 9601

Eugene Kinckle Jones
General Secretary

Nelson C. Jackson
Southern Field
Director

Lester B. Granger
Executive Secretary

May 16, 1946

Mr. Robert A. Thompson, Jr.
Atlanta Urban League
239 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Thompson:

I have read your statement "Recommended Proposals for the changes in the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944." On the whole, I agree with the proposals with the suggested changes, however. On the first page, I would strike out "nearest relative" and substitute "wife." However, I would like to suggest that where there are several children some decision needs to be made regarding whether one child or twelve children shall be entitled to education.

The same criticism occurs on page two and, in addition, I would strike out in the twelfth line from the top of the page, reference to "or intermittently."

I trust that this information will be helpful in getting the needed changes in the Servicemen's Readjustment Act.

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ Nelson C. Jackson
/t/ NELSON C. JACKSON
Southern Field Director

NCJ:MW

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
Atlanta, Georgia

Department of Sociology

June 4, 1946

Mr. Robert A. Thompson
Atlanta Urban League
Herndon Building
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Thompson:

I was very pleased to note the intelligent and social interest indicated by the local veterans in recommending certain specific changes in the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. It is very important, I think, that the basic changes you have drawn up be effected in the existing titles of the Act.

Some of the ideas that came to me I discussed with you in conference. Beyond these cursory suggestions I suggest that the act and its titles be interpreted to include those persons who served in the armed forces prior to V-J Day, and who may now be serving in the forces of occupation, or and their supporting branches.

There is one point on which I am not clear: should these benefits be made available to veterans who reenlist in the armed services? It may be impolitic to exclude them, even if the advantages that accrue from reenlistment may give those persons more security and training than will be available to the veteran who has returned to civil life.

Again thanks for letting me see this evidence of a job intelligently conceived and projected. May it meet with favor in the national counsels of AVC as well as in our Congress.

Cordially yours,

/s/ Ira De A. Reid
/t/ Ira De A. Reid
Chairman

S O U T H E R   R E G I O N A L   C O U N C I L,   I N C.

Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, NE.   Atlanta 3, Georgia

May 6, 1946

Mr. Robert A. Thompson, Jr.
Atlanta Urban League
239 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Thompson:

I greatly appreciate your kindness in showing me the three proposed changes in the GI Bill of Rights.

On the whole my judgement would be aginst all three.

As I understand the principle behind the educational clause of the GI Bill, it is that those who joined the Services and thereby were deprived of, or set back in, the education for trade or vocational training which as civilians they would normally have followed are entitled to special federal aid to enable them to recover the ground lost in their own self-development.

A line must be drawn somewhere, and I think that is a reasonable line. On that account, I would not favor extending this particular benefit to people in the next generation. As to those who joined the Services at age thirty-five or above, the presumption is that well before that time they had taken whatever education or training they were going to take and had found their place in life. Under the principle of the Bill therefore, it seems to me they suffer no particular hardship nor do their decendents.

As to widows, it seems to me a partial solution is better pensions, in order that they may have reasonable opportunities to push their children for education and training.

I would oppose the amendments on a still broader basis: That much wider local, state, and Federal support to education in general is in the cards, and that national equalization of educational opportunities via federal aid to education, particularly, is a needed reform. I should be reluctant to see a situation eighteen or twenty years hence in which that occasional lucky youngster whose daddy was in World War II should get virtually a free education, when everybody else in the neighborhood does not get it.

It seems to me that what has occured in the shaping of your proposals is that you have rightly foreseen the need for greatly increased federal aid to education and have seized upon the only existing channel for it; namely, aid to education for veterans. Perceiving that that is a good thing, you are trying to widen that channel to include persons closely dependent upon veterans. I think you could never widen the channel sufficiently to include everyone, and that if you attempt to obtain federal aid to education via this channel, the result would inevitably be an adventitious discrimination in the next generation between the children of veterans and the children of non-veterans.

My feeling would be that the thing to do is to push for better pensions and equal and cheap and good educational opportunities for everyone.

I believe you are aware of my sincere interest in the well-being of veterans, and I am also aware of your sincere interest in the well-being of veterans and of all Americans.

Sincerely,

/s/ George S. Mitchell
/t/ GEORGE S. MITCHELL

GSM:w

MAGAZINE CORPORATION OF AMERICA

Hotel Sutton, 330 East 56th Street
New York 22, New York

June 3, 1946

Mr. Robert A. Thompson, Jr.
The Atlanta Urban League
239 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Thompson:

Thank you very much for your letter of May 29 to Charles Bolte. Mr. Bolte has turned the letter over to me as chairman of the AVC Platform Committee.

You may be sure that we will give your suggestions every consideration and I am certain that one of the delegates will introduce your suggestions as a resolution at our Des Moines Convention.

Thanks again.

Very sincerely,

/s/ Merle D. Miller
/t/ MERLE D. MILLER

MDM:ej

COMMENTS ON THE RECOMMENDED PROPOSALS FOR THE CHANGES IN THE SERVICEMEN'S READJUSTMENT ACT OF 1944

Comments Relative to the First Recommendation:

The greatest contribution one may make in the defense of America is the giving of his or her life. Everything else one may do or contribute toward winning a war is secondary. Contributions of expendable commodities such as money, materials and services can be replaced or reclaimed by the survivors of any disaster, but the restoration of an individual's life by man is impossible.

The loss of a soldier's life does not mean merely an economic loss in terms of money invested in his education and health. Death of the soldier means that additional burdens of rearing children have been placed on the mother. Mothers who rear children in the poorest states and communities and in the lowest income groups have a disportionately heavier burden than those mothers elsewhere in the United States. Hence, the widow and child of a soldier from the South[1] is at a greater disadvantage than those of the north, east and west.

Katherine F. Lenroot of the U. S. Department of Labor states that in the absence of the father, "many a mother has to choose between devoting her time to her home and her children, and gainfull employment which may bring the family income up to a level where the basic needs may be decently met, but may be costly in terms of the nurture and supervision of her children."

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1. Dr. Frank Graham of the University of North Carolina states that "the southern people constitute 28 percent of the population, receive 8 percent of the national income and are responsible for educating 32 percent of the nation's children."

The widow is left with the problem of educating the child. During times of rising prices and general high costs of living, very little, if any income is left for educating the child. A widow of World War II with one child, providing that the soldier carried $10,000.00 worth of GI insurance, receives $120.00 per month under certain conditions.[1] The widow will receive $50.00 per month as pension; $55.00 per month, if under thirty years of age, from the insurance; and $15.00 per month pension for the child until the child reaches eighteen years of age.

In addition to the forementioned reasons, there is another reason why the child of deceased GI's should receive an education beyond high school, the mother could decide, with a greater sense of security, whether or not she could afford to remarry. According to Life Magazine of 15 April 1946, about 83,500 war widows must make the decision relative to remarriage and economic security. In Georgia 3,700 men died during World War II, and left many wives and children who may be in more or less the same predicament.

In response to Dr. Mitchell's statement about broadening the pension base, it is apparent that increasing the pension would not relieve the war widow of having to make a decision regarding remarriage. Any increase in the amount of pension only adds to the confusion of the widow. Basically "better pensions, that they may have reasonable opportunities to push their children for education and training" as a "partial solution" only adds to the problem of widows who must decide whether to remain unmarried and keep the pension or give it up and remarry.

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[1] The war widow receives this amount of money providing she remains unmarried. If she remarries, the pension is cut off, and the pension to the child automatically stops on reaching 18 years of age.

Comments Relative to the Second Recommendation:

Veterans confined permanently to hospitals, and especially to mental institutions, are in need of assistance. These veterans are not and probably will never be in a position to maintain themselves and their families adequately. Even with pensions, they will not be able to compete in any manner with normal veterans. In the main, the wives and children of such veterans are in the same situation as war widows.

Contrary to the thinking of Dr. George S. Mitchell, these veterans, their decendents and dependents do suffer great handicaps. Each group and especially those confined to mental institutions, lead abnormal lives. They are denied, in varying degrees, full participation in the economic and social life; consequently, they must fit their standard of living to the small monthly government stipend.

On the other hand, if veterans who are confined to mental institutions were normal and in a position to take advantage of the educational provisions of the GI Bill, they would do so in all probability. It logically follows that permitting the children of these veterans to get an education, the number of persons being educated under the GI Bill will not be increased beyond the total number of persons who served in the Armed Forces. This would be purely a case of substituting the child for the veteran.

Comments Relative to the Third Recommendation

Veterans, labor unions, manufacturers and workers seek legislation favorable to the welfare of the group with which they are identified. Individuals in each of these groups in sponsoring legislation have exhibited a high degree of altruism. It has been this type of spirit in the hearts of Americans that has provided each succeeding generation with greater opportunities.

Veterans of World War I sponsored the GI Bill of Rights. Labor unions were responsible for public school education. Many manufacturers through various combinations have pressed for sound economic legislation, thereby making available more goods at lower costs. World War II veterans who seek social legislation favorable to them or their dependents follow the trend of thought which has perpetuated our type of government.

By permitting the child or wife of veterans, who were discharged from the Armed Forces because they were thirty-five years of age and over, the privilege of obtaining an education is in keeping with the unselfish thinking of Americans. The veteran who foregoes his right to the educational benefits of the GI Bill, in essence, says that "I served and sacrificed in order that my child, who may be more advanced academically than I, may have my rights in order to make a more intelligent America."

It cannot be allowed, as Dr. Mitchell claims, that men 35 years of age at the time of discharge from the Service "had taken whatever education or training they were going to take and had found their place in life." It should be remembered that many veterans who managed to survive the depression had to curtail their academic training which may never be resumed. Can it be assumed that these men had found their places in life prior to induction when they had ambitions of becoming perhaps a professional worker? Thousands of Americans between 1932 and 1940 dropped out of school and many of their skills were dissipated during this period. These older veterans think of making up for the time "lost" or spent in the Armed Forces rather than of renewing academic study or beginning on-the-job training since many of them have family responsibilities which prohibit such activity.

The college graduate of 1932 was virtually unemployed until 1940. In 1940, he got a job, but had to give it up in order to enter the Armed Forces where he remained for five years. Many such individuals have not found their places in life, but would be more content with their position if they knew that their children would have an education in accordance with this recommendation. Again it should be recalled that the ten-year period prior to 7 December 1941 was one of the most wasteful, in terms of utilizing manpower, in the history of America.

The soldier in the Army of Occupation deserves some consideration for the sacrifice that he is making in the preservation of "order and peace." Many of these soldiers have been and will be in the Armed Forces for years, and may or may not want to go to school or take on-the-job training on discharge from the Services. This recommendation will provide additional security for them as well as for future America.

In conclusion it should be pointed out that many of the older soldiers of World War II were in school during periods when educational requirements of institutions were lower. They met all of the stipulations of these institutions during those times, but now that large numbers of veterans are taking advantage of the GI Bill of Rights, the requirements of many of these institutions have been raised. Consequently, "good students" of former years find it somewhat difficult to meet the entrance requirements today of many colleges and universitites which are definitely in a position to demand and get the very highest caliber of students from an academic point of view. Particularly in this true of medical school entrance requirements.

There is also the great possibility that institutions of higher learning will be overcrowded for many, many years to come. The veteran has within four (4) years, after date of discharge or the termination of the war which ever is the later, to make application for and enter on a training course. In view of the situation of the schools and the relative short time in which the veteran has to take advantage of the GI Bill, I think it wise to grant the child of the veteran the privilege of obtaining an education in accordance with the stipulations of the Readjustment Act of 1944 and in relation to the amount of time the veteran spent in the armed services.

Submitted by
R. A. Thompson
R. A. THOMPSON

WHEREAS: Officials of Colleges and Universities, labor unions, newspapers, social agencies and Atlanta citizens have written both favorable and unfavorable comments on the Proposals for the Changes in the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944; and

WHEREAS: The Chairman of the Platform Committee of the American Veterans Committee will introduce these suggestions as a resolution at the Des Moines Convention; therefore

RESOLVED: That the Atlanta Chapter of the American Veterans Committee endorse the first two Recommended Proposals for Changes in the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944; and disapprove the proposal concerning the education of children of veterans who were discharged from the Armed Services because they were thirty-five years of age and over.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Retraining and Reemployment Administration

Summary of enlargement of benefits and changes in the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (G. I. Bill of Rights) as made by Public Law 268, 79th Congress, approved December 28, 1945, an Act "To amend the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944". (Information compiled by U. S. Veterans Administration.)

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Extension of Time: The time during which a course may be initiated is extended from 2 to 4 years after discharge or end of the war, whichever is later, and the time limit for completing the course is raised from 7 to 9 years after end of the war.

Age Limit Removed: Any eligible veteran now may receive one year of education or training, plus additional education (up to a maximum of 4 years), for total length of active service. He need not have been under 25 years when he entered service, nor need he show that his education was interrupted by war service.

Short Intensive Courses: Courses are no longer limited to a cost of $500 for any ordinary school year. Short intensive courses may be undertaken and the additional cost prorated against the period of eligibility to which the veteran is entitled at the rate of $500 per school year. No such short course may cost more than $500.

Correspondence Courses: A veteran may apply to take a correspondence course under the new provisions, but he is entitled to no subsistence allowance. One-fourth of the elapsed time used in pursuing such a course is charged against the veteran's period of eligibility. Total amount payable for correspondence courses for any veteran is limited to $500.

Subsistence Allowance Increased: Monthly subsistence allowances are increased from $50 to $65 for veterans without dependents, and from $75 to $90 for veterans with dependents.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION OF DISABLED VETERANS

Extension of Time: Vocational training under Public Law 16, involving more than 4 years of training, may be begun by a disabled veteran, subject to VA approval, and the time for completing such training is extended from 6 to 9 years after the end of the war.

Subsistence Allowance Increased: Disabled veterans now will receive the monthly subsistence allowance of $65 (without dependents) or $90 (with dependents) plus whatever pension they are entitled to by law. The minimum total amount such veterans will receive is set at $105 per month (without dependents) and $115 (with a dependent), plus $10 for the first child, $7 for each additional child and $15 for any dependent parent. If the veteran would otherwise receive less than these minimum amounts, his allowance is raised to equal the minimum during the period of training and for two months thereafter.

GUARANTY OF HOME, FARM, AND BUSINESS LOANS

Time for Applying Extended: The veteran now has up to ten years after official end of the war in which to make application for a guaranteed loan.

Guaranty is Automatic: These loans may now be made by any lending agency which is subject to examination and supervision by a Government agency, and restrictions of certain Federal laws are removed. A loan becomes automatically guaranteed if the lending agency and the veteran close the deal, the terms being in accord with the provisions of the Act. The only other requirement is that the cost does not exceed the appraisal made by a VA designated appraiser. Loans made by individual lenders (not falling in the class of approved institutions indicated above) must obtain prior approval by VA in order for the loan to be guaranteed.

Amount of Real Estate Loan Guaranty Increased: Any loan on real estate may be guaranteed up to a maximum guarantee of $4,000 of the loan, as compared with a $2,000 limit under previous law. The Government guarantee remains 50 percent of the total loan up to the maximum amount. The business loan guarantee limit remains at $2,000,or 50 percent.

Amortization Limit Extended: Real estate loans may be amortized over a period up to 25 years, and farm realty loans up to 40 years. Maturity on non-real estate loans may not exceed 10 years.

Purchase of Lots: Proceeds of a loan may be used to purchase a lot in connection with home construction.

"Normal" Value Out: Phraseology of the previous law is changed from "reasonable normal value" to "reasonable value" in connection with appraisals of property upon which a guaranteed loan is sought.

Loan Purposes Broadened: Provisions of the Act are liberalized so that loans may be made for all ordinary farming purposes, for any normal business enterprise, and so that existing indebtedness in default may be refinanced in connection with all types of eligible loans.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

No Deduction from Future Bonus: That portion of the Law (Section 1505), which provided that any financial benefits received under the Act would be deducted from any future bonus authorized, is repealed.

U. S. Veterans in Allied Service now Eligible: Anyone who served in the active military or naval service of an Allied Government and was a U. S. citizen when entering such service is eligible for the benefits of the Act and of Public Law 16 (78th Congress). He must, however, be a U. S. resident at the time claim is filed, and must not be receiving similar benefits from another Nation.

Persons on Terminal Leave: Educational and loan guaranty provisions of the Act, and vocational rehabilitation under Public Law 16, are extended to persons on terminal leave or who are being hospitalized pending final discharge. No subsistence allowance may be claimed, however, by persons taking education or training under the Act or under Public Law 16, This Section is made retroactive to June 22, 1944, when the original Servicemen's Readjustment Act became law.

Artificial Limbs: Provision is made to insure ample authority for VA to procure prosthetic appliances for veterans and instruct them in the use of such appliances, including payment of any expenses involved in the veteran's traveling to and from the Center where the appliance is fitted and training given in its use.

Office Space for Service Organizations: VA is authorized to provide office space, if available, to paid, full-time representatives of recognized veterans organizations.

Veterans Administration Procurement of Space: The Act makes permanent VA's authority to procure necessary space for administrative, clinical, medical, and out-patient treatment purposes by lease, purchase, construction, condemnation or declaration of taking. This authority previously was limited to six months after end of the war.

PROVISIONS NOT CHANGED

Major provisions of the law which remain unchanged are:

Eligibility Requirements: A veteran must have served in the active military or naval service on or after September 16, 1940 and prior to the termination of the present war. He must have been discharged or released under conditions other than dishonorable after active service of 90 days or more or because of an injury or disability incurred in line of duty.

Hospitalization Program: VA is "authorized and directed" to expedite additional hospital construction, and to establish all necessary administrative offices to make veterans' benefits more readily available.

Review of Discharge: Ample provision is made for review by the War and Navy Departments of unsatisfactory discharge from service. A new amendment, of minor importance, is designed to clarify the intent of the law.

Job Assistance: All previous regulations relating to Government assistance in helping veterans obtain employment are continued. The U. S. Employment Service and the Veterans' Placement Service Board are directed to cooperate in seeing that all veterans, able and willing to work, obtain employment.

Readjustment Allowance: Unemployed veterans who register with an office of the U. S. Employment Service are entitled to a readjustment allowance of $20 per week while unemployed. An eligible veteran may receive such payments up to a maximum of one year, depending on length of service. Self-employed veterans with net earnings of less than $100 per month may receive an allowance amounting to the difference between net earnings and $100 in any month, up to a maximum of one year, also depending on length of service.

WHERE TO APPLY FOR BENEFITS

Prosthetic Appliances: Any VA hospital or Regional Office.

Education and Training: Any VA Regional Office or at the school you wish to attend.

Vocational Rehabilitation: Any VA Regional Office.

Loan Guaranty: Any eligible lending institution as outlined above. If negotiating with a private lender, any VA Regional Office.

Review of Discharge: The War Department or the Navy Department, whichever was your branch of service.

Job Assistance: Nearest office of U. S. Employment Service.

Readjustment Allowance: Register at nearest office of U. S. Employment Service.

- END -

January 17, 1946

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Federal Adm

ARMY TALK ORIENTATION FACT SHEET 64

WAR DEPARTMENT—WASHINGTON 25, D. C. • 24 March 1945

FASCISM!

Note For This Week's Discussion:

Fascism is not the easiest thing to identify and analyze; nor, once in power, is it easy to destroy. It is important for our future and that of the world that as many of us as possible understand the causes and practices of fascism, in order to combat it. Points to stress are: (1) Fascism is more apt to come to power at a time of economic crisis; (2) fascism inevitably leads to war; (3) it can come to any country; (4) we can best combat it by making our democracy work.

You are away from home, separated from your families, no longer at a civilian job or at school and many of you are risking your very lives because of a thing called fascism. Our country was attacked by the fascist aggressor, Japan. The "Sons of Heaven" were promptly joined by their fascist partners of Germany and Italy.

"Fascism" is a word that's been used a great deal these last few years. We come across it in our newspapers, we hear it in our newsreels, it comes up in our bull sessions. We've heard about the cruelties of fascism, its terror, its conquest of country after country. We've heard of its concentration camps—like Dachau in Germany and its torture chambers—like Maidanek in Poland. We've heard of its planned mass murder of whole peoples—which scholars call "genocide."

Some of the things that have been done to people by fascists seem too horrible to believe, especially to Americans who believe in "live and let live." Hard-boiled American correspondents, formerly skeptical, now believe because they have seen. (See page 6.)

We Americans have been fighting fascists for more than three years. When Cecil Brown, one of the leading war correspondents, came back from the battle fronts, he went on a trip that took him into big cities and small towns all over America. He talked and listened to all kinds of people. He found that most Americans are vague about just what fascism really means. He found few Americans who were confident they would recognize a fascist if they saw one.

And are we in uniform any more certain what fascism is—where it came from—what made it strong? Do we know how fascism leads men to do the things done to people at Maidanek? Do we know how it leads them to attack helpless nations? Are Maidaneks and war inevitable results of fascism? Do all fascists speak only German, Italian or Japanese—or do some of them speak our language? Will military victory in this War automatically kill fascism? Or could fascism rise in the United States after it's been crushed abroad? What can we do to prevent it?

Perhaps we ought to get to know the answers. If we don't understand fascism and recognize fascism when we see it, it might crop up again—under another label—and cause another war.

Fascism is a way to run a country—it's the way Italy was run, and the way Germany and Japan are run. Fascism is the precise opposite of democracy. The people run democratic governments, but fascist governments run the people.

Fascism is government by the few and for the few. The objective is seizure and control of the economic, political, social, and cultural life of the state. Why? The democratic way of life interferes with their methods and desires for: (1) conducting business; (2) living with their fellow-men; (3) having the final say in matters concerning others, as well as themselves. The basic principles of democracy stand in the way of their desires; hence—democracy must go! Anyone who is not a member of their inner gang has to do what he's told. They permit no civil liberties, no equality before the law. They make their own rules and change them when they choose. If you don't like it, it's "T.S."

They maintain themselves in power by use of force combined with propaganda based on primitive ideas of "blood" and "race," by skillful manipulation of fear and hate, and by false promise of security. The propaganda glorifies war and insists it is smart and "realistic" to be pitiless and violent.

(You may find the foregoing material a useful basis for a brief introductory talk.)

How It Starts

(Question: How does fascism get in power? How can a violent program that enslaves the people win any support?)

Fascism came to power in Germany, Italy, and Japan at a time of social and economic unrest. A small group of men, supported in secret by powerful financial and military interests, convinced enough insecure people that fascism would give them the things they wanted.

They did so partly by clever propaganda and deception. They promised the people that fascism would bring them great power and prosperity. The details differed from country to country but the general pattern was the same. The Japanese spoke of a "greater Asia co-prosperity sphere." Mussolini mouthed humanitarian ideals and promised a re-born Roman empire. Hitler and his associates adopted the name of National Socialist German Workers' Party (Nazi) and announced objectives that attracted many German people. The official title of the Nazi party was deliberately worded for its propaganda value, appealing to "nationalists," "socialists," "workers," and all others who might be favorably influenced by these labels. At the very time that the fascists proclaimed that their party was the party of the "average citizen," they were in the pay of certain big industrialists and financiers who wanted to run the people with an iron hand.

The fascists promised everything to everyone: They would make the poor rich and the rich richer. To the farmers, the fascists promised land through elimination of large estates. To the workers they promised elimination of unemployment—jobs for all at high wages. To the small business men they promised more customers and profits through the elimination of large business enterprises. To big business men and the industrialists they secretly promised greater security and profits through the elimination of small business competitors and trade unions and the crushing of socialists and communists. To the whole nation they promised glory and wealth by conquest. They asserted it was their right, as a "superior people," to rule the world.

As soon as these methods had won them enough of a following to form their Storm Troops, the fascists began using force to stifle and wipe out any opposition. Those who saw through the false front of fascism and opposed them were beaten, tortured, and killed.

The fascists knew that all believers in democracy were their enemies. They knew that the fundamental principle of democracy—faith in the common sense of the common people—was the direct opposite of the fascist principle of rule by the elite few. So they fought democracy in all its phases. At the same time that they proclaimed the "superiority" of the Germans, the Italians, the Japanese, they proclaimed also that the German, the Italian, the Japanese peoples were really unfit to rule themselves. It became "Heil Hitler" in Germany, and "Believe, obey, fight" in Italy.

They played political, religious, social, and economic groups against each other and seized power while these groups struggled against each other.

How It Works

(Question: How could the fascists keep their contradictory promises, once they got in power? How did their program actually work out?)

It was easy enough for the fascists to promise all things to all people before they were in power. Once they were actually in power, they could not, of course, keep their contradictory promises. They had intended in advance to break some, and they did break those they had made to the middle classes, the workers, and the farmers.

As soon as the fascists were in control of the government, the torturings and the killings were no longer the unlawful acts of a political party and its hoodlum gangs. They became official government policy. Among the first victims of this official policy were those farmers, workers, and small business men who had believed the promises that had been made to them and who complained that they had been "sucked in." Some simply vanished. Often they came home to their families by return mail in little jars of ashes.

The concentration camps and graves filled with the opponents of fascism. Out went equality before the law, free elections and free political parties, independent trade unions and independent schools, freedom of speech and freedom of the press, and, in time, freedom of religion.

Pastor Niemoeller was thrown into a concentration camp in Germany; Cardinal Innitzer was "stoned," and Catholic priests were imprisoned. Jews were murdered in cold blood and synagogues destroyed. Christian ministers were ousted from Japan.

The fascists "solved" unemployment by converting their nations into giant war machines. The unemployed were either conscripted into the army or organized in labor battalions and put to work in war plants.

Deprived of their unions, the working people could be driven to work longer and harder for less and less money, so that those who subsidized and ran fascism could grow richer. By wiping out all internal competition—especially the small and medium sized business firms—profits were increased still higher for the handful on top. In some cases, the fascists then gobbled control of the top corporations. The living standards of the masses of the people declined, of course. As they earned less and less, they were able to buy less and less of the goods they produced.

Every last detail of life was regulated, with the death penalty often imposed for slight violations. One unhappy victim complained: *"Fascism is a regime under which everything not prohibited is compulsory."*

Once the fascists were in control of the government, not even the gang on top was safe from its own members. There would be more loot and power per fascist leader if some fascist leaders were eliminated. Some of the party "big-shots" and some of those who had helped them take over were therefore "purged." Many would-be partners in the dictatorship, including some industrialists, wound up in jail, in exile, or dead.

Fascism = War?

(Question: If we leave fascist nations alone, will they leave us alone? Or does fascism inevitably lead to war?)

We have seen that the people of a fascist state earn less and less, and so are able to buy less and less of the goods they produce with their slave labor. This means that eventually the fascist leaders either have to abandon the system, or look abroad for new markets to dispose of the mounting surplus of goods that cannot be sold at home.

The fascists do not choose to abandon their system and give up their graft, and so they are forced to acquire foreign markets and to eliminate competing nations. Due to their slave labor, the fascists are able to undersell the free nations of the world. The free nations must either resort to fascism, so that with slave labor they can meet the cut-throat prices of the fascist nations, or they must erect trade barriers to keep out the ruthless fascist competition. (See Douglas Miller: *You Can't Do Business With Hitler!)* In either case, the fascist nation still wants the markets, and it goes after them with the same methods used in domestic affairs—intimidation, terror, and force. In foreign affairs, force means war.

The war machine is ready, and waiting for duty. To justify the building of the war machine as the "solution" to unemployment, the fascists nurture a lust for war, a desire for conquest. "Live dangerously," said Mussolini. "Man has become great through perpetual strife," screamed Hitler. A Nazi slogan was "Guns instead of butter." The hungry people were told they would get butter and other riches in due time—by way of conquest.

The press, radio, movies, stage—all were put to the task of glorifying war. The school system, from kindergarten to university, justified and exalted tyranny of the strong over the weak. "The school is the preparation for the Army," said the Nazi Minister of Education.

The people were taught that their race was "superior." Since this concept of "superior" and "inferior" race is completely contrary to the findings of all science, science has to be as carefully controlled and perverted as the schools. No scientist in Germany could safely deny it when Hitler told the Germans that they were a "Master Race" entitled to the land and possessions of lesser folk. The Italians were told in fake "scientific" terms that Latins were born to rule. The Japanese were taught that as "Sons of Heaven" it was both their right and their duty to conquer and rule the world.

Once their people were sold on the "master race" idea, it was easy for the fascists to make them feel that other people were of no more consequence than vermin. We think nothing of killing a cockroach. They were encouraged to think nothing of killing unarmed and defenseless men, women, and children. Many even got to enjoy it. Hence Rotterdam, Lidice, Maidanek.

By all these devices, fascism creates and then is driven by forces that cannot be stopped at will. Fascism cannot stand still. Its internal and external policies are rooted in aggression. It must expand or explode. It must conquer or perish. Every measure taken by fascism—its entire economic, social, political, and military set-up—means eventual war.

The war comes when intimidation and terror fail as instruments of fascist foreign policy. The war comes when other nations finally refuse further to appease the insatiable hunger of fascism for markets, military glory, and world domination.

Can It Happen Here?

Some Americans would give an emphatic "No" to the question "Can fascism come to America after it has been defeated abroad?" They would say that Americans are too smart, that they are sold on the democratic way of life, that they wouldn't permit any group to put fascism over in America. Fascism, some might say, is something peculiar that you find only among people who like swastikas, who like to listen to speeches from balconies in Rome, or who like to think that their emperor is god. Their reaction might be that it is something "foreign" that Americans would recognize in a minute, like the goose-step. They might feel that we'd laugh it out of existence in a hurry.

(Question: Do all fascists come from Germany, Japan, or Italy?)

In a good many European nations, the people felt the same way some of us do: that fascism was foreign to them and could never become a power in their land. They found, however, that fascist-minded people *within* their borders, especially with aid from the outside, could seize power. The Germans, of course, made efficient use of fascist-minded traitors whom we have come to know generally as "the fifth column."

In France, which was considered a leading democracy of Europe, the betrayal was spearheaded by a powerful clique of native "100 percent French" fascists. Norway had its Quisling who was as "pure-blooded" a Norwegian as Laval was a "pure-blooded" Frenchman. The Netherlands' Musserts were "100 percent Dutch," Belgium's Degrelles "100 percent Belgian," and Britain's Mosleys "100 percent British." The United States also has its native fascists who say that they are "100 percent American." There were native fascists in the Philippines, in Thailand (Siam), in China, in Burma, in many other countries—all waiting to become the willing puppets of the Axis. Not one of these fascists is a "foreigner" who had to be imported from Germany, or Japan, or Italy.

(Question: Have any groups in America used fascist tactics and appeals?)

Most of the people in America like to be good neighbors. But, at various times and places in our history, we have had sorry instances of mob sadism, lynchings, vigilantism, terror, and suppression of civil liberties. We have had our hooded gangs, Black Legions, Silver Shirts, and racial and religious bigots. All of them, in the name of Americanism, have used undemocratic methods and doctrines which experience has shown can be properly identified as "fascist."

Can we afford to brush them off as mere crackpots? We once laughed Hitler off as a harmless little clown with a funny mustache.

In January 1944, 30 Americans, many of them native born, were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury on charges of conspiring with "the Nazi party to accomplish the objectives of said Nazi party in the United States." These objectives, according to the indictment, included undermining and impairing "the loyalty and morale of the military and naval forces of the United States." The case ended in a mistrial caused by the death of the presiding judge. The question of re-indictment is still under consideration.

Whenever free governments anywhere fail to solve their basic economic and social problems, there is always the danger that a native brand of fascism will arise to exploit the situation and the people.

Can We Spot It?

(Question: How can we identify native American fascists at work?)

An American fascist seeking power would not proclaim that he is a fascist. Fascism always camouflages its plans and purposes. Hitler made demagogic appeals to all groups and swore: "Neither I nor anybody in the National Socialist Party advocates proceeding by anything but Constitutional methods."

Any fascist attempt to gain power in America would not use the exact Hitler pattern. It would work under the guise of "super-patriotism" and "super-Americanism." Fascist leaders are neither stupid nor naive. They know that they must hand out a line that "sells." Huey Long is said to have remarked that if fascism came to America, it would be on a program of "Americanism."

Fascists in America may differ slightly from fascists in other countries, but there are a number of attitudes and practices that they have in common. Following are three. Every person who has one of them is not necessarily a fascist. But he is in a mental state that lends itself to the acceptance of fascist aims.

1. Pitting of religious, racial, and economic groups against one another in order to break down national unity is a device of the "divide and conquer" technique used by Hitler to gain power in Germany and in other countries. With slight variations, to suit local conditions, fascists everywhere have used this Hitler method. In many countries, anti-Semitism (hatred of Jews) is a dominant device of fascism. In the United States, native fascists have often been anti-Catholic, anti-Jew, anti-Negro, anti-Labor, anti-foreign-born. In South America, the native fascists use the same scapegoats except that they substitute anti-Protestantism for anti-Catholicism.

Interwoven with the "master race" theory of fascism is a well-planned "hate campaign" against minority races, religions, and other groups. To suit their particular needs and aims, fascists will use any one or a combination of such groups as a convenient scapegoat.

2. Fascism cannot tolerate such religious and ethical concepts as the "brotherhood of man." Fascists deny the need for international cooperation. These ideas contradict the fascist theory of the "master race." The brotherhood of man implies that all people—regardless of color, race, creed, or nationality—have rights. International cooperation, as expressed in the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, runs counter to the fascist program of war and world domination.

In place of international cooperation, the fascists seek to substitute a perverted sort of ultra-nationalism which tells their people that they are the only people in the world who count. With this goes hatred and suspicion toward the people of all other nations. Right now our native fascists are spreading anti-British, anti-Soviet, anti-French, and anti-United Nations propaganda. They know that allied unity now foretells the certain defeat of fascism abroad. They know that post-war allied unity means world peace and security. They realize that fascism cannot thrive or grow under these conditions.

3. It is accurate to call a member of a communist party a "communist." For short, he is often called a "Red." Indiscriminate pinning of the label "Red" on people and proposals which one opposes is a common political device. It is a favorite trick of native as well as foreign fascists.

Many fascists make the spurious claim that the world has but two choices—either fascism or communism, and they label as "communist" everyone who refuses to support them. By attacking our free enterprise, capitalist democracy and by denying the effectiveness of our way of life they hope to trap many people.

Hitler insisted that only fascism could save Europe and the world from the "communist menace." There were many people inside and outside Germany and Italy who welcomed and supported Hitler and Mussolini because they believed fascism was the only safeguard against communism. The "Red bogey" was a convincing enough argument to help Hitler take and maintain power. The Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis, whose aggressions plunged the world into global war, was called the "Anti-Comintern Axis." It was proclaimed by Hitler, Mussolini, and Hirohito as a "bulwark against communism."

Learning to identify native fascists and to detect their techniques is not easy. They plan it that way. But it is vitally important to learn to spot them, even though they adopt names and slogans with popular appeal, drape themselves with the American flag, and attempt to carry out their program in the name of the democracy they are trying to destroy.

How To Stop It

(Question: How can we prevent fascism from developing in the United States?)

The only way to prevent fascism from getting a hold in America is by making our democracy work and by actively cooperating to preserve world peace and security.

Lots of things can happen inside of people when they are unemployed or hungry. They become frightened, angry, desperate, confused. Many, in their misery, seek to find somebody to blame. They look for a scapegoat as a way out. Fascism is always ready to provide one. In its bid for power, it is ready to drive wedges that will disunite the people and weaken the nation. It supplies the scapegoat—Catholics, Jews, Negroes, labor unions, big business—any group upon which the insecure and unemployed can be brought to pin the blame for their misfortune.

We all know that many serious problems will face us when the War is over. If there is a period of economic stress it will create tensions among our people, including us as returning veterans. The resentment may be directed against minorities—especially if undemocratic organizations with power and money can direct our emotions and thinking along these lines.

The fascist doctrine of hate fulfills a triple mission. By creating disunity—it weakens democracy. By getting men to hate rather than to think—it prevents men from seeking the real cause and a democratic solution to the problem. By fake promises of jobs and security, fascism then tries to lure men to its program as the way out of insecurity. Only by democratically solving the economic problems of our day can there be any certainty that fascism won't happen here. That is our job as citizens.

Citizenship in a democracy is more than a ballot dropped in a box on Election Day. It's a 365-days-a-year job requiring the active participation and best judgment of every citizen in the affairs of his community, his nation, and his country's relations with the world.

Fascism thrives on indifference and ignorance. It makes headway when people are apathetic or cynical about their government—when they think of it as something far removed from them and beyond their personal concern. The erection of a traffic light on your block is important to your safety and the safety of your children. The erection of a world organization to safeguard peace and world security is just as important to our personal security. Both must be the concern of every citizen.

Freedom, like peace and security, cannot be maintained in isolation. It involves being alert and on guard against the infringement not only of our own freedom but the freedom of every American. If we permit discrimination, prejudice, or hate to rob *anyone* of his democratic rights, our own freedom and all democracy is threatened.

What is true of America is true of the world. The germ of fascism cannot be quarantined in a Munich Brown House or a balcony in Rome. If we want to make certain that fascism does not come to America, we must make certain that it does not thrive anywhere in the world.

Aids For Discussion Leaders

A short five to ten-minute introductory talk by the discussion leader is recommended. Suggested points:

A. We're at war because of "fascism."

B. Many Americans are vague about the meaning of "fascism;" many doubt the horrible things we hear about places like Dachau and Maidanek.

C. What is fascism?

D. Fascism is a dictatorship—the opposite of democracy.

E. Fascism is an authoritarian government by the few.

F. Fascists stay in power by force; by propaganda based on ideas of "blood" and "race" and the glories of war; and by false promises of security.

Because of the importance of Supplementary Material, the Outline For Discussion is omitted this week.

Supplementary Material

I. *Are the stories of German fascist cruelties true?*

"Genocide" Death Camps. One of the most diabolical weapons used by the Nazi fascists is technically referred to as "genocide" (from the Greek *genos* for "race" and the Latin *cide* for "killing") in "Axis Rule In Occupied Countries" by Raphael Lemkin, published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1944. It means simply war against whole peoples, including innocent non-combatants and women and children. The idea behind it is to wipe out or cripple for generations entire racial groups and nations. It aims to disintegrate political and social institutions, culture, language, national feelings, religion, and economic existence as well as at wholesale murder of individuals. By weakening enemies, it is designed to win the peace even if the war is lost. (See ARMY TALK No. 49.)

Maidanek. "I have just seen the most terrible place on the face of the earth—the German concentration camp at Maidanek, which was a veritable River Rouge for the production of death, in which it was estimated by Soviet and Polish authorities that as many as 1,500,000 persons from nearly every country in Europe were killed in the last three years. . . . This is the place that must be seen to be believed. I have been present at numerous atrocity investigations in the Soviet Union, but never have I been confronted with such complete evidence, clearly establishing every allegation made by those investigating German crimes. After inspection of Maidanek, I am now prepared to believe any story of German atrocities, no matter how savage, cruel and depraved."

—*W. H. Lawrence, N. Y. Times,* 30 August 1944.

II. *Are democracy and fascism diametrically opposed?*

"The proposed new order is the very opposite of a United States of Europe or a United States of Asia. It is not a government based on the consent of the governed. It is not a union of ordinary, self-respecting men and women to protect themselves and their freedom and their dignity from oppression. It is an unholy alliance of power and pelf to dominate and enslave the human race."

—*President Roosevelt,* 29 December 1940.

". . . to sum up, I see two diametrically opposed principles: the principle of democracy, which, wherever it is allowed practical effect is the principle of destruction; and the principle of authority of personality which I would call the principle of achievement. . . ." —*Adolph Hitler,* 27 January 1942.

III. *Is it true that powerful financial and military interests supported the German and Italian fascists?*

Fritz Thyssen, the wealthiest of the German industrialists, admitted giving the Nazis funds as early as 1928. In his book, *I Paid Hitler,* written after leaving Germany, he wrote: "It was during the last years preceding the Nazi seizure of power that the big industrial corporations began to make their contributions. . . . All in all, the amounts given by heavy industry to the Nazis may be estimated at two million marks a year. It must be understood, however, that this includes only the voluntary gifts. . . ."

Of Italy, Sumner Welles, former Under Secretary of State, writes that "especially the reactionary elements and the larger banking and industrial interests, welcomed the dictatorship of Mussolini. . . ."

IV. *Must fascism expand or explode?*

"Fascism . . . believes neither in the possibility nor in the utility of perpetual peace. . . . War alone brings up to their highest tension all human energies and puts the stamp of nobility upon the peoples who have the courage to meet it. For Fascism the tendency to Empire, that is to say, to the expansion of nations, is a manifestation of vitality; its opposite, staying at home, is a sign of decadence."

—*Benito Mussolini,* 1932.

V. *What is a scapegoat?*

"Any animal or person to whom sins, evils, ill luck, etc., is ceremonially attached, the victim then being sacrificed or driven out, as symbolic of dispelling the evils. Hence, a person or thing being blamed for others."

—*Webster's International Dictionary.*

VI. *What is the difference between Communism and Fascism? Aren't they essentially the same?*

In any discussion on fascism there will be some who will argue that there are strong similarities between fascism and communism. Under both systems, there is neither freedom of speech nor of press as we know it. Both forms of government permit only one political party. Both have a secret police. But beyond this, there are important and fundamental differences in philosophy, aims, purposes, and methods.

In their systematic destruction of all opposing groups, Hitler and Mussolini had the communists first on their list. Among the early opponents of fascism, the communists were in the forefront.

Let us take three fundamental concepts—War and Peace, Race, and The Purpose of the State—and see how the two systems stack up. Since the Soviet Union is associated in most minds with communism, and is the only working example, reference is frequently made to Soviet practice in the comparison with characteristic fascist practice.

War and Peace

We have seen how, by its economic and political structure, fascism means war. Fascism—whether in Germany or Japan or Italy—has never been secretive about its glorification of war and its aim of world conquest. With the conquest of Ethiopia, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Manchuria, Poland, Norway, Denmark, Greece, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Bulgaria, Rumania, Yugoslavia—fascism came close to achieving its goal. This was one time when fascism meant to make good its promise.

While the early leaders of communism in the Soviet Union advocated world revolution, Stalin modified that policy in 1927. He exiled Trotsky and others who opposed his position that the greatest Soviet contribution to world socialism would be a demonstration to the world that socialism would work in one country. On the record, the avowed Soviet policy has been peace through international collective security, if possible, or strong defenses by its own efforts if collective security failed. Originally excluded from the League of Nations, the Soviet Union joined in 1934. During the next five years it took a strong stand for collective action against aggression. After the Munich sell-out in September, 1938, pursuing its realistic policies, the Soviet looked to its own protection. The Soviet made a non-aggression pact with Germany in 1939 which the Nazis broke, and a five-year non-aggression pact with Japan in 1941. Through pledges at the conferences at Moscow, Teheran, and Yalta, and through daily repetitions to its people, the Soviet has reaffirmed its aim as lasting peace through international cooperation.

This attitude toward peace has been recognized by leading Americans. Former Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles said: "When the Soviet Union entered the League of Nations, even the most obstinate were soon forced to admit that it was the only major power which seemed to take the League seriously." Donald Nelson, former chairman of the War Production Board, stated: "I know from what I saw and heard in Russia that the leaders and the people of that great country are anxious to work with us. They know that only world cooperation and enduring peace can produce the rapid internal development of Russia which is their main concern."

"No, we do not need to fear Russia. We need to learn to work with her against our common enemy, Hitler. We need to learn to work with her in the world after the war. Russia is a dynamic country, a vital new society, a force that cannot be bypassed in any future world."

—*Wendell Willkie in "One World."*

"Our countries are joined together in a high cause and I fully share your confidence that the unity of purpose which binds our peoples and countries together in the prosecution of the war will be translated into a close and lasting collaboration together with other likeminded countries in the establishment of a just and enduring peace."

—*President Roosevelt to Soviet Ambassador,* 4 October 1943.

Race

The peoples of fascist nations are led to believe that they are the "master race," or "Herrenvolk," superior to all other peoples, and that it is their divine mission to dominate the earth. Fascism created and exploited racial hates to acquire a following, to disunite nations, and to enslave the peoples of Europe and Asia:

"The only differences which exist are those between the Nordic humans on one side and the animals, including the non-Nordic humans and the inferior humans on the other side."

—*Dr. H. Gauch, leading German racial theorist in: New Basis of the Racial Sciences,* 1935.

In old Russia, under the Czars, most of the 189 national minorities who lived there were persecuted and oppressed. National languages were forbidden and education was suppressed. It is generally conceded that today, in the Soviet Union, there is no such thing as racial discrimination in theory or in practice. Unlike Nazi law, which enforces discrimination on "racial" grounds, Soviet law punishes the establishment of direct or indirect privilege for citizens on account of their race or nationality as well as the advocacy of racial or national exclusiveness, hatred or contempt:

"ARTICLE 123: Equal rights for citizens of the USSR, irrespective of their nationality or race, in all spheres of economic, state, cultural, social and political life, shall be an irrevocable law.

"Any direct or indirect limitation of these rights, or conversely, any establishment of direct or indirect privileges for citizens on account of their race or nationality, as well as any propagation of racial or national exclusiveness or hatred and contempt, shall be punished by law."

—[Chapter X—THE NEW (SOVIET) CONSTITUTION OF 1936.]

The Purpose of the State

The political fascist state is based on the "leader principle," under which the people must follow blindly the dictates of a few men. In the Axis countries, the emergence of fascism meant a taking away of self-government. As fascism grows more powerful it permits its people less and less liberty and uses more and more violence.

The Soviets early believed that a dictatorship "of the proletariat" was necessary in order to destroy capitalism and set up socialism; that then the dictatorship should gradually evolve into a democracy, as now provided in their Constitution. Thus, although they now have a secret police and a government controlled press, their ultimate political ideals are directly opposite to the stated ideals of fascist dictatorship, and their hope is to drop the appurtenances of dictatorship in the process of democratic evolution.

Fascism treats women as mere breeders. "Children, kitchen, and church" was the Nazi slogan for women. The Soviet Union granted political and economic equality to women in an unprecedented degree:

"ARTICLE 122: Women in the USSR are accorded equal rights with men in all spheres of economic, state, cultural, social and political life.

"The realization of these rights of women is ensured by affording women equally with men the right to work, payment for work, rest, social insurance and education, and by state protection of the interests of mother and child, pregnancy leave with pay, and the provision of a wide network of maternity homes, nurseries and kindergartens."

—[Chapter X—THE NEW (SOVIET) CONSTITUTION OF 1936.]

The German school system, once the pride of the German people, degenerated under fascism to an instrument of ignorance and hate. Between 1932 and 1937, the number of Germans attending universities decreased more than 50 percent. Before World War I, only 33 percent of the Russians could read or write. Today, illiteracy is almost absent in the Soviet Union. Between 1914 and 1937, the number of Soviet men and women in colleges increased 800 per cent:

"ARTICLE 121: Citizens of the USSR have the right to education. This right is ensured by universal compulsory elementary education, by education free of charge including higher education, by a system of state stipends for the overwhelming majority of students in higher schools, by instruction in schools in the native language, and by the organization in factories, state farms, machine-tractor stations and collective farms of free industrial, technical and agricultural education for the working people."

—[Chapter X—THE NEW (SOVIET) CONSTITUTION OF 1936.]

Economic

We have seen that, under fascism, the productive energies of Germany, Italy, and Japan were turned to war preparations under the slogan of "guns instead of butter."

The communists believe in state ownership of factories, farms, and all other productive agencies, with distribution of the proceeds among all the workers according to their productivity. The Russians have great confidence in the future improvement of their lot, although the average Russian is poor in comparison to American standards. Russians are now confident that their upward march will be rapidly resumed with the end of the War, the resumption of production for civilian use, and the expansion of their great resources.

Conclusion

Our late ambassador to Germany, William E. Dodd, wrote before the War: "Their (the Nazi) persecutions are quite as severe as those of the 16th century. . . . Treatment of people is more arbitrary than it has been since the Middle Ages." He added prophetically: "What is to come of all this one cannot say—German domination of all Europe or another war."

Prepared by Army Orientation Branch, Information and Education Division, ASF [A.G. 353 (16 Jan. 44)].

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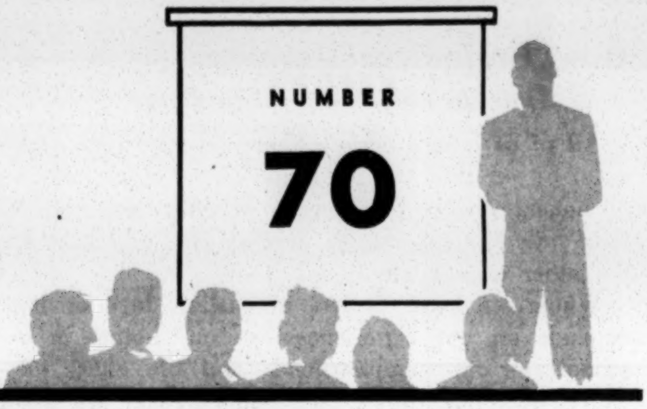
ARMY TALK

ORIENTATION FACT SHEET



WAR DEPARTMENT—WASHINGTON 25, D. C. • 5 May 1945

Prejudice!—Roadblock To Progress

PRACTICALLY everyone of us has prejudices. Some of us may shudder at the idea of eating frogs and other foods we've never tasted but which other people enjoy. Or we may be prejudiced against bow ties or purple shirts. But these are meaningless prejudices which don't hurt us. There are other prejudices, however, which affect our lives very much. A prejudice against a necktie because of its color is harmless—but a prejudice against a person because of his color, race, nationality, or religion can do plenty of damage.

> ### *Note For This Week's Discussion:*
>
> Points to stress in this week's ARMY TALK are: (1) Racial and religious prejudices are not only unchristian and un-American but are deadly weapons used by the Germans and the Japanese in their war against democracy; (2) All of us are members of minority groups which have been scapegoated at one time or another; (3) Once prejudice is used against any group it spreads to other groups; (4) Prejudice makes all of us poorer economically and robs us of the potential contributions of minorities; (5) Prejudice diverts attention from the real issues and prevents us from finding solutions to our problems; (6) Prejudice means disunity which postpones victory and endangers world peace.

A prejudice is an opinion or emotional feeling which isn't based on fact or on reason. It is an attitude in a closed mind. Prejudice has been used by the Germans and the Japanese to split nations wide open with hate and confusion. Recognizing how powerful is this weapon in the Axis arsenal, ASF Manual M 5, issued October 1944, declares:

"Enemy attempts to cause confusion in the U. S. through the spread of racial doctrines have made it particularly necessary that there be frank and objective discussion of this subject during the present War. The doctrine of 'Aryan' superiority has become one of the dominant factors in the present world struggle. Hitler has made this doctrine the 'reason' for untold aggression and devastation.

"Likewise, on the other side of the world," the Manual continues, "the Japanese have been trying to demonstrate their inherent superiority. . . ."

The magic of race prejudice, the Japanese discovered, had performed miracles in Europe. It had enabled the Nazis to get away with murder. If Hitler could seize Germany and disrupt Europe with the help of race hate, the Japanese saw no reason why they couldn't do the same thing in Asia.

About a week after Pearl Harbor, the Japanese were broadcasting: "How can America be fighting for racial equality when it does not exist in America?" During the 1943 race riots in Detroit, the Japanese propagandists had a field day broadcasting the news to hundreds of millions of non-whites in Asia and throughout the world.

Japan's "championing" of the Negroes in the United States has only one purpose—to divide us. Negroes, forming as they do about one-tenth of the American population, are an important minority, and Hitler has shown how minority problems can be exploited to the advantage of fascism.

"The man who spreads rumors," ASF Manual M 5 declares, "particularly race rumors, about any group —racial, religious, or national is doing Hitler's or Tojo's work. The Nazis assumed that in this country they would find antagonistic groups who would spend their time fighting each other instead of the German armies. Goebbels said to one of his confidants: 'Nothing will be easier than to produce a bloody revolution in America. No other country has so many social and racial tensions. We shall be able to play on many strings there'."

Any American who "plays on these strings" by spreading prejudices against minorities—Catholics, Jews, Negroes, foreign-born, and others—is, whether he knows it or not, playing the Axis game.

(The foregoing will help you to plan a brief introductory talk in your own words.)

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How Prejudices Develop

1. *How do we get our prejudices?*

All of us inherit certain characteristics such as the color of our skin and the shape of our head. But we do not inherit our prejudices. When we are born we have only the *capacity* to develop love and hate and the other human emotions.

Whom we learn to like or dislike, love or hate, depends on our experiences—in our home, in our school, in our neighborhood—and the effect these experiences have upon us. The language we learn, our religion, ideas, feelings, and atttitudes, our manners and prejudices—all these come from our environment.

As children, we imitate not only activities of those around us, especially our parents, but also feelings, attitudes, and opinions. Prejudices, too, are absorbed unconsciously from our parents and other people in our environment.

By the time we have grown up we already have "pictures in our mind" of many people with whom we've had little or no contact. We may have a stereotyped picture of Negroes as lazy, stupid, happy-go-lucky; of Jews or Scots as stingy and money-mad; of Irishmen as hot-tempered, brawling, whiskey-loving. These stereotypes are being constantly reinforced through newspapers, movies, conversations and jokes, books and radio. A single story, comic strip, or movie may not make too deep an impression. However, when time after time the Negro is presented as a crap-shooting, shiftless character; the Latin as a gangster or racketeer; the oriental as a slinking, mysterious, and crafty person—then deep and lasting impressions are made which go to form attitudes and prejudices.

Errors Of Generalizing

There is another way that we get false ideas about whole groups of people. As youngsters we may have played games with boys in the neighborhood, and one of them, perhaps a Pole or an Italian, may have cheated. We then conclude that *all* Poles or *all* Italians cheat, and we carry this idea with us all through life. We conclude that because one member of a group acted in a certain way, all members of that racial, religious, or national group will act the same way. We usually make these false generalizations about any group but our own. If we're Protestant and a member of our group lies, we don't condemn all Protestants. If we're Catholic and one of our members steals, we don't say all Catholics are thieves. If we're Jewish and one of our group commits a crime, we don't say all Jews are criminals.

It is only natural and human to be curious about things or people about whom we know very little. Curiosity is wholesome, and when it leads a man to investigate honestly the thing that arouses his curiosity, he often finds something new and interesting. However, when he does not make the effort to look honestly into the thing that first called forth curiosity —when, instead, he lets the matter dwell and go unanswered—he closes his mind to healthy thinking, and trouble begins: Curiosity gives way to suspicion—suspicion quickly converts itself to fear—and fear grows into hate! One fears the thing he suspects, and hates that which makes him afraid. This fear of the strange and unfamiliar is called by a high-sounding name—Xenophobia. Primitive tribes usually feared and therefore hated a neighboring tribe because they didn't know them. Unenlightened people today have that same fear and suspicion of the unknown. Only when we've lived and worked with people of different races, cultures, and backgrounds, and *learned to know them,* can we really overcome these primitive fears.

Insecurity Breeds Prejudice

Prejudices develop, too, from a feeling of insecurity or frustration. We may feel uncertain about our ability or prestige. We may feel insecure in our job or our social position. To strengthen our own confidence and feeling of self-importance, we often search for someone to look down upon as "inferior" or some group to blame for our failure and misfortune. That is why there is more prejudice in times of social stress and economic depression. Depression brings insecurity—and insecure people begin looking around for someone or some group on whom they can pin the blame.

Prejudices are often deliberately exploited by some people to further their own purposes. The Germans used the "hate" technique to divide opposition, to confuse the real issues, to blame national or international ills on innocent scapegoats, and to gain a following by a common hate. "Hate the Jews!" they yelled. "Hate the Poles!" "Hate the Russians!" "Hate the Negroes!" "Hate the Catholics!" Hate them for their color—their religion—their politics—their nationality. Hate them for any reason—or for no reason—but hate them. For hate meant power—to the Nazis!

What Is A Minority?

2. *What do we mean by a minority?*

The dictionary defines a minority as less than half. But that doesn't quite explain the kind of minorities to which you and I and everyone in America belongs. If you're a Catholic, you're part of a minority, because Catholics don't number more than half of the people in this country. If you're a Negro, a foreign-born, a Jew, you're a member of a minority.

Now, if you're a Protestant, you're a member of a majority group in America—but Protestants include Baptists, Methodists, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and scores of other minorities. And while a Protestant may be part of a majority group in one locality in the United States, he may be in a numerical minority in another locality.

Four Army Chaplains

Four Army chaplains—a Catholic priest, a Jewish rabbi, and two Protestant ministers—stood hand in hand on the deck of the sinking transport SS Dorchester in the North Atlantic one bitter winter morning. Struck by a U-boat torpedo, the ship was doomed.

Most of the men were rescued—but not the four khaki-clad chaplains. With utter disregard for their own lives, these four had stripped off their own life-jackets and given them to soldiers who had none of their own. Then, praying to God for the safety of the men abandoning the sinking ship, they remained steadfast on its deck until it plunged to the bottom..

Surviviors later told of having seen the four chaplains, Lt. Washington, priest; Lt. Goode, rabbi; Lt. Poling and Lt. Fox, ministers—praying together as the ship carried them to their death.

America, like the rest of the world, is made up of minorities—religious, racial, and national. Let us remember that a minority group, like the Poles or the Negroes in America, may be a majority group elsewhere (say in Poland or Africa), and that a majority group today may become a minority group tomorrow—or vice versa.

All Have Been "Scapegoats"

In ancient days many people believed that their guilt and sins could be transferred to some other person, animal, or object. During rituals performed by a leader of the tribe, a goat was often chosen by lot and the sins of the tribe passed on to the animal. The goat was then driven into the wilderness or destroyed.

Today, when people blame their troubles or woes on innocent people, we call this unjust persecution "scapegoating."

3. ***Have all minority groups been "scapegoated?"***

At one time or another, every minority group has been used as a scapegoat and has suffered from prejudice and persecution. If we go back deep into history, we find powerful leaders who covered up their own selfish motives by inciting people's emotions against "troublemaking" minorities. In the days of the Romans, Christians were blamed for all the troubles of the Roman Empire—including the burning of Rome—and for years they were persecuted.

Christians, in turn, have persecuted Jews. During the "Black Death" in the Middle Ages, when bubonic plague killed off one-fourth of Europe's population, responsibility was laid to the Jews who were tortured and oppressed, even though Jews were dying off as rapidly as Christians. In Spain, monarchists rode to power against the Jews. The autocratic empire of the Czars blamed the Jews for the abuses of the Russian feudal regime and massacred thousands of them.

In the eighteenth century, a large colony of French Hugenots lived in England. They were accused of being dirty, of reducing the standard of living, of depriving Englishmen of the jobs, and of reducing their wages. A flood of pamphlets issued against these Hugenots was reprinted a hundred years later with the word "Jew" substituted for "Hugenot."

In Hitler's Germany the Nazis began by persecuting the Jews, but eventually they turned upon Catholics, Protestants, Czechs, Poles—and the entire world.

Persecution In America

4. ***How about America? Has our own history been free of scapegoating?***

America, too, has its shameful pages of persecution of minorities. Many of our early settlers who came here to escape religious prejudices and persecution denied religious freedom to others. Massachusetts expelled dissenters like Roger Williams, while in Salem hysterical witch hunts were pursued. In one colony or another, Catholics, Quakers, Jews, Lutherans, Moravians, Presbyterians, Baptists, deists, atheists, were deprived of political and religious rights.

In the nineteenth century, earlier immigrant groups began to discriminate against the "newer" immigrants. Feeling ran high against the "invasion" of the Irish who arrived in large numbers after Ireland's potato famine of 1846. Riots broke out against them in Philadelphia, Boston, and New York. They were accused of introducing slums, crime, and of depriving Americans of jobs.

In 1850, the "Know Nothing" Party was formed to fight the Irish and Catholic immigrants, and the party remained a political force until the Civil War. They and their prejudiced successors yelled about "the flood of immigration sweeping its millions of foreign Roman Catholics over the land."

Eventually, most of this discrimination was turned against later immigrant groups—the Poles, Italians, Slavs, Jews, and Russians. When immigration was restricted to annual quotas for each nationality after World War I, preference was given to earlier immigrant groups. (Quotas were based on the census of

1910, then of 1890, then on the national origin of the white population of 1920.)

What many seem to forget is that we are all immigrants or the children of immigrants. No one has a right to complain about "foreigners" unless it be the American Indian. "Americanism," said our late President Roosevelt, "is not and never was a matter of race and ancestry. Americanism is a matter of the mind and heart."

True Democracy Gaining

5. ***Are there any signs that prejudices and discrimination are decreasing in America?***

While the democratic ideals expressed by the Founding Fathers, the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution have not always been practiced, nevertheless, the liberties and freedoms which we share and which bind this nation together, are one of the glorious chapters in human history. We have gone further in the direction of equality of opportunities than have the people of most other countries, and we are continuing our progress in that direction. Through the years there has been a sustained effort to abolish discriminations and prejudices which deny a person his fundamental rights as a citizen in a democracy. Discriminations and prejudices are not products of—but rather challenges to—the American way of life. And each of us has a personal responsibility to see to it that the American way of life prevails.

From the time of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation to the present time, laws have been passed to carry forward the democratic principle "that all men are created equal."

When the Negroes were freed, 90 percent of them could neither read nor write. In 1940, according to the Federal Census, 18 of every 20 Negroes could read and write. Many states have already moved far toward equalization of educational opportunity for Negroes and whites. In a 25-year period, the registration of Negro college students showed an increase of 2,400 percent.

A great advance was made in June 1941 when President Roosevelt issued Executive Order 8802 and declared: "It is the policy of the United States to encourage full participation in the national defense program by all citizens of the United States regardless of race, creed, color, or national origin." The order requires that in all war contracts there is no discrimination "because of race, creed, or national origin" and sets up the Fair Employment Practice Committee to enforce this provision.

At the same time, many Americans are beginning to realize that racial and religious prejudices menace our war effort and our hopes for world peace. More and more Americans are becoming convinced that every person, regardless of his race, religion, or national origin, should be judged on the basis of his own merit. They are beginning to see that much straight thinking is needed on the problems of minorities and that the solution of these problems has a great deal to do with the welfare of our nation as well as our own and our children's welfare. Many are learning that democracy cannot work for some unless it works for all.

Six Dangers Of Prejudice

6. ***Why is religious and racial prejudice a threat to all of us?***

(Suggestion: Write on the board or read to your group the topic heads in bold-face below. Then get as many of the answers as possible from the group.)

A. Prejudice Is Contagious. History has taught us that when we discriminate against one segment of the people, we set a pattern that may be used against other groups. Hitler's persecution of the Jews, trade unionists, communists, and socialists was later directed against Catholics, Protestants, liberals and eventually the people of the world.

In 1855 Abraham Lincoln understood this when he said: "As a nation we began by declaring all men are created equal. We now read it 'All men are created equal except Negroes.' When the Know Nothings get control it will read 'All men are created equal except Negroes, and foreigners, and Catholics'."

Consideration for the Negro, the Jew, the Catholic, the foreign born, or for any other minority group, rests not merely on the grounds of humanity and justice; it rests on the solid base of self-interest.

B. Prejudice Makes All Of Us Poorer. We can't have an enlightened democracy with minority groups living in ignorance. We can't have a prosperous democracy with minority groups so poor that they can't afford to buy the goods America produces.

If a minority is kept at a low wage scale in the same field or area in which we work, eventually our own wages will be reduced because of a smaller demand for consumer goods and the competition of cheap labor. Conversely, a higher standard of living for any group increases the demands for consumer goods and makes for a more prosperous country. Aside from the fact that it is Christian and democratic, it is also to our own selfish interest to help secure better housing, clothing, and nutrition for ALL our people.

As Eric A. Johnston, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, recently declared: "Whenever we erect barriers on the grounds of race or religion, or of occupational or professional status, we hamper the fullest expansion of our economic security. Prejudice doesn't pay. Discrimination is destructive."

C. Prejudice Robs Us Of Minority Talents. Prejudice often prevents minority groups from developing their abilities and skills. It limits their achievements and deprives the nation of their genius. We are all poorer in America today because discrimination prevents members of some minorities from rising to their greatest possible achievements, thus lessening their potential contributions to the general wealth and welfare of America.

D. Prejudice Blinds Us To Real Situation. Prejudice makes impossible any real solution of economic, social, or personal difficulties. When we blame war or social and economic troubles on some innocent minority group, we are diverting our attention from the real causes. By blaming and hating some scapegoat for our misfortunes, we intensify rather than remove the difficulties. Social ills can only be remedied by all members of society accepting their share of responsibility and cooperating through democratic means to solve their common problems.

E. Prejudice Endangers Victory. Prejudice means disunity, and disunity plays into the hands of the enemies of democracy. National unity is just as essential to victory as battleships and flying fortresses. America can't give its maximum to the war effort unless we conquer the disrupting effects of prejudice on the fighting front and the production front.

The War Department (in ASF Manual M 5) recognizes that "discrimination on the basis of race or color . . ." is "fatal to military efficiency." And War Department pamphlet 20-3 states: "To contribute by act or word toward the increase of misunderstanding, suspicion and tension between peoples of different racial or national origin in this country or among our Allies is to help the enemy!"

The Detroit race riot of June 1943 and the Philadelphia transport strike of August 1944 offer two isolated but dramatic instances of the disruptive effects of discrimination on the production front.

The walk-out of 6,000 employees of the Philadelphia Transportation Company, precipitated by the assignment of eight Negroes to jobs as street-car operators, paralysed the city's vast transportation system. The six-day traffic tie-up kept thousands of war workers from their jobs, and four million man hours of vital war production were lost.

The two-day Detroit race riot cut war production 15 to 50 percent in some plants, and absenteeism ranged from 20 to 90 percent. A million hours of labor were lost.

F. Prejudice Endangers World Peace. Even more disastrous is the effect which news of race riots and discrimination against minorities has upon the morale of our fighting men abroad, and on the millions of people throughout the world, white and colored, whose loyalty and help are so vital to the allied cause. It has been powerful ammunition for the propagandists of the Axis in Europe, Africa, the Near East, and particularly the Far East.

Three-fourths of the people of the world are what we call "colored." These people naturally look to the treatment of our American Negroes to see what we really mean when we speak of democracy. Racial and religious prejudice alienates the confidence of the vast non-white populations as well as other peoples, thwarts their hopes and our hopes of peace and freedom, and ultimately creates the conditions from which future global wars can develop.

How we treat minorities is, therefore, more than a matter of mere domestic concern. Almost 13 million people in the U. S. were born in Europe, and 27 million have parents born in Europe. The mistreatment of some Mexicans in the U. S. echoes throughout North and South America; a race riot provokes discussions and resentments in Africa, the Philippines, and among the 800 million non-white people in China and India.

Throughout the world there are millions of people convinced that this is a total war against fascism and fascist ideas. Their concept of peace includes the hope—even the determination—that when this War is won, there will be no such thing as "superior" and "inferior" peoples anywhere in the world.

Story Of America Proves It

The story of America is proof that there are no "superior" or "inferior" people. Our country has been made great by people who came from every land under the sun—people with names like Carnegie, Sikorsky, Toscanini, Einstein, Osler—and thousands more. But it isn't only the big names, the Hall of Fame names, who have made America—any more than it is only the big names who are winning the War. We know that the biggest part of this War is being fought and won by the little names, by the millions of Joe Doakes who may never make tomorrow's headlines.

The men who built and are building America—who clear her forests, span her rivers, dig her coal, plough her fields, work her machines—the men who made America strong and free—and are fighting and dying to preserve that freedom on battlefields all over the world—are men of every race, color, religion, and nationality. Listen to their names at roll call. Read their names in casualty lists—like these from the New York Times of 29 March 1945:

Agostinello . . . Cohen . . . Curran . . . Grunwald . . . Hrubec . . . Ivanoski . . . Kuzian . . . Marshall . . . Thomas . . . Warblanski . . .

Were any of these "inferior?"

AIDS FOR DISCUSSION LEADERS

The following points of information are offered with the thought that they may be helpful to you during the discussion. They have no immediate place in the discussion proper, but they may prove useful should additional questions be raised by any members of your group.

Modern science has revealed that all human blood is the same whether it be the blood of an Eskimo, Frenchman, German, Englishman, or an African pygmy—except for one basic difference. If you look at the dog tags of the men in your unit you'll notice that there are four types of blood—O, A, B, AB—and it all has to do with the matter of blood transfusions. While blood type O can be mixed successfully with the other three, none of the other three can be mixed with one another without clotting.

Whites, Negroes, Mongolians—ALL races, religions, nationalities have every one of these blood types.

* * *

The "blood and race" theories of the Nazis have never been accepted by scientists and have more than been disproved by the War. It is true that years ago Germans were in the forefront in many fields of science. But today, the U. S.—a melting pot of all nationalities—leads the world in science. In the mid-nineteenth century it was the British, while in the seventeenth century it was the Dutch who were the most scientifically inclined.

Under future historical or cultural influences, the Chinese may again be among the most advanced technological people as they were at an earlier period in world history.

In the ninth century, Scandanavians were the feared, warlike Vikings; today they are a peaceful, non-aggressive people and chief advocates of co-operatives. For centuries the Japanese had a record of uninterrupted peace and non-aggression while today Japan is one of the most warlike of nations.

Immigrant groups coming to America have carried with them the special traditions, skills, and attitudes of the economic group into which they were forced. In feudal agricultural societies, the Jews, excluded from agriculture, were compelled to become the merchants and craftsmen. Thus Jews in America most commonly entered commerce and certain of the skilled crafts and professions. Italians are vine growers in California for obvious geographical and historical reasons. Poles entered the coal fields because many of the first and most enterprising immigrants from Poland were miners from Silesia who established centers of Polish population in America's mining regions.

The special skills which members of a group possess and the occupations in which they engage are the result of historical conditioning and not the result of any inherent traits.

* * *

The following excerpts are from ASF Manual M 5:

"Competent scholars in the field of racial differences are almost unanimous in the opinion that race 'superiority' and 'inferiority' have not been demonstrated despite the existence of clearly defined and tested differences between individuals within every race."

"Scientific knowledge does not support the idea of the inherent superiority of any one race over another. Students of history, psychology, biology, and anthropology are in general agreement that the progress of civilization has had little or no relation to alleged inborn, biological characteristics of particular races or nationalities."

"It is agreed also that most of the differences revealed by intelligence tests and other devices can be accounted for in terms of differences in opportunity and background. The important consideration at this time, then, is how to offer increased opportunities —both physical and cultural—to all handicapped groups, regardless of race, since these variables account in large part for poor performance and achievement in every group."

"Character and personality traits unsuitable in the soldier which may exist among your men are principally the result of environment, not of race."

"The Army cannot function efficiently on the basis of theories that individual capacities are definitely fixed by a man's race."

"The Army accepts no theories of racial inferiority or superiority for American troops but considers that its task is to utilize its men on their individual merits in the achievement of final victory. A realistic and impartial examination of the evidence on racial difference in ability supports this position."

* * *

The following are unofficial figures, compiled under the supervision of Louis I. Dublin, vice-president and chief statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company:

"Jews comprise approximately 3.5 percent of the population of the U. S. As of 1 March 1945, more than 500,000 Jews were in the armed forces. They constitute a little over 4 percent of the men and women in the service. It is estimated that on 1 March 1945 there were 35,000 Jewish casualties, approximately 7 percent of the Jews in service. Up to 1 March 1945, total casualties in the armed forces were 840,000 or approximately 7 percent."

* * *

For the past 100 years organizations like the "Know Nothing" Party have been asserting that a good Roman Catholic can't be, at the same time, a loyal American citizen. The Vatican, they maintain, claims absolute and unquestioning obedience in all things, and as an American citizen, a Catholic must support the Church against the State.

This slander assumes the existence of a Catholic political party in the United States. Of course, there is no such thing. Catholics, like every other group, are found in all political parties.

Religious bigotry reached shameful heights in the election campaign of 1928 when the late Alfred E. Smith, a devout Catholic, was nominated for President. Anti-Catholics maintained that in the event of Smith's election, the Pope would dictate to the President, and that the interests of the United States would be subordinated to those of the Church.

Alfred E. Smith stated his position clearly and unequivocally. He declared that no power in the Catholic Church could interfere with the operations of the U. S. Constitution or the enforcement of the laws of the land. He believed in absolute freedom of conscience for all men, and in equality of all churches, sects, and beliefs. He believed in the absolute separation of Church and State, and in the enforcement of the Constitution's provisions prohibiting Congress from enacting any law concerning an establishment of religion or preventing religion's free exercise. He believed in the common brotherhood of man and he fervently hoped that "never again in this land will any public servant be challenged because of the faith in which he has tried to walk humbly with his God."

* * *

According to an intensive study made by Fortune magazine, "there is no basis whatever for the suggestion that Jews monopolize U. S. business and industry. . . . The great mass of the 4,500,000 American Jews, like the great mass of American non-Jews, is made up of workers, employed and non-employed."

"First of all and very definitely," continues the Fortune survey, "they do not run banking. They play little or no part in great commercial houses like J. P. Morgan, National City Bank, Chase National Bank, Guaranty Trust Co., etc.

"Among the 93,000 bankers in the U. S., the Jews constitute six-tenths of one percent whereas the Jewish population comprises about 3.5 percent of the total number of inhabitants. . . .

"They have an even more inconspicuous place in basic industry . . . steel, rubber, automobiles, chemicals, coal, shipping, transportation, aviation, light and power, telephone and telegraph, engineering, lumber, mining, etc.

"In brief, Jews are so far from controlling the most characteristic of present day American activities that they are hardly represented in them at all.

"There is much Jewish participation in the textile industry as agents and jobbers, silk and cotton converters and in the manufacture of clothing. . . ."

The Fortune study concludes: "Jews do not dominate the American scene. They do not even dominate major sections of the American scene."

Supplementary Material

America The Hope Of Oppressed

"Evil doctrines of discrimination frequently imported from gangster nations plague certain areas in America. Racial and religious intolerance is being preached and practiced here by agents of our enemies, as well as by innocent victims of their propaganda. With relentless determination, our deadly opponents still seek to apply the ancient doctrine of 'divide and rule' in their drive for world domination.

"Unfortunately, propaganda poison is exceedingly difficult to remove from our national bloodstream. The after-effects of this poison may be felt for years to come, especially if we do not recognize its danger and actively combat its spread. No nation on earth is more vulnerable to intolerance and bigotry than America, for no nation is composed of more diverse races and differing creeds than this land of the free. America became great by being a secure haven for freedom of thought and action.

"We prove conclusively that people of *every* race, and of *every* creed *can* dwell together in harmony. In fact, America has become the hope and inspiration of all oppressed people throughout the civilized world."

—*President Harry S. Truman*, 17 March 1945.

"The Mainspring Of American Life"

"The Founding Fathers of the United States drew up a Declaration of Independence proclaiming that all men are created equal and endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights. Among these rights are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Once independence had been won, the framers of the Constitution secured these rights in law by incorporating them into a Bill of Rights guaranteeing freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom of the press, and equality before the law.

"This, the mainspring of American life, is what our enemies would have us destroy even while our armies are winning victories overseas. They would have us forget our belief in the equality of man and adopt their own false standards of race supremacy. They would see us divided against ourselves, our national strength consumed in racial and religious hatreds. The America our troops sought to preserve would then have been destroyed by our own hands.

"This attempt to bring about civil strife has met with more success than many of us care to admit. Propaganda aimed at setting one group against another has found its mark in many instances, and we have seen the sorry spectacle of religious bigotry and racial hatred rise where none had existed before. Or, where misunderstandings already existed, we have seen these misunderstandings somehow turned into animosities bitter enough to involve an entire city. And largely because a few hate-spreaders have accomplished their assignments."

—Hon. Frank Murphy, Associate Justice, U. S. Supreme Court: Race Hate—The Enemy Bullets Can't Stop (Liberty Magazine 6 January 1945).

Test Of Democratic Faith

"The peace, to which we now look, will further test our democratic faith. It will not be enough to stamp out anti-democratic practices in the lands of our enemies. The conditions which created fascism there must not pass unnoticed here. Their first, and most dangerous symptom, is always the same everywhere—an abandonment of equal justice to all—the placing of some groups in a preferred class of citizenship at the expense of other groups. True democracy must continue the war on all such beliefs.

"Like most of the great values of life, the ideals of democracy and peace can be won or maintained only by constant struggle. For democracy is a fighting faith. No man with a conscience can be so far removed from that struggle as not to feel the compulsion of joining in it. Each of us in our own way has a job to do. The principles of fascism, and all that fascism stands for with its barbaric denial of human values, must be obliterated and destroyed. To accomplish this there must be an emphatic reassertion of democratic values and a resurgence of democratic faith at home and throughout the world. And there will be."

—Hon. Hugo L. Black, Associate Justice, U. S. Supreme Court.

Scapegoat Concept Violates Christian Code

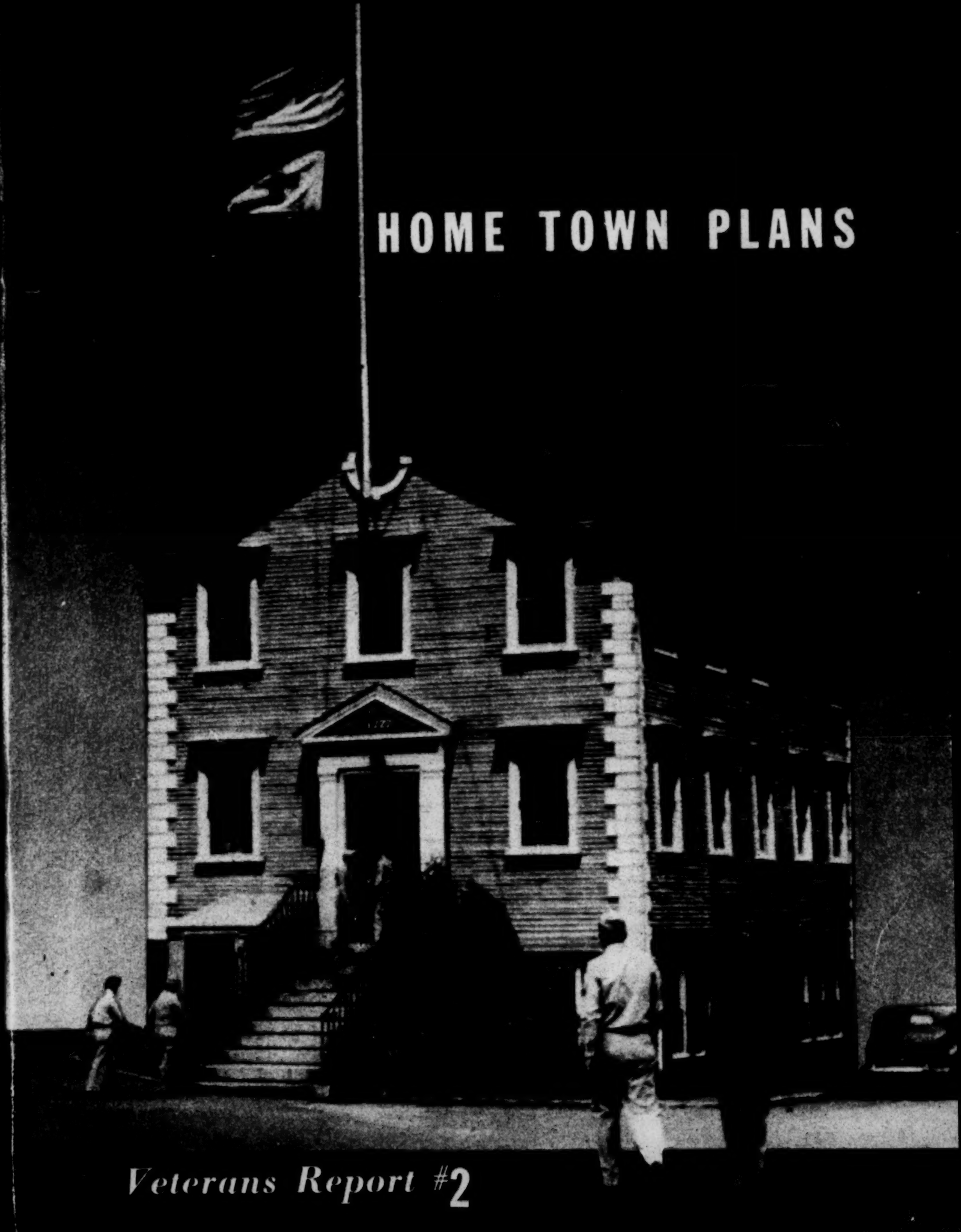
"In truly civilized societies, where the rights and dignity of the individual are respected and economic opportunity is open to all according to their ability—in short, in a working democracy—these fears and hatreds have little to feed upon. They are dissolved by the forces of political freedom, universal education, and social welfare. Nothing is more undemocratic than hatred of other groups merely because they are somewhat different from our own. To condemn a whole class for the faults of one or two individuals is a sign of stupidity—or of knavery.

"Likewise, when the religion of the people is spiritually vital, prejudices against minorities do not easily take root. The concept of a scapegoat selected from weak and defenseless groups for cruel and unjust treatment violates the whole ethical code of Christianity: 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.' A religion whose foundation stones are the universal fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man must inevitably contradict any scheme of things that divides mankind into permanently 'superior' groups, mutually hostile. The greatest religious leaders of all faiths have, in fact, opposed these tendencies to set one race or class against another. Pope Pius XII, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the heads of the Protestant communions in America, and the chief rabbis of Judaism have all condemned racial and religious prejudices in outspoken and strikingly similar language.

"The scapegoats of history have suffered tragic injustice, but persecution has never destroyed them. But the bad effects of intolerance upon the intolerant themselves have been evident from Nero to Hitler. Mental specialists who have studied these subjects have found that extreme intolerance has a destructive effect on the mind, and often results in a condition similar to some forms of insanity. It undermines the personality and even physical health; it weakens the ability to enjoy normal life. In the long run, the hater is more to be pitied than the hated."

—Kenneth M. Gould: They Got The Blame.

Prepared by Army Orientation Branch, Information and Education Division, ASF [A.G. 353 (16 Jan. 44)].



HOME TOWN PLANS

Veterans Report #2

Adm (Fed

Report No. B-170a

WD, Information and Education Division
Washington 25, D. C. 30 October 1945

ATTITUDES OF DISCHARGEES TOWARD SEPARATION PROCEDURES AND EVALUATION OF INFORMATION PROVIDED AT THE SEPARATION CENTER

(Results of a follow-up by mail,
sixty days after Separation)

A one page questionnaire containing three questions relative to separation processing and information available to the discharged soldier was mailed sixty days after separation to about one thousand men discharged from four separation centers in July. 1/ Answers received from somewhat over half of the men indicate a high level of general satisfaction with separation center operation, but at the same time a considerable thirst for more information on certain subjects. 2/

Ninety-five percent of the men who sent back the questionnaires mailed to them reported that they were very well or fairly well satisfied with the living arrangements and general treatment they received at the Separation Center. A high level of general satisfaction was expressed by men from all four centers, differences from one center to another being negligible. The exact question asked and the distribution of answers are given below.

> "In general, were you satisfied or dissatisfied with the living arrangements and the general treatment you received at the Separation Center?"

	Percent of Respondents
Very well satisfied	72
Fairly well satisfied	23
Somewhat dissatisfied	3
Very much dissatisfied	2
	100

1/ The four Separation Centers represented were Forts Dix, McPherson, Sheridan and Lewis. A copy of the questionnaire is appended to this report. (Appendix A)

2/ For a brief discussion of possible bias in the returns to the mailed questionnaire, see Appendix B

Men who expressed themselves as dissatisfied with general treatment at the separation center mentioned a variety of reasons, indicating that there were no serious sources of dissatisfaction that were at all common. A few men complained about poor food, lack of transportation, so that men were forced to carry their barracks bags considerable distances, and lack of clear information as to how the separation process would operate, but the proportion of comments on any of these subjects was so small as to suggest that these were largely individual problems. Moreover, a good many men volunteered commendation of the separation centers for performing their functions smoothly and expeditiously. In effect, a number of these men said "I can't imagine improving the operation of the separation center I went to."

Evaluation of Information Provided at the Separation Center.

At every separation center there is some kind of general orientation and information session in addition to counseling. At some centers men are told about their rights and privileges as veterans by local officers; at others they are shown film strips on the G. I. Bill, insurance, etc. Despite this, about three-fifths of the men say that there were some subjects about which they would have liked more information than they got at the separation center, while the other two-fifths express themselves as satisfied with the amount of information received.

Subjects about which men say they would have liked more information are listed below in order of frequency of mention:

	Percent of All Respondents Mentioning Each Subject*
Hospital and medical care for veterans	25
Insurance and what to do with it	20
Loans for business, farm or home	19
Pension claims	12
Job opportunities	11
Government aid for education	9
Problems of getting used to civilian life	4
Other, miscellaneous	2

Thus it is apparent that many men, after leaving the separation centers, felt themselves ill informed as to their rights and privileges and ill prepared to make decisions about their insurance. Further evidenc on soldiers' lack of adequate knowledge of their right and benefits is indicated by responses to questionnaires administered to men on duty or in training in the Zone of Interior in August 1945.

---

* Percentages add to more than the number of men who indicated a desire for information since some men named more than one subject.

Other Data on Soldier Knowledge of the G. I. Bill of Rights

Surveys conducted among enlisted men in the Zone of Interior in August 1945 reveal that two-fifths regard themselves as poorly informed about the G. I. Bill of Rights. Moreover, information tests given these soldiers show that less than one-fourth know the elementary facts about the educational provisions and less than one-fifth know the elementary facts about the loan provisions. Even among men planning to attend full-time school, all of whom should have an adequate knowledge of the educational provisions, less than half know the elementary facts, while among men planning to borrow under the Bill, only a fourth are at all accurately informed about the loan provisions.

Evidence from a survey conducted in July at separation centers (among the men later followed-up by mail) revealed that among men questioned after information sessions on their rights and benefits as veterans many more were confident that they knew the provisions of the G. I. Bill than among men surveyed before they had attended such sessions. Nevertheless, a fifth of those who had attended the talks or movies still said they did not have a clear idea of what is in the G. I. Bill of Rights.

Whether the lack of information about their rights and benefits shown by men in the Army reflects primarily a failure on the part of the Army in communicating the information to the soldier, or a lack of interest on the part of the soldier prior to the time when he is actually faced with the problem of obtaining his rights and benefits cannot be ascertained from available data. The data indicate, however, that after their return to civilian status, many ex-soldiers do feel that they lack sufficient information. This immediately raises the question of the adequacy of information available to the soldier after discharge.

Information Available in Home Community

More than a fifth of the men surveyed sixty days after separation say that they have been unable to get certain types of information or guidance in their home communities. The kinds of information they request are the same subjects about which they would like to be told more at the separation centers, with some shift to the immediate problems of availing themselves of aids and benefits provided for veterans. In addition to the men who said there was certain information that they were still unable to get, a number of men who said they were satisfied with present sources of information available to them nevertheless wrote notes or letters requesting counseling about their own problems. The major subjects about which more information was requested are discussed below.

Loans under the G. I. Bill - Questions and complaints about the loan provisions of the G. I. Bill top all other subjects on which men ask for additional information. Most frequently the veterans ask either how to go about getting a loan for a business (or farm or home) or what the terms of such loans are. Almost as often, however, they ask why loans take so long or are so hard to get. Nearly ten percent of the men ask something about the loan provisions of the G. I. Bill.

In view of the great volume of printed materials put out about the G. I. Bill, it may seem surprising that so many men ask questions. But in many cases what they want to know is "How do the loan provisions of the G. I. Bill apply to me, in my home community, and just how do I go about taking advantage of them here?"

Aid for Education - Somewhat more than five percent of the men say they want to know more about aid for education or training. Here again some men ask what aid is available and how can I get it while others inquire about problems they have run into in trying to get approval of aid for education. Requests for information about the availability of night school courses, such as the following, are fairly common: "As far as I can find out, at least on what information I got, there seems to be no provision for vets who would like to go to night school while they work ... If the government has any such plan I would like to have some information on it." Another example: "I am learning garage business at a very small salary. Can I obtain federal aid while learning?"

Medical Care - Veterans without service connected disabilities as well as those who have such disabilities want to know just what special benefits they are entitled to, in the way of medical care. For the most part they merely ask for "Information about medical care for veterans." A number of men with recurrent malaria ask how to replenish their supplies of atabrine. Questions like the following also appear from time to time:

> "During my present illness I was rushed to our local city hospital because there is no Veterans' Hospital close to my residence. Therefore I had to pay for my entire hospital and doctor's statement. I would appreciate your advising me as to whether or not I would be able to get support from the government to reimburse me for this and also for the times I get ill in the future."

Pensions - Frequently allied with requests for information about medical care are questions about pensions. Most often the men want to know how to go about filing a claim, or ask whether a specific disability would qualify them for a pension. While less than five percent of the dischargees say they would currently like to know more about pensions, it may be expected that as later ailments are experienced more men will want information about the possibility of their receiving pension benefits.

Insurance - Many veterans return home without any clear idea of how much and what kind of insurance they ought to carry on the one hand, and what kind of policy they actually have on the other hand. Men who have heard they should convert their insurance frequently have no idea of the meaning of the term. Perhaps more important, men who have reduced their insurance have often done so without any idea of the terms of payment in case of death. These generalizations, based in part on interviews with veterans, are supported by the questions asked by men in the questionnaire survey group. Even sixty days after discharge, a number of men would like detailed information on the conversion of their insurance or would like to know how to go about changing the amount of insurance to be kept in force.

Job Opportunities - Questions about job opportunities are asked by less than five percent of the men. Some want the sort of specific information that the USES could provide, but apparently these men simply do not know where to go for information.

Nearly half of the requests for information on job opportunities inquire about getting a government job.

Unemployment Pay - Questions about unemployment pay are not numerous, but some men do not know how to go about applying for such aid and others have questions about variations in local practices in granting such compensation.

Miscellaneous Requests - Two or three men per hundred ask how to go about obtaining surplus property or want to know just what property is available to veterans. Except for the group of men who merely ask for general information about their rights and benefits -- to make sure that they know just what they are entitled to -- no other type of information is requested by as many as two percent of the men.

Summary of Information Needs

More than half of the veterans say that they would have liked more information on certain subjects at the separation center and more than a fifth of all veterans surveyed say that they still would like more information for making the veteran aware of the sources of information available in his home community. Many of the questions asked are so specific as to require individual attention, although some undoubtedly could be answered by providing fairly detailed and up-to-date printed materials covering major areas of inquiry. Even in the latter instance, the veteran must know where to turn in order to get the information he needs without having to engage in lengthy correspondence or a trial and error search.

Appendix A

Questionnaire

(This form was sent out with another questionnaire
relating to post-separation employment
experiences)

Here Are Three Additional Questions About the Separation Center

1. In general, were you satisfied or dissatisfied with the living arrangements and the general treatment you received at the Separation Center? (Check one)

_____Very well satisfied
_____Fairly well satisfied
_____Somewhat dissatisfied
_____Very much dissatisfied

In what way were you dissatisfied? ______________________________

____

____

2. Were there any subjects about which you would have liked more information than you got at the Separation Center? (Check any of the subjects listed below or write in any subjects you wanted more information about)

_____Government aid for education and how to obtain it
_____Problems of getting used to civilian life and to other civilians
_____Insurance and what to do with it
_____Pension claims - who should file and how to file
_____Job opportunities
_____Hospital and medical care for veterans
_____Loans for business, farm or home
_____Some other subject. What? ______________________________

____

_____I am satisfied with the amount of information I got on all of these subjects

3. Are you now able to get all the information or help you want about jobs, school, personal problems or the benefits you are entitled to as a veteran?

_____Yes
_____No. What information or help would you like to have that you haven't been able to get?

____

____

____

Use the back of this sheet for any other comments or suggestions.

Appendix B

Possible Bias in Mail Returns of Questionnaire

As indicated at the beginning of the report, slightly more than half of the dischargees to whom the one page questionnaire on separation procedures was sent filled out and returned their questionnaires. Immediately the question arises as to whether men who did not return questionnaires differed from men who made returns, either in their attitudes toward separation processing or in their satisfaction with information provided them. Available evidence indicates little reason for thinking that men who failed to return questionnaires did differ in these respects from men who returned questionnaires. In the first place, this one page questionnaire was subsidiary to a longer questionnaire on employment experience and on the extent to which the men had been able to carry out plans formulated while in the Army. Therefore, the return of the briefer questionnaire was less likely to have been motivated by extreme attitudes toward separation processing than if this questionnaire had been sent out alone. And in the second place, men who failed to return questionnaires do not differ significantly in age and education from men who did return questionnaires, so that one would not expect any large differences in the extent to which the two groups were informed or wanted to be informed about their rights and benefits. Mere lethargy on the part of many men may well have been the sole reason for not returning a questionnaire.

It is thought, therefore, that the statistics quoted would not be markedly changed if replies had been secured from one hundred percent of the men surveyed.

Additional Comments and Suggestions Relative to Separation Procedures Made by Dischargees Surveyed Sixty Days after Separation

About a sixth of the dischargees who returned questionnaires either made suggestions relative to separation procedures or voiced complaints about their post separation experiences. The suggestions were most often along the lines of providing more or better information to the separatee, a subject already discussed. A number of veterans, however, made other suggestions, of which those most frequently made are discussed before without any attempt at a critical evaluation.

Speed of Separation - Most men were apparently well satisfied with the speed with which they were processed. A good many comment that they cannot imagine any improvement in processing. A few, however, say they would have liked a little more time to find out about job opportunities or their rights and benefits.

Clothing Retained - A number of men comment that they should have been able to keep additional pieces of uniform. Most frequently mentioned are the field jacket, raincoat and fatigues, since these items of uniform can be useful for civilian wear. Several men comment on the difficulty of buying work clothes and of the value of keeping fatigues for this purpose.

Pre-separation furlough - A number of men comment that they were unprepared to get the most out of separation center facilities because they had just returned from overseas and had no conception of what conditions at home were like. These men suggest a furlough home before separation, so that the separatee will be prepared to get maximum benefit from counseling and information sessions.

Advice - Despite the fact that men are regularly told to be sure to get all of their ailments taken care of before leaving the Army and are advised to hold on to their pay until they get home, comments on the need for more such advice are fairly common. It is often obvious that the man making the comment was one who failed to take the advice. In some instances the dischargee says, in effect, " The Army should make men take care of their ailments before they leave the Separation Center." These same men could probably have complained most bitterly about anything which would have held up separation. Nevertheless, the desirability of continuing to stress these items of advice is apparent.

Pay - The number of suggestions about pay procedures is not large, although complaints about delays in receiving a final settlement and misunderstandings about mustering out pay (particularly by men released to essential jobs) are voiced by a few men. The following suggestion is one of the few concrete proposals made by the men:

> "I believe it would help if the finance office would give the soldier a copy of a check list of what his last pay includes. He would know just what his deductions were and the length of time he was paid for."

Housing - Unrelated to separation processing, but apparently a real problem for a number of married veterans is the scarcity of housing in many localities. The following suggestion is illustrative: "There should be a special agency set up to help the veteran get a place to live in the large cities. ...I think the major problem facing the married veteran living in the large cities is getting a place to live."

Complaints

Most frequently voiced are complaints about delays in getting approval of educational aid or of loans under the G. I. Bill of Rights. Some men complain about the provisions of the Bill itself. Relatively very few men have any complaints about the operation of the Separation Centers, with considerably more volunteering commendation of the center through which they were returned to civilian status.

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The
ARMY COUNSELOR

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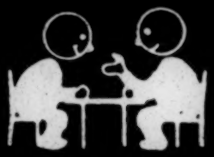
E. Kamper



information
bulletin no. 5

WAR DEPARTMENT
Office of The Adjutant General
Washington 25 D. C. · 1945

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Veterans Administration
Washington 25, D. C.

CIRCULAR NO. 165
JULY 10 1946

SECTION

CRITERIA TO GUIDE APPROVAL AND PROCUREMENT OF NONSTANDARD ITEMS OF SUPPLY---------- I

CARE OF DISCHARGE CERTIFICATES---------- II

CHANGES IN PROCEDURE FOR EXECUTION OF SURETY BONDS---------- III

FOSTER HALL COLLECTION OF STEPHEN FOSTER SONGS AND MELODIES- IV

PERSONNEL POLICIES OF THE VA---------- V

I --CRITERIA TO GUIDE APPROVAL AND PROCUREMENT OF NONSTANDARD ITEMS OF SUPPLY--Criteria for the guidance of officials approving procurement of a nonstandard item of supply under provisions of section I, VA Circular 108, 1946, are:

a. The item must be vital to the mission of the field station.

b. Postponement would be detrimental to the fulfillment of that mission.

c. It must be essential to make authorized services or supplies available to beneficiaries of VA.

d. It must be consistent with future plans for the field station.

e. It must be for immediate use only.

f. It must come within applicable budgetary allotments.

g. On replacement of a nonexpendable item of equipment, consideration will be given to age, condition and whether it would be more economical to repair the item.

h. No nonstandard item may be procured under authority of section I, VA Circular 108, 1946, which is not supported by adequate justification of need from the service requesting the item. This statement of justification will indicate the necessity and proposed use of the item and will be signed by the chief, or his deputy, of the requesting service at the field station. Items currently restricted to Central Office approval will not be procured without specific prior approval.

i. The Deputy Administrator may further require approval of the representative of each using service in the branch office, for example, Branch Medical Director, Director of Finance Service, etc., prior to procurement of nonstandard items.

j. Congizance must be taken of regulations and instructions relative to procurement of commodities from Federal Prison Industries, Inc., blind agencies, and when mandatory from General Schedule of Supplies issued by United States Treasury Department.

k. The instructions in this circular are not intended to restrict emergency purchase as currently authorized under R. & P. 8028 and R. & P. 8029. (11BG)

II --CARE OF DISCHARGE CERTIFICATES--1. Complaints reaching the Central Office indicate that discharge certificates submitted to the VA to support certain classes of claims are being defaced by unnecessary rubber stamp impressions or otherwise mutilated or damaged.

2. No rubber stamp impressions and no endorsements of any character whatsoever will be made on a discharge certificate except as required by Section 500, Title III, Public Law 346, 78th Congress. Endorsement required by this law will be made neatly.

3. Extreme care must be exercised to assure that discharge certificates are not soiled, crumpled, perforated with pins or paper staples, or otherwise defaced. The discharge certificate should be returned to the veteran at the earliest practicable date.

4. Reference. R. & P. 445 (A) (4E)

III -CHANGES IN PROCEDURE FOR EXECUTION OF SURETY BONDS--Paragraph 2, section III, VA Circular 131, 1946, is amended as follows:

> Hereafter field station will obtain bond forms from the appropriate branch office. Branch offices will address requests for additional supplies of forms to Publications Division, Contact and Administrative Services, Central Office. Since only a small stock of bond forms is maintained in Central Office, all requests for forms should be limited to the number needed to meet anticipated requirements for a three-month period. (3)

IV -FOSTER HALL COLLECTION OF STEPHEN FOSTER SONGS AND MELODIES--1. General. The VA, through the Music Division, Recreation and Entertainment, Special Services, has accepted the offer of a donation by the Foster Hall Collection of the University of Pittsburgh. The collection, which is considered expendable, consists of the following:

a. Standard edition, words and music, and an armed forces edition, words only, of the "Songs of Stephen Foster."

b. Band or orchestra arrangements of "Stephen Foster Melodies."

2. Distribution. a. Distribution to hospitals and homes of "Songs of Stephen Foster" will be made on the basis of one package containing five copies of the standard edition, words and music, and fifty copies of the armed forces edition, words only, to each hospital and home.

b. Owing to the present limited number of sets of "Stephen Foster Melodies" arrangements for band or orchestra, distribution will be based on requests for sets from those establishments where a band or orchestra is at present in operation. Since this donation is offered as a continuing service, requests, including those for additional copies, will be submitted to branch offices for forwarding to Central Office.

3. Shipment. All shipping costs will be paid by the donor. Each shipment will be forwarded to the hospital manager, Attention: Chief, Special Services and will be accompanied by a letter of presentation from the Curator, Foster Hall Collection, University of Pittsburgh. (6DA)

V--PERSONNEL POLICIES OF THE VA--1. Purpose. The purpose of this statement is to provide all employees of the VA with an understanding of its personnel policies. These policies are established to assist in the accomplishment of two primary objectives of management:

a. The development and maintenance of an effective staff of employees.

b. The development and maintenance of satisfactory work relationships between employees and management.

2. Supervisory Responsibility. It is the responsibility of every official and supervisor to make these policies fully effective. In this connection, supervisory personnel at all levels have the important and fundamental responsibility for carrying on day-to-day work relationships and all of their duties in a manner consistent with these policies.

3. Position Classification and Wage Administration. a. To provide "equal pay for equal work," positions, subject to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, which are of similar difficulty and responsibility are classified in equivalent grades.

b. The duties and responsibilities involved in positions constitute the only legal basis for their allocation under the Classification Act of 1923, as amended. It is the purpose of the VA to establish and maintain a position classification program which will insure the proper evaluation and allocation of all positions in accordance with uniform allocation standards. Classification standards will be subject to continuing study for the purpose of insuring that they are just and equitable and in accordance with legal requirements. Periodic and special inventories and surveys of positions will be made by qualified position-classifiers.

c. Supervisors at all levels will be responsible for seeing that information about material changes in the duties of employees under their supervision is promptly submitted through regular administrative channels in order that all positions may be kept correctly classified.

d. Sound and equitable pay rates for positions not subject to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and for positions so subject and operating outside the continental limits of the United States, will be fixed in accordance with the requirements of applicable laws and regulations or on the basis of pay rate studies.

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4. Selection of Employees. a. Selection of persons to fill vacant positions in the VA will be made, in accordance with applicable legislation or Civil Service rules and regulations, on the basis of merit and fitness for the work and the highest practicable standards. There will be no discrimination either for or against individuals because of race, creed, color, national origin or other irrelevant factors. Where it is found that employees are unsuited to the duties to which they are assigned, officials having responsibility therefor will endeavor to place them in other work for which they are properly qualified. Inefficient employees will not be transferred from one position to another merely as a matter of administrative expediency.

b. To the greatest practicable extent, vacant positions will be filled by the promotion or transfer of available qualified employees of the VA, not only within the using service but across organizational lines. The filling of vacant positions by promotion or transfer of present employees will be thoroughly examined before persons outside the VA are employed to fill these vacancies. Vacant positions will be filled by the employment of persons outside the VA only when it is definitely shown that the qualifications of these persons are more specifically suited to the requirements of the positions than the qualifications of available employees within the VA, or when the qualifications of these persons are clearly superior to those of available present employees.

c. Promotions will be based on merit, preference being given employees with the longer service when all other factors are equal.

d. All Federal Government employees whose appointments are not limited to one year or less are required to serve a probationary or trial period during which their abilities and capacities are demonstrated and evaluated. (Although employees appointed under Section 2 of Temporary Civil Service Regulation VIII do not serve an initial probationary or trial period because of the temporary nature of such appointments, the period of their employment under this authority furnishes opportunity for the demonstration of their abilities and capacities, and supervisors will, as in the case of probationary or trial appointees, evaluate their job performance and determine the desirability of their continued employment.)

e. No appointment if fully confirmed unless the employee proves to be satisfactory during the probationary or trial period and is retained beyond the end of the period, and immediate supervisors will be responsible for recommending the reassignment or removal of employees who during that period prove to be unable to perform their required duties. The length of the probationary or trial period depends upon the type position and will be made clear to the employee in each individual case.

f. During probationary or trial periods supervisors will be responsible for seeing that special efforts are made to provide employees with guidance and necessary training.

5. Information To Employees. Employees will be informed of all personnel regulations relative to the conditions of their employment, including their rights, privileges, obligations, duties and responsibilities.

6. Conduct and Service Requirements. a. Continued employment in the VA requires that employees consistently render loyal and efficient service; moreover, that employees' conduct not bring the VA into disrepute.

b. Employees are expected to conduct themselves with unfailing courtesy, dignity, and restraint in all contacts with the public, patients and beneficiaries of the VA, and with other Government employees.

c. Employees are expected to pay their just debts. Those who consistently obligate themselves financially beyond their capacity to pay with reasonable promptness and whose creditors are frequently compelled to bring such matters to the attention of the VA are not considered desirable employees.

d. Except as specifically authorized to do so, employees will not disclose any official information of which they have knowledge, or which comes into their possession as a result of their employment in the VA which is of a confidential nature, or which represents a matter of trust; nor any other information of such character that its disclosure would be contrary to the best interests of the Government, the VA, or the veterans being served by it.

7. Training. a. Supervisors at all levels will be responsible for helping employees acquire skills and knowledge needed to perform their work efficiently and to prepare for advancement. Supervisors will so plan this training that employees will learn their duties quickly and effectively, will meet changing work needs promptly, and will maintain a high degree of job satisfaction.

b. Staff assistance to officials and supervisors in meeting their training responsibilities will be provided by the personnel office. This includes assistance in determining training needs, in planning the content of training projects, in developing training materials and aids, and in continuous evaluation and improvement of training.

c. In addition, the personnel office is responsible for taking leadership in initial orientation training of new employees; training in clerical, stenographic, and typing duties; training in effective supervision; and other training which cuts across organization lines and is best provided centrally for reasons of economy and convenience.

d. All training primarily intended for the immediate benefit of the service will be conducted during working hours and at the expense of the Government.

8. Working Conditions. In the interest of operating efficiency and the morale of employees, the maintenance of safe, sanitary and healthful working conditions is recognized as one

of the most important responsibilities of management. Responsible administrative officials will take all possible measures to assure satisfactory working conditions, will make periodic checks in this respect, and shall take prompt corrective action where necessary. Full cooperation of employees is indispensable to the maintenance of safe, sanitary and healthful working conditions.

9. Efficiency Ratings. a. Constant day to day observation and development of employee efficiency is a basic requirement of sound management. Only through such attention can job performance be improved and appraisal of it be made which will be equitable and which will assure the maximum degree of accuracy.

b. The evaluation of the manner in which employees in classified positions discharge their duties will be accomplished under the uniform efficiency rating system, on the basis of a comparison of actual performance with job requirements. Information provided by the efficiency rating program will be used in the various phases of personnel management including placement, promotion, reassignment, salary increases, training, employee utilization, reduction in salary, reduction-in-force and separations necessitated by inefficiency.

c. Supervisory personnel have the major share of responsibility for the effectiveness of the efficiency rating program. In order that they may properly carry out that responsibility, supervisors will:

(1) Fully inform employees of their duties and of the requirements of their positions.

(2) Evaluate as fairly and as accurately as possible all factors involved in the work of each employee in preparing efficiency ratings.

(3) Confer frequently with employees to let them know how their work compares with requirements of their positions; commend them on the work they have done well; and show them how they may improve where improvement is needed.

(4) Discuss employees' efficiency ratings with them for the same purposes.

d. Any employee who does not understand or who is dissatisfied with his efficiency rating as explained by the supervisor may present the matter to and discuss it with higher authority where it shall receive prompt attention and every reasonable consideration. Any employee who feels that his efficiency rating is unfair has the legal right to appeal direct to the Efficiency Rating Board of Review established under Act of Congress. However, to clear up misunderstandings or disagreements regarding efficiency ratings rapidly, employees should first discuss difficulties with their supervisors and avail themselves of administrative channels provided to handle efficiency rating matters.

10. Suggestions. Supervisors at all levels will encourage employees to suggest improvements in methods, procedures and working conditions. Moreover, supervisors will give careful consideration to all suggestions and take appropriate action to adopt or to recommend the adoption of suggestions considered worthwhile and feasible. All suggestions submitted will be promptly and appropriately acknowledged.

11. Relationships with Employee Organizations. a. Employees have the right - without interference, coercion, restraint, or fear of discrimination or reprisal - to be members of or to refrain from being members of any organization, group, union or association, unless specifically prohibited by Federal law.

b. To provide for the fullest possible employee-management cooperation, authorized representatives of organizations to which employees of the VA belong are encouraged, and may from time to time be requested, to discuss with responsible administrative officials questions of personnel policy of general interest to employees, or other matters having to do with the interests and the well-being of employees.

c. Efforts of employees to develop recreational, social and welfare activities for their own pleasure and benefit will be facilitated and encouraged.

12. Leave. a. All employees are encouraged to take a vacation of at least two consecutive weeks each year. During the remainder of the year careful consideration will be given to the desires and needs of employees in the granting of shorter periods of annual leave.

b. While annual leave credits are earned as a legal right, it is a matter of administrative determination when an employee may be granted leave and in what amount. Work requirements as well as equitable and considerate treatment of all employees will be the determining factors.

c. Sick leave, as well as other forms of leave with or without pay, is granted in line with established rules and regulations.

13. Retirement and Compensation for Injury. The VA, through its personnel offices, is responsible for assisting its employees in obtaining the full benefits to which they may be entitled under the Federal Retirement and Employees' Compensation Acts.

14. Complaints and Grievances. a. Employees are free to seek answers to any questions and adjustment of any complaints or grievances without restraint, interference, coercion, or reprisal. Supervisors and other administrative officials will see that any question, complaint, or grievance, regardless of its nature, receives prompt, impartial and sympathetic consideration in order to effect a satisfactory adjustment.

b. Appeals of official efficiency ratings, of decisions on the classification of positions, and of involuntary separation during probationary or trial periods clearly based on inability to perform required duties are not subject to handling under the appeal board provisions of the grievance procedure. Moreover, the grievance procedure will not be used in the process of making a decision to take administrative actions, including suspensions, involuntary separations and removals.

c. Employees should first take up all difficulties or questions with their immediate supervisors. (This principle will apply to all types of work relationships between employees and their supervisors.)

d. In the event mutually satisfactory adjustment is not worked out between an employee and his supervisor, the matter may be referred in writing to the next higher authority whose decision will be given the employee in writing.

e. If an employee believes there are valid reasons for not following these initial steps, he may refer his difficulty direct to the appropriate personnel officer who will investigate the matter and assist all concerned toward effecting a satisfactory conclusion.

f. If a satisfactory solution is not reached through the foregoing measures, the employee may submit his grievance in writing through the personnel officer with the request that the matter be referred to an impartial board which will be established by the responsible administrative official (regional or hospital managers, Deputy Administrators at branch offices, Administrator in Washington). This board will consist of three voting members all of whom shall be employees of the Executive Branch of the Federal Government: one named by the responsible administrative official, one selected by the employee, and a third selected by the other two. The appropriate personnel officer, or his representative, will serve in an advisory capacity as a fourth, but non-voting member, and will act as chairman. The board will accumulate the facts about the case, hold impartial and informal hearings, and receive such evidence as necessary. Thereafter, the board will submit in writing to the responsible administrative official for his written decision a report of the facts in the matter together with a statement of its recommended action.

g. If the employee aggrieved is dissatisfied with the decision, he may, if he desires, address an appeal in writing to the next higher administrative authority with the right of final appeal to the Administrator of Veterans Affairs. This higher authority will review the case, appoint persons to assist him, hold hearings and receive evidence as determined necessary. He will, thereafter, render a written decision based on the facts determined.

h. The appropriate personnel officer and his staff will be available at all times both to the employee and to supervisory officials for the purpose of advising and assisting all concerned in the proper handling of the case and in effecting a satisfactory solution.

i. An aggrieved employee will have the right to prepare and present his case, to designate a representative or a reasonable number of representatives, if he so desires, to help him in presenting his case, to call upon witnesses in his behalf, to be informed of management's position in the case and to reply thereto. Similar rights will be accorded any employee against whom a complaint or grievance is brought.

15. Voluntary Termination of Services. a. While employees who are efficient and satisfactory in their positions will be urged and encouraged to remain in the employ of the VA, they will not be prevented from resigning nor from transferring to other Government agencies.

b. Any employee who intends either to resign his position or to seek a transfer to another Government agency is expected to discuss the subject informally and frankly with his supervisor, or with another appropriate official, as far in advance of the date on which he contemplates leaving as possible. The supervisor will see that the matter is handled in good faith as expeditiously as practicable, and in the best interests of all concerned. When, after such discussion, it is still the employee's decision to resign, or to seek a transfer to another Government agency, he will then submit a written notice to that effect.

16. Reduction in Force. VA will endeavor to place elsewhere in the organization any employee who may be affected by reduction, conclusion, or rearrangement of work. The selection of employees who must be displaced and therefore reassigned to other work, or separated if reassignment is not possible, will be made on the basis of nature of appointment, efficiency, length of creditable Federal service, and veteran's status, and in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

17. Suspensions, Removals, and Other Adverse Personnel Actions. a. Supervisors at all levels will be responsible for providing the leadership and example that ordinarily will result in obtaining from employees willing and full compliance with instructions, with established policies, procedures, rules and regulations, and with accepted standards of personal conduct. However, if any employee's performance of duty or his personal conduct is unsatisfactory because of neglect, failure or unwillingness to comply, appropriate action will be taken in each case. In all cases where disciplinary action is taken, the principle of like penalties for like offenses will apply.

b. Supervisors at all levels will be responsible for taking appropriate action within their delegated authority or for recommending to higher authority that more drastic action be taken in every case of unsatisfactory performance of duty or unsatisfactory personal conduct on the part of employees. Final action taken in each case will be based on prompt, thorough and unbiased analysis of all the facts. Employees will not be suspended from duty without pay pending investigation or final decision except with the specific written approval of the responsible administrative official in each case.

c. Employees will be fully informed of the reasons for any adverse personnel actions affecting them. Written specific charges will be furnished the employee in all cases of removal for cause. Before a final decision is made to remove an employee for cause, or, in the case of an employee who has completed his trial or probationary period, to separate him for inefficiency, he will be given reasonable time and full opportunity to reply to all charges preferred against him. In addition, he will be afforded the opportunity of presenting his case in an impartial hearing before the responsible administrative official or his representatives. A final decision to remove an employee for cause, or to separate him as above indicated, will not be made until all of the facts and evidence in the case have been fully and impartially considered. Where an employee who is serving his trial or probationary period is being separated because of demonstrated inability to perform his duties, he will be given a full statement of the reasons for the action and afforded opportunity to be heard informally by the responsible administrative official or his representatives.

d. Full authority and responsibility for disciplinary matters is vested in the official having appointing authority whose decision will be made in accordance with applicable laws, policies, procedures, rules, regulations, and standards. However, the VA recognizes the right of appeal as provided in sub-paragraphs f and g, paragraph 14.

18. Amendments and Rescissions. Existing instructions in conflict with this circular are hereby superseded to the extent of such conflict. Specific amendments and rescissions of such instructions will be issued shortly. (5DC)

For the Administrator:

ELDON L. BAILEY
Executive Assistant Administrator

August 2, 1946 IB 9-3

INFORMATION BULLETIN

Office of the Assistant Administrator for Insurance
Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

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This is in amplification of the teletype to all Deputy Administrators dated August 1, 1946 regarding amendments to the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, provided by the Insurance Act of 1946, approved August 1, 1946. This Bulletin is only informational and is not to be construed as a legal interpretation of the Act.

PART I

OUTLINE OF SALIENT FEATURES OF INSURANCE ACT OF 1946

Only those changes that are of immediate interest to the field are included in this bulletin. These changes have been grouped as to subject matter and are listed below in alphabetical order and not in the same sequence as they appear in the Insurance Act of 1946.

ASSIGNMENTS

The designated beneficiary may assign all or any part of his or her interest to a widow, widower, child, father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, brother, or sister of the insured provided thd designated contingent beneficiary, if any, joins in the assignment. The assignment must be delivered to the Veterans Administration before payments begin to the designated beneficiary. (Section 13 of the Insurance Act of 1946 amends Section 616 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended.)

BENEFICIARY

Beneficiary restrictions are removed for policies maturing on or after the date of passage of this Act. The insured may now designate as beneficiary any person or persons, firm, corporation or other legal entity (including his estate), either individually or as trustee. (The VA will not administer any trust.) (Section 4 amends Section 602 (g).)

* * * * *

With respect to insurance maturing on or subsequent to the date of enactment of this Act, the present value of the installments remaining unpaid shall be paid in one sum to the estate of the insured, provided it does not escheat to the state:

1. if no beneficiary is designated by the insured, or

2. if no designated beneficiaries survive the insured, or

3. if the designated beneficiary (including contingent beneficiaries) not entitled to choose a lump-sum settlement survives the insured, but dies before receiving all benefits due and payable.

If the beneficiary is entitled to a lump-sum settlement but elects some other mode of settlement, and dies before receiving all the benefits due and payable under such mode of settlement, the present value of the remaining unpaid installments shall be payable to the estate of the beneficiary, unless it will escheat to the state. (Section 9 adds sub-section (u) to Section 602.)

* * * * *

Effective October 8, 1940, step-parents are included in the permitted class of beneficiaries, if designated by the insured. Persons brought within the permitted class of beneficiaries by this amendment may file claim for insurance which matured prior to the effective date of this Act, but payments already made will not be duplicated. (Section 1 amends Section 601 (f).)

DISABILITY (STATUTORY)

Effective as of October 8, 1940, without prejudice to any other cause of disability the following shall be deemed total disability for insurance purposes: The permanent loss of use of both feet, both hands, both eyes, one foot and one hand, one foot and one eye, one hand and one eye, or the total loss of hearing of both ears, or the organic loss of speech. (Section 10 adds sub-section (z) to Section 602.)

DISABILITY (INCOME RIDER)

Provision is made for the inclusion of a total disability income provision in any NSLI policy, upon application, proof of good health, and payment of an extra premium. The provision will pay $5.00 a month for each $1,000 of insurance, commencing on the first day of the seventh consecutive month of such disability and continuing so long as the insured remains totally disabled. The face of the policy will not be reduced by such payments.

The total disability must continue for six consecutive months or more, and must commence subsequent to the date of application for the coverage, before the insured's 60th birthday, and before default in payment of any premium.

If application is made before January 1, 1950, requirement for good health will be waived in case an actually service-incurred disability less than total in degree is the only bar to a showing of good health. In such cases the extra premiums paid for the disability income benefit shall be credited directly to the National Service Life Insurance appropriation, and any payment of benefits shall be made directly from such appropriation. (Section 9 adds sub-section (v) to Section 602.)

DISABILITY (WAIVER OF PREMIUMS)

Upon application made within one year of the date of enactment of the Insurance Act of 1946, the Administrator is authorized to waive any premium becoming due not more than 5 years prior to the date of enactment. If application is made subsequent to one year after the date of enactment of the Insurance Act of 1946, premiums will not be waived for more than one year prior to receipt of the claim in the VA.

However, the Administrator may make exceptions where he determines that the insured's failure to submit timely application or proof is due to circumstances beyond his control.

In the event of death of the insured without filing claim for waiver, the beneficiary may file such claim within one year after the death of the insured or within one year after the date of this amendment, whichever is the later, or, if the beneficiary be insane or a minor, within one year after the removal of such legal disability. (Section 7 amends Section 602 (n).)

ELIGIBILITY

In any case where, prior to the date of enactment of the Insurance Act of 1946, death occurred in line of duty within the period between the date of proper application and the date the insurance was to become effective, the insurance will be considered in force on the date of death of the applicant and the payment of benefits will be made from the NSLI appropriation. (Section 8 amends Section 602 (p).)

* * * * *

Any person who has had active service between October 8, 1940, and September 2, 1945 (both dates inclusive) may apply for and be granted term insurance convertable after one year upon payment of premiums, or establishment of allotment, and evidence of good health satisfactory to the Administrator. However, existence of good health may not be denied because of a service-connected disability, less than total in degree, resulting from or aggravated by such service, if such application for new insurance is submitted prior to January 1, 1950. When the requirement of good health is waived by virtue of this proviso, premiums shall be credited directly to the National Service Life Insurance appropriation and any payment of benefits shall be made directly from such appropriation.

The maximum amount of insurance for which the applicant may be otherwise eligible under this provision is decreased by the amount of any insurance which may have been surrendered for its cash surrender value, and it is provided further that no person may carry in excess of $10,000 Government Life Insurance at any one time. Service in the Phillipines Commonwealth Army during the period stated above shall not be considered active service for the purpose of granting new insurance under Section 602 (C) (2) of the Act as amended. (Section 2 amends Section 602 (c).)

* * * * *

Any person who, while performing full military or naval duty in active service between October 8, 1940, and September 2, 1945, properly applied for and was denied insurance solely because of his condition of health and thereafter became totally and permanently disabled in line of duty or died in line of duty, shall be deemed to have applied for and been granted such insurance as of the date of application and such insurance shall be deemed to have been continued in force to the date of death. The amount of such insurance when added to other government life insurance in force shall not in the aggregate exceed $10,000. Premiums payable from the date of application to the date of such disability or death shall be deducted from the proceeds, and any claims on such insurance shall be paid from the NSLI appropriation. (Section 2 amends Section 602 (c).)

INCONTESTABILITY

Subject to the provisions of Section 612 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, all policies heretofore or hereafter issued shall be incontestable from the date of issue, reinstatement, or conversion except for fraud, non-payment of premiums, or on the grounds that the applicant was not a member of the armed forces. (Section 9 adds sub-section (w) to Section 602.)

LAPSE

If an allotment was established against service pay, the insurance shall be deemed not to have lapsed so long as the insured remained in active service prior to the date of enactment of the Insurance Act of 1946, notwithstanding the fact that deduction of premiums was discontinued because:

1. the insured was discharged to accept a commission; or

2. the insured was absent without leave, if restored to active duty; or

3. the insured was sentenced by court martial, if he was restored to active duty, required to engage in combat, or killed in combat.

In the event of death, any premiums due on such insurance will be deducted from the proceeds and credited to the NSLI appropriation, and any payment of benefits shall be made from this appropriation. (Section 6 amends Section 602 (m).)

MORTALITY TABLES

Effective October 8, 1940, where life contingencies are involved in the calculation of liabilities borne by the U. S. Government on claims traceable to the extra hazards of military or naval service, the Administrator may use tables, other than the American Experience Table of Mortality. (Section 11 amends Section 607 (b).)

OPTIONAL SETTLEMENTS

Insurance maturing on or subsequent to the date of enactment of the Insurance Act of 1946 shall be payable in accordance with the following four optional modes of settlement:

OPTION 1. In one sum (may be elected only by the insured)

OPTION 2. In equal monthly installments of from 36 to 240 in number, in multiples of 12.

The values shown in the following table are based on an insurance of $1,000 without indebtedness.

Number of Monthly Installments	Amount of Each Monthly Installment	Number of Monthly Installments	Amount of Each Monthly Installment
36	$28.99	144	$8.24
48	22.06	156	7.71
60	17.91	168	7.26
72	15.14	180	6.87
84	13.16	192	6.53
96	11.68	204	6.23
108	10.53	216	5.96
120	9.61	228	5.73
132	8.86	240	5.51

OPTION 3. In equal monthly installments for 120 months certain with such payments continuing during the remaining lifetime of the first beneficiary.

The values (option 3) shown in the following table are based on an insurance of $1,000 without indebtedness:

Age of first beneficiary at death of insured	Amount of each monthly installment per $1,000 of insurance payable throughout the lifetime of the first beneficiary	Age of first beneficiary at death of insured	Amount of each monthly installment per $1,000 of insurance payable throughout the lifetime of the first beneficiary.
10 and under	$3.45	47	$5.08
11	3.46	48	5.18
12	3.48	49	5.28
13	3.50	50	5.39
14	3.52	51	5.51
15	3.54	52	5.63
16	3.56	53	5.76
17	3.58	54	5.90
18	3.60	55	6.03
19	3.63	56	6.18
20	3.65	57	6.33
21	3.68	58	6.49
22	3.70	59	6.65
23	3.73	60	6.81
24	3.76	61	6.98
25	3.79	62	7.15
26	3.83	63	7.32
27	3.86	64	7.50
28	3.90	65	7.67
29	3.93	66	7.84
30	3.97	67	8.02
31	4.01	68	8.19
32	4.06	69	8.35
33	4.10	70	8.51
34	4.15	71	8.66
35	4.20	72	8.80
36	4.26	73	8.94
37	4.31	74	9.06
38	4.37	75	9.18
39	4.43	76	9.28
40	4.50	77	9.37
41	4.57	78	9.44
42	4.64	79	9.50
43	4.72	80	9.55
44	4.80	81	9.58
45	4.89	82	9.60
46	4.98	83 and over	9.61

OPTION 4. As a Refund Life Income in monthly installments with face value certain, except where settlement would result in payment of installments over a shorter period than 120 months. Option 4 is not available if the beneficiary is over age 68. Values are the same as provided by the former law.

Any of these options or a combination thereof may be elected by the insured, but the first beneficiary may elect any option providing for payments over a longer period than the option selected by the insured.

If the insured elects no option, the insurance will be payable in 36 monthly installments. However, the first beneficiary may elect any option providing for payment over a longer period than 36 months.

Options 3 and 4 shall not be available if the beneficiary is a firm, corporation, legal entity (including the insured's estate), or trustee, or where an endowment contract matures by reason of completion of the endowment period. (Section 9 adds subsection (t) to Section 602.)

* * * * *

In any case in which payments were commenced prior to September 30, 1944, the beneficiary, whether or not the first beneficiary, shall have the right to elect a Refund Life Income (See option 4 above) with installments adjusted as of the date of maturity of the policy and credit allowed for payments previously made.

This right of election shall terminate two years after date of passage of the Insurance Act of 1946, and the Administrator is directed to notify eligible beneficiaries of this provision within 1 year from the date of passage of the new Act, by registered mail. (Section 5 amends Section 602 (h).)

* * * * *

On insurance heretofore or hereafter maturing, if the beneficiary is a minor or incompetent, the election of the mode of payment may be made by:

1. a fiduciary,

2. a person qualified under Public Law 373, Seventy-second Congress, or

3. a person recognized by the Administrator as having custody of the person or estate of such beneficiary. (Section 9 adds sub-section (x) to Section 602.)

PLANS OF INSURANCE

Insurance shall be issued on the five-year level premium term plan with the privilege of conversion at any time after the policy has been in effect for one year and within the term period (including the three-year extension for policies issued on or before December 31, 1945) to the following plans:

1. Ordinary Life
2. 20-Payment life
3. 30-Payment life
4. 20-Year endowment
5. Endowment at age 60
6. Endowment at age 65

Conversion regulations are unchanged, except that conversion to an endowment plan may not be made while the insured is totally disabled. (Section 3 amends Section 602 (f).)

REINSTATEMENT

Any level premium term policy which has lapsed may be reinstated at any time within the term period upon written application accompanied by tender of two monthly premiums and evidence of good health satisfactory to the Administrator.

The provisions of Section 602 (c), as amended by Section 2 of the new Act (See ELIGIBILITY above) shall apply to prevent denial of good health in case of disability, less than total in degree, resulting from or aggravated by military service between October 8, 1940, and September 2, 1945, if application for reinstatement is submitted before January 1, 1950.

Usually, a statement over the insured's signature that he is in as good health on the date of application and tender of required premiums as he was on the due date of the premium in default (Comparative Health Statement) will be acceptable if application for reinstatement of term insurance is made within 6 months after the date of lapse or six months after the date of enactment of the Insurance Act of 1946, whichever is the later.

Existing reinstatement requirements for lapsed permanent (converted) policies are unchanged by the Insurance Act of 1946; **EXCEPT**, that the existence of good health shall not be denied under the same conditions as apply to term insurance, as outlined in the second paragraph above. (Section 9 adds sub-section (y) to Section 602.)

SUITS

In the event of disagreement as to any claim (including those for disability benefits), suit may be brought in the same manner and subject to the same conditions and limitations as are applicable to the United States Government Life Insurance under the provisions of sections 19 and 500 of the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended. (Section 12 amends Section 608). (Section 14 amends Section 617.)

END OF PART I

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PART II

FORMS - RATES - TRAINING

FORMS

New forms to cover these changes are being prepared and will be distributed automatically to the field as rapidly as possible. In the meantime, it will be necessary to improvise on existing forms or secure a letter from the insured or applicant clearly stating his desires. Following are suggestions which have been prepared by Underwriting Service for modifying existing forms in order to meet the present situation.

FORM 336

CHANGE OF BENEFICIARY - NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE

Pending receipt of new forms, Change of Beneficiary, Form 336 may be used by all persons, whether in or out of the Service, in effecting a Change of Beneficiary designation, with the following modifications:

Delete - "This form, when completed, should be forwarded immediately to the Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D.C."

Delete - Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth paragraphs of instructions at bottom of the form.

The insured may designate as beneficiary, any person or persons, firm, corporation or other legal entity (including the estate of the insured) individually or as trustee.

An informal request for change of beneficiary over the signature of the insured will be acceptable. Such request should include the name of beneficiaries to be designated, and if more than one beneficiary, the amount to be paid to each beneficiary, together with identifying information as to:

Full name of insured
Date of birth
Permanent address
Service or Serial Number
Policy number, if known.

GENERAL

If the applicant is now in the service of the land or naval forces the application will be forwarded in accordance with existing instructions applicable to applications for National Service Life Insurance.

If the applicant is not now in active service the application will be forwarded to the Branch Office serving the area in which the home address of the applicant is located. If the home address of the applicant is in an area where insurance activities have not been completely decentralized the application will be forwarded to Veterans Administration, Washington (25), D.C.

FORM 350

APPLICATION FOR NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE

Pending receipt of new applications, Form 350 - Application for National Service Life Insurance may be used by persons in the active service who apply for National Service Life Insurance (NOT INCLUDING TOTAL DISABILITY PROVISION) within 120 days after the date of entrance into the active service, with the following modifications:

Item 10: Delete the line beginning with "Permitted class of beneficiaries, etc".

The insured may designate as beneficiary, any person or persons, firm, corporation or other legal entity (including the estate of the insured) individually or as trustee.

Item 11: Delete "for full information, etc".

Add "Optional Settlement 3 ☐
Optional Settlement 4 ☐ ".

Proceeds of National Service Life Insurance may be settled when payable as a death claim under the following optional settlements:

Option 1 - In one sum.

Option 2 - In equal monthly installments of from 36 to 240 in number, in multiples of 12. The exact number of installments desired will be stated.

Option 3 - In equal monthly installments for 120 months certain with such payments continuing during the remaining lifetime of the first beneficiary.

Option 4 - As a refund life income in monthly installments payable for such period certain as may be required in order that the sum of installments certain, including a last installment of such reduced amount as may be necessary, shall equal the face value of the contract, less any indebtedness, with such payments continuing throughout the lifetime of the first beneficiary: Provided, That such optional settlement shall not be available in any case in which such settlement would result in payments of installments over a shorter period than 120 months.

GENERAL

If total disability insurance is desired, a medical report is required and application will be made on Form 350a.

The application will be forwarded in accordance with existing instructions applicable to applications for National Service Life Insurance.

All application forms for new insurance should be signed and witnessed

FORM 350a

APPLICATION FOR NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE

Pending receipt of new application forms, Form 350a - Application for National Service Life Insurance may be used with certain modifications as listed below by:

(1) Persons not presently in active service, who had active service between October 8, 1940 and September 2, 1945, both dates inclusive.

(2) Persons in active service who are eligible to apply under Sec. 602 (c)(2) of the National Service Life Insurance Act as amended.

(3) Persons in the active service in the land or naval forces of the United States at any time after the expiration of the period of 120 days following the date of entrance into the active service.

(4) Persons who reenter the active service (including persons discharged to accept commissions) where such reentrance is a continuation of previous active service without interruption, at any time while in the active service.

MODIFICATIONS - FORM 350a

Items 4, 5 and 7: If the person is applying under the provisions as stated in 1 or 2 above, the answers to these questions should cover service between October 8, 1940 and September 2, 1945.

Item 8: Add new question 8A as follows:

Do you apply for Total Disability Insurance at extra premium? YES ☐ NO ☐

If Total Disability Insurance is not desired on the full amount of insurance for which application is made, the amount on which Total Disability is desired should be stated.

Item 9: Add new question 9A as follows: (enter on last line of space under Item 10)

Have you at any time surrendered National Service Life Insurance for cash or paid up insurance? YES ☐ NO ☐
If YES give policy number____________________.

Item 10: Delete the line beginning with "Permitted Class of beneficiaries etc.".

The insured may designate as beneficiary, any person or persons, firm, corporation or other legal entity (including the estate of the insured) individually or as trustee.

Item 11: Delete "For full information, etc."

Add "Optional Settlement 3 ☐
Optional Settlement 4 ☐ ".

Proceeds of National Service Life Insurance may be settled when payable as a death claim under the following optional settlements:

Option 1 - In one sum.

Option 2 - In equal monthly installments of from 36 to 240 in number, in multiples of 12. The exact number of installments desired will be stated.

Option 3 - In equal monthly installments for 120 months certain with such payments continuing during the remaining lifetime of the first beneficiary.

Option 4 - As a refund life income in monthly installments payable for such period certain as may be required in order that the sum of installments certain, including a last installment of such reduced amount as may be necessary, shall equal the face value of the contract, less any indebtedness, with such payments continuing throughout the lifetime of the first beneficiary: Provided, That such optional settlement shall not be available in any case in which such settlement would result in payments of installments over a shorter period than 120 months.

Item 13: Delete -- "For effective date see instructions, page 4 paragraph 4".

The effective date may be established upon request of the applicant as follows:

As of the date on which valid application and tender of premium are made. (Date used unless otherwise stated by the insured).

As of the first day of the month in which valid application and tender of premium are made.

As of the first day of the month following the month in which valid application and tender of premium are made.

As of the first day of any month, but not more than six months, prior to the month in which valid application and tender of premium are made, provided that there be paid

(A) an amount equal to the full reserve on the insurance at the end of the month prior to the month in which application is made, and

(B) the full premium on the amount of insurance for the month in which application is made.

The total disability provision will be made effective as follows:

(A) if the National Service Life Insurance policy and the total disability provision are applied for at the same time and all requirements are complied with, the total disability provision will be effective as of the same date the policy becomes effective.

(B) If the National Service Life Insurance policy is dated back, or has been previously issued, the total disability provision shall be effective as of the policy premium due date in month in which all requirements are complied with unless the applicant requests that it become effective as of the corresponding day in the following month.

GENERAL

Where application is made prior to January 1, 1950 the application will not be denied on the grounds that the applicant is not in good health by reason of any disability, less than total in degree, resulting from or aggravated by active service between October 8, 1940 and September 2, 1945.

If the applicant is now in the service of the land or naval forces the application will be forwarded in accordance with existing instructions applicable to applications for National Service Life Insurance.

If the applicant is not now in active service the application will be forwarded to the Branch Office serving the area in which the home address of the applicant is located. If the home address of the applicant is in an area where insurance activities have not been completely decentralized the application will be forwarded to Veterans Administration, Washington (25), D. C.

All application forms for new insurance should be signed and witnessed.

FORM 350a (TOTAL DISABILITY)

APPLICATION FOR NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE

Pending receipt of new applications for Total Disability, Form 350a - Application for National Service Life Insurance may be used by all persons, whether in or out of the service, when applying for Total Disability insurance to be made a part of National Service Life Insurance now in effect with certain modifications as listed below:

Title: Change title to read:

"Application for addition of total disability insurance to National Service Life Insurance now in effect".

Item 8: Delete - "insurance on the five year level premium term plan in the amount of $_______."

Add - "total disability insurance to be made a part of my present insurance".

If applicant desires Total Disability to be applied to amount of insurance which is less than the total amount of insurance now in force under the policy, the amount on which Total Disability is to be applied should be stated.

Items 10: and 11: Delete both items. Beneficiary designation and optional settlement will be in accord with insurance to which total disability insurance is to be added.

NOTE:

If change of beneficiary is desired submit Form 336 - Change of Beneficiary - National Service Life Insurance.

If Change of Optional Settlement is desired submit informal request.

Item 13: Delete - "(not later than the first day of the month following date of application)", and

"For effective date see Instructions, page 4, paragraph 4."

The effective date of Total Disability provision when added to National Service Life Insurance previously issued shall be the policy premium due date in month in which all requirements are complied with unless the applicant requests that it become effective as of the corresponding day in the following month.

Item 13A "A" and "B" - delete the last two words - "insurance, or"
B and add "total disability insurance".

and C: "C" - delete last word "insurance" and add "total disability insurance.

NOTE: It is important that any existing allotment or deduction authorization be amended to include total disability insurance premiums.

GENERAL

Where application is made prior to January 1, 1950 the application will not be denied on the grounds that the applicant is not in good health by reason of any injury or disability, less than total in degree, which was actually service-incurred.

If the applicant is now in the service of the land or naval forces the application will be forwarded in accordance with existing instructions applicable to applications for National Service Life Insurance.

If the applicant is not now in active service the application will be forwarded to the Branch Office serving the area in which the home address of the applicant is located. If the home address of the applicant is in an area where insurance activities have not been completely decentralized the application will be forwarded to Veterans Administration, Washington (25), D.C.

All application forms for new insurance should be signed and witnessed.

FORM 353a

APPLICATION FOR REINSTATEMENT
NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE
FIVE-YEAR LEVEL PREMIUM TERM PLAN

Pending receipt of new applications for reinstatement, Form 353a may be used by all persons, whether in or out of the service, who desire to reinstate their five year level premium term policy, with the following modifications:

Under the provisions of Section 602 (y)(2) of the Insurance Act of 1946, level premium term insurance may be reinstated within the term period upon written application made within six (6) months after the date of lapse or within six (6) months after date of enactment of the Insurance Act of 1946, whichever is the later, by the payment of two (2) monthly premiums (no interest) and the submission of an acceptable comparative health statement. Such insurance, when reinstated without payment of all premiums in arrears, with interest, shall have no reserve value.

The existence of "good health" shall not be denied in connection with any application for reinstatement or new insurance if such application is submitted prior to January 1, 1950, and if the disability or disabilities, less than total in degree, resulted from or were aggravated by active military or naval service between October 8, 1940 and September 2, 1945, both dates inclusive.

GENERAL

If the applicant is now in the service of the land or naval forces the application will be forwarded in accordance with existing instructions applicable to applications for National Service Life Insurance.

If the applicant is not now in active service the application will be forwarded to the Branch Office serving the area in which the home address of the applicant is located. If the home address of the applicant is in an area where insurance activities have not been completely decentralized the application will be forwarded to Veterans Administration, Washington (25), D.C.

FORM 358

APPLICATION FOR CHANGE OF NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE FROM FIVE-YEAR LEVEL PREMIUM TERM POLICY TO ORDINARY LIFE, TWENTY-PAYMENT LIFE, OR THIRTY-PAYMENT LIFE POLICY

Pending receipt of new applications, Form 358, may be used by all persons, whether in or out of the service who desire to change their level premium term insurance policy to one of the permanent plans including Twenty-Year Endowment, Endowment at age 60 or Endowment at age 65, with the following modifications:

Title: Add - "Twenty-Year Endowment, Endowment at age 60 or Endowment at age 65".

Delete: All reference to permitted class of beneficiaries.

The insured may designate as beneficiary, any person or persons, firms, corporation or other legal entity (including the estate of the insured) individually or as trustee.

NOTE: All five-year level premium term policies, issued on or before December 31, 1945, and not converted to permanent policies before that date are extended for an additional period of three years.

Attention is called to the provision that exchange for an endowment plan may not be made while the insured is totally disabled.

GENERAL

If the applicant is now in the service of the land or naval forces the application will be forwarded in accordance with existing instructions applicable to applications for National Service Life Insurance.

If the applicant is not now in active service the application will be forwarded to the Branch Office serving the area in which the home address of the applicant is located. If the home address of the applicant is in an area where insurance activities have not been completely decentralized the application will be forwarded to Veterans Administration, Washington (25),D.C.

FORM 1550

APPLICATION FOR CHANGE OF NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE FROM

(a) Ordinary Life Policy to Thirty-Payment Life or Twenty-Payment Life Policy.

(b) Thirty-Payment Life Policy to Twenty-Payment Life Policy

Pending receipt of new applications, Form 1550 may be used by all persons, whether in or out of the service who desire to change their National Service Life Insurance from a permanent plan to another permanent plan with a higher premium rate, including 20-Year Endowment, Endowment at age 60, or Endowment at age 65 with the following modifications:

Title: Delete part (a) and part (b) from title and add "A permanent plan policy to another permanent plan policy with a higher premium rate".

GENERAL

If the applicant is now in the service of the land or naval forces the application will be forwarded in accordance with existing instructions applicable to applications for National Service Life Insurance.

If the applicant is not now in active service the application will be forwarded to the Branch Office serving the area in which the home address of the applicant is located. If the home address of the applicant is in an area where insurance activities have not been completely decentralized the application will be forwarded to Veterans Administration, Washington (25), D.C.

OPTIONAL SETTLEMENTS

Pending receipt of new forms for use in selecting the optional settlement, an informal request over the signature of the insured, whether in or out of the service, clearly indicating his desire as to settlement will be acceptable. Such request should include all identifying information such as -

Full name of insured
Date of birth
Permanent address
Service or Serial number
Policy number, if known

Under the provisions of the Insurance Act of 1946, Section 602 (t), the proceeds of National Service Life Insurance may be paid under the following optional settlements:

Option 1 - In one sum.

Option 2 - In equal monthly installments of from 36 to 240 in number, in multiples of 12. The exact number of installments desired will be stated.

Option 3 - In equal monthly installments for 120 months certain with such payments continuing during the remaining lifetime of the first beneficiary.

Option 4 - As a refund life income in monthly installments payable for such period certain as may be required in order that the sum of installments certain, including a last installment of such reduced amount as may be necessary, shall equal the face value of the contract, less any indebtedness, with such payments continuing throughout the lifetime of the first beneficiary: Provided, That such optional settlement shall not be available in any case in which such settlement would result in payments of installments over a shorter period than 120 months.

GENERAL

If the applicant is now in the service of the land or naval forces the application will be forwarded in accordance with existing instructions applicable to applications for National Service Life Insurance.

If the applicant is not now in active service the application will be forwarded to the Branch Office serving the area in which the home address of the applicant is located. If the home address of the applicant is in an area where insurance activities have not been completely decentralized the application will be forwarded to Veterans Administration, Washington (25), D.C.

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RATES

The schedule of rates applicable to endowment policies is included with this issue of the bulletin. Non-forfeiture values will be distributed as rapidly as possible. Under no circumstances should the values of USGLI be used as estimates because the interest factors are not the same. The rates for the Total Disability Income rider are being prepared and will also be distributed shortly.

TRAINING

The Training Division is preparing changes to the NSLI Expanded Brief for distribution to those holding copies bearing dates of February 1946 and May 1946. These changes will be based only on the provisions of the Insurance Act of 1946 and will be distributed as soon as possible. When regulations are promulgated, a complete new NSLI Expanded Brief will be presented by the Training Division to replace the existing Expanded Brief.

CONCLUSION

Further amplification of these changes will be made in subsequent issues of the Information Bulletin. Letters of inquiry should be kept at a minimum until these changes have been incorporated in Regulations and Procedure.

The importance of these changes to the conservation program cannot be overemphasized. The veteran who does not retain or reinstate his National Service Life Insurance is passing up an opportunity that will probably be irreplaceable. Passage of the Insurance Act of 1946 has liberalized and broadened NSLI into a flexible peacetime contract, suitable for the civilian needs of all veterans.

/s/ Harold W. Breining
HAROLD W. BREINING
Assistant Administrator for Insurance

NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE

20 YEAR ENDOWMENT

PREMIUM RATES FOR $1,000

Age	Monthly	Quarterly	Semi-Annual	Annual	Age	Monthly	Quarterly	Semi-annual	Annual
15	$3.44	$10.29	$20.51	$40.73	50	$ 4.12	$12.33	$24.57	$ 48.78
16	3.44	10.29	20.51	40.73	51	4.20	12.57	25.05	49.72
17	3.45	10.32	20.57	40.84	52	4.29	12.84	25.58	50.79
18	3.45	10.32	20.57	40.84	53	4.40	13.17	26.24	52.09
19	3.45	10.32	20.57	40.84	54	4.51	13.50	26.89	53.39
20	3.46	10.35	20.63	40.96	55	4.63	13.86	27.61	54.81
21	3.46	10.35	20.63	40.96	56	4.77	14.27	28.44	56.47
22	3.46	10.35	20.63	40.96	57	4.92	14.72	29.34	58.25
23	3.47	10.38	20.69	41.08	58	5.09	15.23	30.35	60.26
24	3.47	10.38	20.69	41.08	59	5.27	15.77	31.43	62.39
25	3.48	10.41	20.75	41.20	60	5.48	16.40	32.68	64.88
26	3.48	10.41	20.75	41.20	61	5.70	17.06	33.99	67.48
27	3.49	10.44	20.81	41.32	62	5.95	17.81	35.48	70.44
28	3.50	10.47	20.87	41.44	63	6.22	18.61	37.09	73.64
29	3.50	10.47	20.87	41.44	64	6.51	19.48	38.82	77.07
30	3.51	10.50	20.93	41.55	65	6.84	20.47	40.79	80.98
31	3.52	10.53	20.99	41.67	66	7.20	21.55	42.94	85.24
32	3.53	10.56	21.05	41.79	67	7.59	22.71	45.26	89.86
33	3.54	10.59	21.11	41.91	68	8.03	24.03	47.88	95.07
34	3.55	10.62	21.17	42.03	69	8.50	25.44	50.69	100.63
35	3.56	10.65	21.23	42.15	70	9.02	26.99	53.79	106.79
36	3.58	10.71	21.35	42.38	71	9.58	28.67	57.13	113.42
37	3.59	10.74	21.41	42.50	72	10.19	30.49	60.77	120.64
38	3.61	10.80	21.53	42.74	73	10.86	32.50	64.76	128.57
39	3.63	10.86	21.65	42.98	74	11.59	34.68	69.11	137.21
40	3.66	10.95	21.83	43.33	75	12.39	37.08	73.88	146.68
41	3.68	11.01	21.94	43.57					
42	3.71	11.10	22.12	43.92					
43	3.74	11.19	22.30	44.28					
44	3.78	11.31	22.54	44.75					
45	3.82	11.43	22.78	45.22					
46	3.87	11.58	23.08	45.82					
47	3.92	11.73	23.38	46.41					
48	3.98	11.91	23.73	47.12					
49	4.05	12.12	24.15	47.95					

Prepared by Actuarial Service, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

(July, 1946)

NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE

ENDOWMENT AT AGE 60

PREMIUM RATES FOR $1,000

Age	Monthly	Quarterly	Semi-annual	Annual	Age	Monthly	Quarterly	Semi-annual	Annual
15	$1.40	$ 4.19	$ 8.35	$16.57	40	$ 3.66	$ 10.95	$ 21.83	$ 43.33
16	1.44	4.31	8.59	17.05	41	3.88	11.61	23.14	45.94
17	1.48	4.43	8.83	17.52	42	4.13	12.36	24.63	48.89
18	1.52	4.55	9.06	18.00	43	4.40	13.17	26.24	52.09
19	1.57	4.70	9.36	18.59	44	4.71	14.10	28.09	55.76
20	1.61	4.82	9.60	19.06	45	5.07	15.17	30.23	60.02
21	1.66	4.97	9.90	19.65	46	5.47	16.37	32.62	64.76
22	1.71	5.12	10.20	20.24	47	5.94	17.78	35.42	70.32
23	1.77	5.30	10.55	20.95	48	6.48	19.39	38.64	76.72
24	1.83	5.48	10.91	21.67	49	7.13	21.34	42.52	84.41
25	1.89	5.66	11.27	22.38	50	7.90	23.64	47.11	93.53
26	1.96	5.87	11.69	23.20	51	8.84	26.45	52.71	104.66
27	2.03	6.08	12.11	24.03	52	10.01	29.96	59.69	118.51
28	2.10	6.28	12.52	24.86	53	11.51	34.45	68.64	136.27
29	2.18	6.52	13.00	25.81	54	13.52	40.46	80.62	160.06
30	2.27	6.79	13.54	26.87	55	16.31	48.81	97.26	193.09
31	2.36	7.06	14.07	27.94	56	20.49	61.32	122.19	242.58
32	2.47	7.39	14.73	29.24	57	27.45	82.15	163.69	324.98
33	2.57	7.69	15.33	30.43	58	41.34	123.72	246.52	489.42
34	2.69	8.05	16.04	31.85	59	82.94	248.21	494.59	981.92
35	2.82	8.44	16.82	33.39					
36	2.96	8.86	17.65	35.04					
37	3.11	9.31	18.55	36.82					
38	3.27	9.79	19.50	38.71					
39	3.46	10.35	20.63	40.96					

Prepared by Actuarial Service, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

(July, 1946)

NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE

ENDOWMENT AT AGE 65

PREMIUM RATES FOR $1,000

Age	Monthly	Quarterly	Semi-annual	Annual	Age	Monthly	Quarterly	Semi-annual	Annual
15	$1.28	$3.83	$ 7.63	$15.15	40	$ 2.94	$ 8.80	$ 17.53	$ 34.81
16	1.31	3.92	7.81	15.51	41	3.09	9.25	18.43	36.58
17	1.35	4.04	8.05	15.98	42	3.25	9.73	19.38	38.48
18	1.38	4.13	8.23	16.34	43	3.42	10.23	20.39	40.49
19	1.41	4.22	8.41	16.69	44	3.61	10.80	21.53	42.74
20	1.45	4.34	8.65	17.17	45	3.82	11.43	22.78	45.22
21	1.49	4.46	8.89	16.64	46	4.06	12.15	24.21	48.07
22	1.53	4.58	9.12	18.11	47	4.32	12.93	25.76	51.14
23	1.58	4.73	9.42	18.71	48	4.61	13.80	27.49	54.58
24	1.62	4.85	9.66	19.18	49	4.93	14.75	29.40	58.37
25	1.67	5.00	9.96	19.77	50	5.30	15.86	31.61	62.75
26	1.72	5.15	10.26	20.36	51	5.72	17.12	34.11	67.72
27	1.78	5.33	10.61	21.07	52	6.20	18.55	36.97	73.40
28	1.84	5.51	10.97	21.78	53	6.76	20.23	40.31	80.03
29	1.90	5.69	11.33	22.49	54	7.42	22.21	44.25	87.85
30	1.96	5.87	11.69	23.20	55	8.21	24.57	48.96	97.20
31	2.03	6.08	12.11	24.03	56	9.17	27.44	54.68	108.56
32	2.11	6.31	12.58	24.98	57	10.36	31.00	61.78	122.65
33	2.19	6.55	13.06	25.93	58	11.88	35.55	70.84	140.65
34	2.27	6.79	13.54	26.87	59	13.90	41.60	82.89	164.56
35	2.37	7.09	14.13	28.06	60	16.72	50.04	99.71	197.95
36	2.46	7.36	14.67	29.12	61	20.92	62.61	124.75	247.67
37	2.57	7.69	15.33	30.43	62	27.90	83.49	166.37	330.31
38	2.69	8.05	16.04	31.85	63	41.80	125.09	249.26	494.87
39	2.81	8.41	16.76	33.27	64	83.41	249.62	497.39	987.49

August 13, 1946 IB 9-4

INFORMATION BULLETIN

Office of the Assistant Administrator for Insurance
Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

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Information Bulletin No. IB 9-3 outlined the salient features of the Insurance Act of 1946 (P.L. 589, 79th Congress, August 1, 1946). The next few issues will be devoted to a more complete analysis of each of these amendments. This Bulletin is only informational and is not to be construed as a legal interpretation of the Act..

DISABILITY CLAIMS

Under the Insurance Act of 1946 certain provisions of the National Service Life Insurance Act were amended retroactively to take effect as of October 8, 1940. Two such amendments which affect claims for waiver of premiums previously disallowed are summarized as follows:

(a) Provision is made whereby, in the event of disagreement and denial of the claim for waiver, the insured has the right to enter suit and have a trial by jury. (Section 14 amends Section 617.)

(b) Certain disabilities known as "statutory disabilities" are mentioned in the amended act, which, if present, create a presumption of total disability irrespective of industrial activity. The disabilities are: "the permanent loss of the use of both feet, both hands, or of both eyes, or of one foot and one hand, or of one foot and one eye, or of one hand and one eye, or the total loss of hearing of both ears, or the organic loss of speech.". (Section 10 adds sub-section (z) to Section 602.)

In addition, if waiver claim is made within one year from the date of enactment of the Insurance Act of 1946 (on or before August 1, 1947) waiver may be granted on any premium becoming due not more than five years prior to the enactment of the amendment. Also, the beneficiary's right to file claim for premium waiver after the insured's death has been extended to August 1, 1947, or within one year after the insured's death, whichever is later; or if the beneficiary be insane or a minor, within one year after removal of such disability. (Section 7 amends Section 602 (n).)

In order to expedite the process of reconsidering claims heretofore disallowed it would be advisable for the individual concerned to request this action. In other instances, those who did not apply because at the time they could not meet the requirements may now be eligible. They should be advised to file claim as soon as possible.

DISABILITY INCOME BENEFIT, ADDITIONAL PREMIUMS

When attached to a National Service Life or Endowment contract, the benefit provided is an income of $5.00 a month per $1,000 of insurance, payable during total disability lasting at least six-months and beginning before the insured attains age 60, except on Twenty-Year Endowment where disability must occur before the maturity of the contract. The disability must commence after the date of application for the provision or the effective date thereof if later, and before default in payment of any premium. The first monthly payment of income is made at the beginning of the seventh consecutive month of total disability.

The additional premium for this benefit is payable either to age 60 or to the end of the premium-paying period on the insurance policy, whichever is the shorter premium period.

The total disability income provision will be made effective as follows: *

(a) If the National Service Life Insurance policy and the total disability income provision are applied for at the same time and all requirements are complied with, the total disability income provision shall, except as provided in sub-paragraph (b), be effective as of the same date the policy becomes effective.

(b) If the National Service Life Insurance policy is dated back, or has been previously issued, and the application is made on other than a due date of the monthly premium on the policy and all requirements are complied with, the total disability income provision shall be effective as of the last prior monthly premium due date.

The premiums quoted herein apply if the effective date of the disability benefit is the same as the effective date of the insurance policy to which it is attached.

When the benefit is added to an existing policy, the following rules will govern:

(a) On Five-Year Term, Ordinary Life, Endowment at 60, and Endowment at 65 issued at any age, on Twenty-Payment Life and on Twenty-Year Endowment issued at age 40 and above, and on Thirty-Payment Life issued at age 30 and above, the rate will be that shown in the following schedule for the attained age, nearest birthday, as on the date the disability benefit becomes effective.

(b) On Twenty-Payment Life and on Twenty-Year Endowment issued below age 40, and on Thirty-Payment Life issued below age 30, special rates will have to be obtained from the Central Office for the time being. Information and instructions on these will follow later.

*NOTE: Information as to effective dates for the total disability income provision replaces that given in IB 9-3.

NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE

Additional Premiums per $1,000 of Insurance for the Income Disability Benefit Provided by the "Insurance Act of 1946".

5-YR. TERM - OL - END. 60 - END. 65					20 PAYMENT LIFE			
MO	QR	S-A	A	AGE	MO	QR	S-A	A
.16	.48	.95	1.89	15	.24	.72	1.43	2.84
.16	.48	.95	1.89	16	.24	.72	1.43	2.84
.16	.48	.95	1.89	17	.24	.72	1.43	2.84
.16	.48	.95	1.89	18	.25	.75	1.49	2.96
.17	.51	1.01	2.01	19	.25	.75	1.49	2.96
.17	.51	1.01	2.01	20	.26	.78	1.55	3.08
.18	.54	1.07	2.13	21	.26	.78	1.55	3.08
.19	.57	1.13	2.25	22	.27	.81	1.61	3.20
.19	.57	1.13	2.25	23	.27	.81	1.61	3.20
.20	.60	1.19	2.37	24	.28	.84	1.67	3.31
.21	.63	1.25	2.49	25	.28	.84	1.67	3.31
.21	.63	1.25	2.49	26	.29	.87	1.73	3.43
.22	.66	1.31	2.60	27	.30	.90	1.79	3.55
.23	.69	1.37	2.72	28	.30	.90	1.79	3.55
.24	.72	1.43	2.84	29	.31	.93	1.85	3.67
.25	.75	1.49	2.96	30	.31	.93	1.85	3.67
.25	.75	1.49	2.96	31	.32	.96	1.91	3.79
.26	.78	1.55	3.08	32	.32	.96	1.91	3.79
.28	.84	1.67	3.31	33	.33	.99	1.97	3.91
.29	.87	1.73	3.43	34	.33	.99	1.97	3.91
.30	.90	1.79	3.55	35	.34	1.02	2.03	4.03
.31	.93	1.85	3.67	36	.35	1.05	2.09	4.14
.32	.96	1.91	3.79	37	.35	1.05	2.09	4.14
.34	1.02	2.03	4.03	38	.36	1.08	2.15	4.26
.35	1.05	2.09	4.14	39	.36	1.08	2.15	4.26
.37	1.11	2.21	4.38	40	.37	1.11	2.21	4.38
.39	1.17	2.33	4.62	41	.39	1.17	2.33	4.62
.41	1.23	2.44	4.85	42	.41	1.23	2.44	4.85
.43	1.29	2.56	5.09	43	.43	1.29	2.56	5.09
.45	1.35	2.68	5.33	44	.45	1.35	2.68	5.33
.47	1.41	2.80	5.56	45	.47	1.41	2.80	5.56
.49	1.47	2.92	5.80	46	.49	1.47	2.92	5.80
.52	1.56	3.10	6.16	47	.52	1.56	3.10	6.16
.55	1.65	3.28	6.51	48	.55	1.65	3.28	6.51
.57	1.71	3.40	6.75	49	.57	1.71	3.40	6.75
.60	1.80	3.58	7.10	50	.60	1.80	3.58	7.10
.63	1.89	3.76	7.46	51	.63	1.89	3.76	7.46
.67	2.01	4.00	7.93	52	.67	2.01	4.00	7.93
.70	2.09	4.17	8.29	53	.70	2.09	4.17	8.29
.73	2.18	4.35	8.64	54	.73	2.18	4.35	8.64
.77	2.30	4.59	9.12	55	.77	2.30	4.59	9.12
.81	2.42	4.83	9.59	56	.81	2.42	4.83	9.59
.85	2.54	5.07	10.06	57	.85	2.54	5.07	10.06
.89	2.66	5.31	10.54	58	.89	2.66	5.31	10.54
.94	2.81	5.61	11.13	59	.94	2.81	5.61	11.13

PREPARED BY ACTUARIAL SERVICE, VETERANS ADMINISTRATION, WASHINGTON 25, D.C.
August, 1946

NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE

Additional Premiums per $1,000 of Insurance for the Income Disability Benefit Provided by the "Insurance Act of 1946".

20 YEAR ENDOWMENT					30 PAYMENT LIFE			
MO	QR	S-A	A	AGE	MO	QR	S-A	A
.07	.21	.42	.83	15	.19	.57	1.13	2.25
.07	.21	.42	.83	16	.19	.57	1.13	2.25
.07	.21	.42	.83	17	.19	.57	1.13	2.25
.07	.21	.42	.83	18	.19	.57	1.13	2.25
.07	.21	.42	.83	19	.20	.60	1.19	2.37
.08	.24	.48	.95	20	.20	.60	1.19	2.37
.08	.24	.48	.95	21	.20	.60	1.19	2.37
.09	.27	.54	1.07	22	.21	.63	1.25	2.49
.09	.27	.54	1.07	23	.21	.63	1.25	2.49
.10	.30	.60	1.18	24	.22	.66	1.31	2.60
.10	.30	.60	1.18	25	.22	.66	1.31	2.60
.11	.33	.66	1.30	26	.23	.69	1.37	2.72
.12	.36	.72	1.42	27	.23	.69	1.37	2.72
.13	.39	.78	1.54	28	.24	.72	1.43	2.84
.14	.42	.83	1.66	29	.24	.72	1.43	2.84
.15	.45	.89	1.78	30	.25	.75	1.49	2.96
.16	.48	.95	1.89	31	.25	.75	1.49	2.96
.18	.54	1.07	2.13	32	.26	.78	1.55	3.08
.19	.57	1.13	2.25	33	.28	.84	1.67	3.31
.21	.63	1.25	2.49	34	.29	.87	1.73	3.43
.23	.69	1.37	2.72	35	.30	.90	1.79	3.55
.25	.75	1.49	2.96	36	.31	.93	1.85	3.67
.28	.84	1.67	3.31	37	.32	.96	1.91	3.79
.30	.90	1.79	3.55	38	.34	1.02	2.03	4.03
.34	1.02	2.03	4.03	39	.35	1.05	2.09	4.14
.37	1.11	2.21	4.38	40	.37	1.11	2.21	4.38
.39	1.17	2.33	4.62	41	.39	1.17	2.33	4.62
.41	1.23	2.44	4.85	42	.41	1.23	2.44	4.85
.43	1.29	2.56	5.09	43	.43	1.29	2.56	5.09
.45	1.35	2.68	5.33	44	.45	1.35	2.68	5.33
.47	1.41	2.80	5.56	45	.47	1.41	2.80	5.56
.49	1.47	2.92	5.80	46	.49	1.47	2.92	5.80
.52	1.56	3.10	6.16	47	.52	1.56	3.10	6.16
.55	1.65	3.28	6.51	48	.55	1.65	3.28	6.51
.57	1.71	3.40	6.75	49	.57	1.71	3.40	6.75
.60	1.80	3.58	7.10	50	.60	1.80	3.58	7.10
.63	1.89	3.76	7.46	51	.63	1.89	3.76	7.46
.67	2.01	4.00	7.93	52	.67	2.01	4.00	7.93
.70	2.09	4.17	8.29	53	.70	2.09	4.17	8.29
.73	2.18	4.35	8.64	54	.73	2.18	4.35	8.64
.77	2.30	4.59	9.12	55	.77	2.30	4.59	9.12
.81	2.42	4.83	9.59	56	.81	2.42	4.83	9.59
.85	2.54	5.07	10.06	57	.85	2.54	5.07	10.06
.89	2.66	5.31	10.54	58	.89	2.66	5.31	10.54
.94	2.81	5.61	11.13	59	.94	2.81	5.61	11.13

PREPARED BY ACTUARIAL SERVICE, VETERANS ADMINISTRATION, WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

August, 1946

OTHER CHANGES (Not a Part of the Insurance Act of 1946)

1. Effective August 1, 1946, R&P-R3102 and R3428 have been changed to provide that all policy loans (either U.S.G.L.I. or N.S.L.I.) then outstanding or thereafter granted will bear interest at the rate of 4% per annum. Previous regulations provided for 5%.

2. R&P-R3078 and R3422 have been amended to provide that where interest is due on back premiums payable for reinstatement of lapsed U.S.G.L.I or N.S.L.I. policies, on any premiums in arrears which became due on or before July 31, 1946, the rate of interest shall be 5%, and on premiums falling due thereafter the rate shall be 4%. Previous regulations provided for 5% interest on all overdue premiums.

3. Attention is invited to Section I, VA Circular No. 185, July 30, 1946 regarding the adjustment of shortages in remittances for National Service Life Insurance for premiums and premium interest.

/s/ Harold W. Breining
HAROLD W. BREINING
Assistant Administrator for Insurance

This bulletin reproduced in the Georgia Regional Office, August 27, 1946

August 23, 1946 IB 9-5

INFORMATION BULLETIN

Office of the Assistant Administrator for Insurance
Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

The following is in amplification of material contained in Information Bulletin IB 9-3, relative to the Insurance Act of 1946. This Bulletin is only informational and is not to be construed as a legal interpretation of the Act.

BENEFICIARIES

The removal of beneficiary restrictions on N.S.L.I. has created a situation that warrants immediate attention. Insurance that matured prior to August 1, 1946 is payable only to the widow or widower, children, parents, brothers or sisters of the insured. (The Insurance Act of 1946 has brought step-parents within the permitted class, effective as of October 8, 1940, provided they were specifically named as beneficiary by the insured.) The insured was permitted to designate any person or persons, either as primary or contingent beneficiary or beneficiaries, in that group in any order of preference he desired. However, if he named no beneficiary, or if all the designated beneficiaries predeceased him, or if the designated beneficiaries (including designated contingent beneficiaries) die before receiving all the installments certain, then payment is made in the order of succession provided by law. Many veterans purposely refrained from naming beneficiaries because this order of succession met their individual requirements.

The Insurance Act of 1946 has completely changed the situation. The old provision for an automatic order of succession is no longer in effect for insurance maturing on or after August 1, 1946, and every veteran should be made aware of that fact. The insured may now designate as primary or contingent beneficiary or beneficiaries any person or persons, firm, corporation, or other legal entity (including his estate), either individually or as trustee (however, the Veterans Administration will not administer any trust). Moreover, unless a named beneficiary survives the insured, the proceeds of the insurance will be paid in a single sum to the insured's estate in the event of his death.

In like manner, naming a contingent beneficiary has become of major importance. On insurance maturing on or after August 1, 1946, if the insured has selected an installment option, or has not made any selection of an optional settlement, the present value of any guaranteed installments remaining at the primary beneficiary's death will be paid to the insured's estate if no contingent beneficiary has been named to receive them. In some instances this could necessitate reopening the insured's estate many years after his death.

As part of an estate, insurance loses its identity as such, and is subject to all the laws governing estates, including claims of creditors, administrators' fees, and court expenses. It is now quite possible in some cases where the insurance is payable to the insured's estate that those the insured otherwise would have chosen will never realize the benefits. In any event, the veteran who does not designate primary and contingent beneficiaries may expose his dependents to the risk of unnecessary expense and delay.

The four settlement options will be discussed in a subsequent issue of the Bulletin. However, in connection with beneficiary designations, one point should be borne in mind. If the insured elects a lump-sum settlement and the primary beneficiary outlives the insured, any contingent beneficiary has lost all right to the insurance. Even if the primary beneficiary elects an income option in lieu of the lump-sum settlement and dies before receiving the guaranteed amount, the present value of the unpaid certain installments will be paid to the beneficiary's estate and not to the contingent beneficiary.

In our discussion of this matter it is well to bear in mind that a payment will not be made to the estate of either the insured or the beneficiary if such payment will escheat.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that although the law has been liberalized in this respect, numerous complications can arise if veterans are not made aware of the new provisions and given the opportunity to change or name beneficiaries.

Undoubtedly, former beneficiary restrictions have contributed to the lapsation of a number of policies which can now be reinstated when this information is disseminated. With the conservation of Government life insurance ever in mind the new provision can be used to a decided advantage.

HAROLD W. BREINING
Assistant Administrator for Insurance

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August 23, 1946 IB 9-5

INFORMATION BULLETIN

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The four settlement options will be discussed in a subsequent issue of the Bulletin. However, in connection with beneficiary designations, one point should be borne in mind. If the insured elects a lump-sum settlement and the primary beneficiary outlives the insured, any contingent beneficiary has lost all right to the insurance. Even if the primary beneficiary elects an income option in lieu of the lump-sum settlement and dies before receiving the guaranteed amount, the present value of the unpaid certain installments will be paid to the beneficiary's estate and not to the contingent beneficiary.

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INFORMATION BULLETIN

Office of the Assistant Administrator for Insurance
Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

** ** ** ** ** ** **

OPTIONAL SETTLEMENTS IN NSLI POLICIES

It is of the utmost importance that veterans understand all the facts regarding the new settlement options, in order that they may make an intelligent selection. These options were designed to provide for various needs and circumstances, and the veteran who makes a "blind" selection, or perhaps none at all, is passing up one of the most valuable benefits of his policy.

If the insured under a National Service Life Insurance policy has not selected one of the optional settlements and dies on or after August 1, 1946, the insurance shall be payable in 36 equal monthly installments, but the designated beneficiary may elect to receive settlement under Option 2, 3 or 4. Such an election shall not be valid unless and until it is received in the VA. If the insured has selected an optional settlement, then at the death of the insured the designated beneficiary may elect to receive payment in installments spread over a greater period of time than that selected by the insured, thus:

1. If the insured has selected Option 1, the beneficiary may elect to receive payment under Option 2, 3 or 4.

2. If the insured has selected Option 2 with monthly installments not in excess of 120, the beneficiary may elect to receive payment in a greater number of installments under Option 2, or may elect to receive payment under Option 3 or 4.

3. If the insured has selected Option 2 with monthly installments in excess of 120, the beneficiary may elect to receive payment under Option 4, provided the number of installments certain payable under Option 4 are not less than the number selected by the insured.

4. If the insured has selected Option 3, the beneficiary may elect to receive payment under Option 4.

5. If the insured has selected Option 4, and named no contingent beneficiary the beneficiary may elect to receive payment under Option 3.

Sometimes a veteran will request a lump-sum settlement feeling that his beneficiary can choose one of the income options after his death. The possible effect of this action was mentioned in IB 9-5. Even if the primary beneficiary elects an option in lieu of the lump sum, should that beneficiary die before receiving the guaranteed amount the present value of the unpaid certain installments will be paid to that beneficiary's estate and not to the contingent beneficiary. If the insured desires to control the disposition of certain installments remaining unpaid at the first beneficiary's death, he should not select a lump-sum settlement under Option 1.

Whatever arguments may be advanced in favor of lump-sum payments, it should be borne in mind that NSLI income options are unusually liberal, especially those providing income for the beneficiary's lifetime. This is primarily because the NSLI life incomes are based on the American Experience Mortality Table. This table is far more favorable than the annuitants' tables commonly used by commercial companies today, and moreover, it makes no distinction between male and female annuitants. Most NSLI beneficiaries are women, whose life expectancy is four or five years longer than that of men of the same age. In addition, the trend in commercial insurance is toward lower interest factors, and therefore the Government's guarantee of 3% is very generous under present economic conditions.

It is axiomatic that policies containing the highest income guarantees should be used wherever possible to provide income for beneficiaries, and this should be borne in mind in selecting a settlement plan for NSLI. If the veteran wishes to arrange a cash payment from NSLI proceeds, to cover his final expenses, he can easily elect a combination of options to provide for part payment in cash and the balance in income.

Under certain conditions, the widows and children of many veterans may become entitled to Social Security benefits. NSLI income may be the only means of making certain they will actually receive these payments, because Social Security income alone is usually insufficient. Many widows are forced to earn money in employment covered by the Social Security Act, which forfeits part of their Social Security benefits. This can mean a sacrifice of as much as $40.00 monthly.

In this connection, recent legislation has revised the Social Security Act to provide that, in certain instances, veterans who die within three years after discharge are deemed to have established credits for Social Security benefits during their military service. Formerly, no credit was allowed for military service in calculating Social Security benefits. The new law will make Social Security survivorship benefits available to many dependents of deceased veterans who would not otherwise be eligible, and in other cases it may result in increased benefits being paid.

Before electing a settlement option for his NSLI each veteran should consider what his beneficiary's circumstances will be at his death, such as: what will be needed to provide a livelihood; what income is available from other sources, such as pensions, Social Security and commercial insurance; whether there are children to be educated and their ages; whether the beneficiary will be able to earn a living or will be needed in the home.

Every veteran should be encouraged to review the settlement provisions of his NSLI policy in the light of his present family situation and with reference to the changes provided by the Insurance Act of 1946. He should have brought to his attention all of the facts he will need in order to make a sound decision. He should be informed that after electing a settlement option to meet present circumstances he can always make a new election at any time should his family situation change. He need not elect one option to apply to all beneficiaries. As an example, he can elect Option 4 for his wife, if living, otherwise Option 2 for his children as contingent beneficiaries.

And, after a veteran has made a decision as to settlement of his NSLI policy, the effect of that decision should be clearly traced for him. It is important that he understand fully the result of his selection and that he is satisfied with it, before taking formal action. Whatever his desires, extreme care should be used to express them clearly, in order to prevent any possible danger of misinterpretation.

We should not attempt to be "insurance counselors". The veteran is apt to resent inquiries into his personal affairs on the part of a Government employee, while accepting such questions as normal and proper when asked by a commercial life underwriter. But, we must give him full factual information in order that his decision may be made intelligently. If the veteran seeks advice he should be informed of all the possible causes of action related to his problem, but the final decision must be his.

The four new settlement options will prove extremely valuable in conserving NSLI. Many veterans who have lapsed their policies will be anxious to reinstate once this information is disseminated. To this end the foregoing should be clearly understood by all who are concerned with informing veterans on the provisions of their NSLI policies.

HAROLD W. BREINING
Assistant Administrator for Insurance

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October 30, 1946 IB 9-7

INSURANCE INFORMATION BULLETIN

Office of the Assistant Administratof for Insurance
Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

DISABILITY INCOME BENEFIT—ADDING TO EXISTING POLICY; CONVERSIONS; CHANGE OF PLAN

Information Bulletin IB 9-4 (August 13, 1946) contains premiums for the new disability income benefit provided by the "Insurance Act of 1946." It is stated therein in connection with the rules governing the addition of the benefit to an existing policy that,

> "(b) On Twenty-Payment Life and on Twenty-Year Endowment issued below age 40, and on Thirty-Payment Life issued below age 30, special rates will have to be obtained from the Central Office for the time being. Information and instructions on these will follow later."

This Bulletin provides the above special rates as well as the method to be followed in obtaining such rates.

CONVERSIONS

On a present age conversion from a Term policy which has the disability income benefit at the time of conversion, the disability premium will be that for the converted form at the attained age.

On an original or intermediate age conversion, the disability benefit is to be treated as if it were added to the converted policy as of the effective date of change.

CHANGE OF PLAN ON CONVERTED PERMANENT INSURANCE

On a change from one permanent plan of insurance to another, where the disability income benefit is involved, the difference in disability reserves will be taken into account in determining the cost or the credit. Disability reserve tables will be distributed to the Branch Offices in the near future.

The information and rates published in this Bulletin were provided by the Actuarial Service, Veterans Administration.

HAROLD W. BREINING
Assistant Administrator for Insurance

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1 - Each Contact Representative

Hospitals:
2 - Hospital Manager

New York Branch of Central Office
200 - Manager

NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE

ADDITIONAL MONTHLY PREMIUM PER $1,000 OF INSURANCE FOR THE DISABILITY INCOME BENEFIT TO BE ADDED TO AN EXISTING THIRTY-PAYMENT LIFE POLICY

The additional premium is payable only to the end of the premium-paying period on the insurance policy.

Premiums other than monthly may be obtained by multiplying the monthly rate by the following factors: Quarterly 2.9926; Semi-Annual 5.9632; Annual 11.8390.

The additional premium depends on the age at issue of the existing policy and on the number of months it has been in force at the date that the disability benefit becomes effective in accordance with the following schedule.

NO. OF MONTHS THIRTY-PAYMENT LIFE POLICY HAS BEEN IN FORCE

Age at Issue of Existing Policy	1 but less than 13	13 but less than 25	25 but less than 37	37 but less than 49	49 but less than 61	61 but less than 73	73 but less than 85	85 but less than 97	97 but less than 109	109 but less than 121
15	.19	.19	.20	.21	.22	.23	.24	.26	.27	.28
16	.19	.20	.21	.22	.23	.24	.25	.26	.27	.29
17	.19	.20	.21	.22	.23	.24	.25	.27	.28	.30
18	.20	.21	.22	.23	.24	.25	.26	.27	.29	.30
19	.20	.21	.22	.23	.24	.25	.26	.28	.29	.31
20	.21	.22	.23	.24	.25	.26	.27	.28	.30	.31
21	.21	.22	.23	.24	.25	.26	.27	.29	.30	.32
22	.22	.23	.23	.24	.26	.27	.28	.29	.31	.32
23	.22	.23	.24	.25	.26	.27	.28	.30	.31	.33
24	.23	.23	.24	.25	.27	.28	.29	.30	.32	.33
25	.23	.24	.25	.26	.27	.28	.30	.31	.32	.34
26	.23	.24	.25	.26	.28	.29	.30	.32	.33	.35
27	.24	.25	.26	.27	.28	.29	.31	.32	.34	.35
28	.24	.25	.26	.28	.29	.30	.31	.33	.34	.36
29	.25	.26	.27	.28	.29	.30	.32	.33	.35	.36

If the age at issue of the insurance policy is 30 and above, the disability premium depends only on the attained age of the insured, nearest birthday, as of the date the disability benefit is added. These rates may be found in the original schedule published in IB 9-4.

PREPARED BY ACTUARIAL SERVICE, VETERANS ADMINISTRATION,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
October, 1946

NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE

ADDITIONAL MONTHLY PREMIUM PER $1,000 OF INSURANCE FOR THE DISABILITY INCOME BENEFIT TO BE ADDED TO AN EXISTING TWENTY-PAYMENT LIFE POLICY

The additional premium is payable only to the end of the premium-paying period on the insurance policy.

Premiums other than monthly may be obtained by multiplying the monthly rate by the following factors: Quarterly 2.9926; Semi-Annual 5.9632; Annual 11.8390.

The additional premium depends on the age at issue of the existing policy and on the number of months it has been in force at the date that the disability benefit becomes effective in accordance with the following schedule:

NO. OF MONTHS TWENTY-PAYMENT LIFE POLICY HAS BEEN IN FORCE

Age at Issue of Existing Policy	1 but less than 13	13 but less than 25	25 but less than 37	37 but less than 49	49 but less than 61	61 but less than 73	73 but less than 85	85 but less than 97	97 but less than 109	109 but less than 121
15	.25	.26	.28	.30	.32	.34	.37	.40	.44	.49
16	.25	.27	.28	.30	.33	.35	.38	.41	.45	.50
17	.26	.27	.29	.31	.33	.36	.38	.42	.46	.50
18	.26	.28	.30	.32	.34	.36	.39	.43	.47	.51
19	.27	.28	.30	.32	.34	.37	.40	.43	.47	.52
20	.27	.29	.31	.33	.35	.38	.41	.44	.48	.53
21	.28	.29	.31	.33	.36	.38	.41	.45	.49	.54
22	.28	.30	.32	.34	.36	.39	.42	.46	.50	.55
23	.29	.31	.33	.35	.37	.40	.43	.46	.51	.56
24	.29	.31	.33	.35	.38	.40	.44	.47	.51	.56
25	.30	.32	.34	.36	.38	.41	.44	.48	.52	.57
26	.31	.32	.34	.37	.39	.42	.45	.49	.53	.58
27	.31	.33	.35	.37	.40	.42	.46	.49	.54	.59
28	.32	.34	.36	.38	.40	.43	.46	.50	.55	.60
29	.32	.34	.36	.38	.41	.44	.47	.51	.55	.61
30	.33	.35	.37	.39	.42	.45	.48	.52	.56	.61
31	.33	.35	.37	.40	.42	.45	.49	.52	.57	.62
32	.34	.36	.38	.40	.43	.46	.49	.53	.57	.63
33	.35	.37	.39	.41	.44	.47	.50	.54	.58	.63
34	.35	.37	.39	.42	.44	.47	.50	.54	.58	.63
35	.36	.38	.40	.42	.45	.48	.51	.55	.59	.64
36	.36	.38	.40	.43	.45	.48	.51	.55	.59	.64
37	.37	.39	.41	.43	.46	.49	.52	.55	.59	.63
38	.38	.40	.42	.44	.46	.49	.52	.55	.59	.63
39	.38	.40	.42	.44	.47	.49	.52	.55	.58	.62

If the age at issue of the insurance policy is 40 and above, the disability premium depends only on the attained age of the insured, nearest birthday, as of the date the disability benefit is added. These rates may be found in the original schedule published in IB 9-4.

PREPARED BY ACTUARIAL SERVICE, VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.,   October, 1946

NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE

ADDITIONAL MONTHLY PREMIUM PER $1,000 OF INSURANCE FOR THE DISABILITY INCOME BENEFIT TO BE ADDED TO AN EXISTING TWENTY-YEAR ENDOWMENT POLICY

The additional premium is payable only to the end of the premium-paying period on the insurance policy.

Premiums other than monthly may be obtained by multiplying the monthly rate by the following factors: Quarterly 2.9926; Semi-Annual 5.9632; Annual 11.8390.

The additional premium depends on the age at issue of the existing policy and on the number of months it has been in force at the date that the disability benefit becomes effective in accordance with the following schedule:

NO. OF MONTHS TWENTY-YEAR ENDOWMENT POLICY HAS BEEN IN FORCE

Age at Issue of Existing Policy	1 but less than 13	13 but less than 25	25 but less than 37	37 but less than 49	49 but less than 61	61 but less than 73	73 but less than 85	85 but less than 97	97 but less than 109	109 but less than 121
15	.06	.06	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.08	.08	.08
16	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08
17	.07	.07	.07	.07	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.09
18	.07	.07	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.09	.09	.09
19	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.09	.09	.09	.09	.10
20	.08	.08	.08	.09	.09	.09	.09	.10	.10	.10
21	.08	.09	.09	.09	.09	.10	.10	.10	.10	.11
22	.09	.09	.09	.10	.10	.10	.10	.11	.11	.11
23	.09	.10	.10	.10	.11	.11	.11	.11	.12	.12
24	.10	.10	.11	.11	.11	.12	.12	.12	.13	.13
25	.11	.11	.11	.12	.12	.12	.13	.13	.13	.14
26	.11	.12	.12	.12	.13	.13	.14	.14	.15	.15
27	.12	.13	.13	.13	.14	.14	.15	.15	.16	.16
28	.13	.14	.14	.14	.15	.15	.16	.17	.17	.18
29	.14	.15	.15	.16	.16	.17	.17	.18	.19	.20
30	.15	.16	.16	.17	.18	.18	.19	.20	.21	.22
31	.17	.17	.18	.19	.19	.20	.21	.22	.23	.24
32	.18	.19	.20	.20	.21	.22	.23	.24	.25	.27
33	.20	.21	.22	.22	.23	.24	.26	.27	.28	.29
34	.22	.23	.24	.25	.26	.27	.28	.30	.31	.33
35	.24	.25	.26	.27	.29	.30	.31	.33	.35	.36
36	.26	.27	.29	.30	.31	.33	.35	.36	.38	.40
37	.29	.30	.32	.33	.35	.37	.38	.40	.42	.45
38	.32	.33	.35	.37	.38	.40	.42	.45	.47	.49
39	.35	.37	.39	.40	.42	.45	.47	.49	.52	.55

If the age at issue of the insurance policy is 40 and above, the disability premium depends only on the attained age of the insured, nearest birthday, as of the date the disability benefit is added. These rates may be found in the original schedule published in IB 9-4.

PREPARED BY ACTUARIAL SERVICE, VETERANS ADMINISTRATION,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
October, 1946

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
Regional Office
105 Pryor St. N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

December 5, 1946

YOUR FILE REFERENCE:
3016-9

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
239 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Enclosed for your information and convenience is our latest Insurance Information Bulletin.

Very truly yours,

Fred L. Tucker
FRED L. TUCKER
Regional Insurance Officer

Encl: 5 each
IB 9-8

October 30, 1946 IB 9-8

INSURANCE INFORMATION BULLETIN
Office of the Assistant Administrator for Insurance
Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

ARMED FORCES LEAVE ACT OF 1946

On August 12, 1946, a teletype was sent to all Deputy Administrators summarizing such provisions of the "Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946" (P.L. 704, 79th Congress, approved August 9, 1946) as affect the VA. Appropriate regulations have been issued covering general procedures within the VA in connection with the use of bonds for insurance purposes. The material which follows is presented for informational use only.

Except for assignment to the VA, a bond is non-negotiable and shall not be transferable. The reverse side of the bond contains a form for assignment to the Administrator of Veterans Affairs. The resulting credit may be used for any payment required under a Government life insurance policy, except for repayment of loans made on or after July 31, 1946, or interest on such loans.

Assignment to the Administrator of Veterans Affairs may not be used by the insured, directly or indirectly, as a means of securing in cash the proceeds, or any portion of the proceeds, of the bond prior to the date of maturity of the bond or the maturity of the policy by death, whichever is the earlier. The assignment of the bond is deemed to constitute an agreement by the insured to this effect.

Upon assignment to the VA, the amount credited to an insured's account will be the face amount of the bond plus the interest accrued to the end of the month in which the assignment is made.

If the bond credit exceeds the amount needed for the purpose specified by the insured, the excess will be applied to advance premiums on the policy unless the insured specifically directs that it be held to his credit for return in cash on the maturity date of the bond or on his death before maturity. In this latter case, and in those cases where the bond credit is more than sufficient to pay all advance premiums payable on the policy (as in the case of a Term contract), the excess will be transferred to Treasury Department, Special Deposits Suspense Account (which is not a part of the NSLI or USGLI Fund), to the insured's credit for future payment without interest only at the maturity date of the bond or the earlier death of the insured.

After assignment and before the maturity date of the bond, the insured may not withdraw in cash any amount currently held for advance premiums on the policy, or any "Special Deposit", resulting from the proceeds of the bond. A loan or the surrender value of the policy may be granted to the insured for an amount which is not greater than the difference between the amount of the loan or surrender value of the policy and the amount of the proceeds of the bond that has been applied on the policy. (For this purpose any portion of the proceeds of the bond covering unearned advance premiums on the policy will not be considered as having been applied on the policy). The insured may, of course, elect paid-up insurance or extended insurance for the full amount provided by the policy.

Upon the death of the insured and while the policy is in force, any unearned advance premiums applied on the policy attributable to the bond credit will be paid to the beneficiary. Any "Special Deposit" to the insured's credit attributable to the bond credit will be paid to the insured, if living, at the maturity date of the bond or to his estate in the event of his prior death. No payment will be made to an estate which will escheat.

Plans are being worked out to provide that where the application for new insurance or reinstatement is rejected, and the insured has not directed that part of the proceeds of the bond be used for other insurance purposes, the Treasury Department will be notified by VA to issue a new bond to take the place of the one assigned.

Inquiries concerning such matters as eligibility and amount due should be referred to the appropriate Service Department. However, other questions will arise related specifically to use of bonds for insurance purposes. Should the insured, in or out of service, hold his bond as long as possible, and maintain his Government insurance out of current income? Should he assign his bond to the VA soon after receiving it? Is it worthwhile to use the bond for retroactive conversion? Should he convert at attained age, and use the bond to pay premiums in advance? This places a definite responsibility on all who are charged with informing owners of Government insurance about the provisions of their policies. When the insured seeks guidance, he should not be advised as to the action he should take, but he should be informed of the alternatives he has, so that he may be in a better position to decide upon what will best suit his situation.

INTEREST FACTOR FOR REINSTATEMENT

The statement in paragraph 2, page 5, IB 9-4 (August 13, 1946) should be replaced by the following:

> R&P-R 3078 and R 3422 have been amended to provide that where interest is due on back premiums payable for reinstatement of **lapsed** USGLI or NSLI policies, such interest shall be at the rate of 5% per annum, compounded annually to first monthly premium due date after July 31, 1946, and thereafter at the rate of 4% per annum. Previous regulations provided for 5% interest on all overdue premiums.

HAROLD W. BREINING
Assistant Administratof for Insurance

DISTRIBUTION

Central Office:
500 - Assistant Administrator for Insurance
150 - Office of the Director of Public Relations
2 - Administrative Management Service, Office of Coordination and Planning

Branch Office:
2 - Deputy Administrator
15 - Director of Insurance Service
1 - Each Contact Representative

Central Office (con't)
  2 - Assistant Administrator for Legislation
  5 - Assistant Administrator for Contact and Services
  1 - Each Contact Representative

Regional Offices and Centers:
  2 - Regional Manager
  5 - Regional Insurance Officer
  1 - Each Contact Representative

Hospitals:

2 - Hospital Manager

New York Branch Of Central Office:

200 - Manager

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

Regional Office
105 Pryor St. N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

YOUR FILE REFERENCE:

December 4, 1946

IN REPLY REFER TO: 3016-9

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
239 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Insurance Information Bulletins, identified by IB 9-3, IB 9-4, and IB 9-5, dated August 2, 13, and 23, 1946, respectively, outlining salient features of the "Insurance Act of 1946" (P. L. 589, 79th Congress, August 1, 1946), are enclosed for your convenience and such use as you may consider appropriate.

Very truly yours,

Fred L. Tucker
FRED L. TUCKER
Regional Insurance Officer

Encl: 5 each
  IB 9-3
  IB 9-4
  IB 9-5

An inquiry by or concerning an ex-service man or woman should, if possible, give veteran's name and file number, whether C, XC, K, N, or V. If such file number is unknown, service or serial number should be given.

INFORMATION BULLETIN

Office of the Assistant Administrator for Insurance
Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

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This is in amplification of the teletype to all Deputy Administrators dated August 1, 1946 regarding amendments to the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, provided by the Insurance Act of 1946, approved August 1, 1946. This Bulletin is only informational and is not to be construed as a legal interpretation of the Act.

PART I

OUTLINE OF SALIENT FEATURES OF INSURANCE ACT OF 1946

Only those changes that are of immediate interest to the field are included in this bulletin. These changes have been grouped as to subject matter and are listed below in alphabetical order and not in the same sequence as they appear in the Insurance Act of 1946.

ASSIGNMENTS

The designated beneficiary may assign all or any part of his or her interest to a widow, widower, child, father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, brother, or sister of the insured provided the designated contingent beneficiary, if any, joins in the assignment. The assignment must be delivered to the Veterans Administration before payments begin to the designated beneficiary. (Section 13 of the Insurance Act of 1946 amends Section 616 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended.)

BENEFICIARY

Beneficiary restrictions are removed for policies maturing on or after the date of passage of this Act. The insured may now designate as beneficiary any person or persons, firm, corporation or other legal entity (including his estate), either individually or as trustee. (The VA will not administer any trust.) (Section 4 amends Section 602 (g).)

* * * * *

With respect to insurance maturing on or subsequent to the date of enactment of this Act, the present value of the installments remaining unpaid shall be paid in one sum to the estate of the insured, provided it does not escheat to the state:

1. if no beneficiary is designated by the insured, or

2. if no designated beneficiaries survive the insured, or

3. if the designated beneficiary (including contingent beneficiaries) not entitled to choose a lump-sum settlement survives the insured, but dies before receiving all benefits due and payable.

If the beneficiary is entitled to a lump-sum settlement but elects some other mode of settlement, and dies before receiving all the benefits due and payable under such mode of settlement, the present value of the remaining unpaid installments shall be payable to the estate of the beneficiary, unless it will escheat to the state. (Section 9 adds sub-section (u) to Section 602.)

* * * * *

Effective October 8, 1940, step-parents are included in the permitted class of beneficiaries, if designated by the insured. Persons brought within the permitted class of beneficiaries by this amendment may file claim for insurance which matured prior to the effective date of this Act, but payments already made will not be duplicated. (Section 1 amends Section 601 (f).)

DISABILITY (STATUTORY)

Effective as of October 8, 1940, without prejudice to any other cause of disability the following shall be deemed total disability for insurance purposes: The permanent loss of use of both feet, both hands, both eyes, one foot and one hand, one foot and one eye, one hand and one eye, or the total loss of hearing of both ears, or the organic loss of speech. (Section 10 adds sub-section (z) to Section 602.)

DISABILITY (INCOME RIDER)

Provision is made for the inclusion of a total disability income provision in any NSLI policy, upon application, proof of good health, and payment of an extra premium. The provision will pay $5.00 a month for each $1,000 of insurance, commencing on the first day of the seventh consecutive month of such disability and continuing so long as the insured remains totally disabled. The face of the policy will not be reduced by such payments.

The total disability must continue for six consecutive months or more, and must commence subsequent to the date of application for the coverage, before the insured's 60th birthday, and before default in payment of any premium.

If application is made before January 1, 1950, requirement for good health will be waived in case an actually service-incurred disability less than total in degree is the only bar to a showing of good health. In such cases the extra premiums paid for the disability income benefit shall be credited directly to the National Service Life Insurance appropriation, and any payment of benefits shall be made directly from such appropriation. (Section 9 adds sub-section (v) to Section 602.)

DISABILITY (WAIVER OF PREMIUMS)

Upon application made within one year of the date of enactment of the Insurance Act of 1946, the Administrator is authorized to waive any premium becoming due not more than 5 years prior to the date of enactment. If application is made subsequent to one year after the date of enactment of the Insurance Act of 1946, premiums will not be waived for more than one year prior to receipt of the claim in the VA.

However, the Administrator may make exceptions where he determines that the insured's failure to submit timely application or proof is due to circumstances beyond his control.

In the event of death of the insured without filing claim for waiver, the beneficiary may file such claim within one year after the death of the insured or within one year after the date of this amendment, whichever is the later, or, if the beneficiary be insane or a minor, within one year after the removal of such legal disability. (Section 7 amends Section 602 (n).)

ELIGIBILITY

In any case where, prior to the date of enactment of the Insurance Act of 1946, death occurred in line of duty within the period between the date of proper application and the date the insurance was to become effective, the insurance will be considered in force on the date of death of the applicant and the payment of benefits will be made from the NSLI appropriation. (Section 8 amends Section 602 (p).)

* * * * *

Any person who has had active service between October 8, 1940, and September 2, 1945 (both dates inclusive) may apply for and be granted term insurance convertable after one year upon payment of premiums, or establishment of allotment, and evidence of good health satisfactory to the Administrator. However, existence of good health may not be denied because of a service-connected disability, less than total in degree, resulting from or aggravated by such service, if such application for new insurance is submitted prior to January 1, 1950. When the requirement of good health is waived by virtue of this proviso, premiums shall be credited directly to the National Service Life Insurance appropriation and any payment of benefits shall be made directly from such appropriation.

The maximum amount of insurance for which the applicant may be otherwise eligible under this provision is decreased by the amount of any insurance which may have been surrendered for its cash surrender value, and it is provided further that no person may carry in excess of $10,000 Government Life Insurance at any one time. Service in the Phillipines Commonwealth Army during the period stated above shall not be considered active service for the purpose of granting new insurance under Section 602 (C) (2) of the Act as amended. (Section 2 amends Section 602 (c).)

* * * * *

Any person who, while performing full military or naval duty in active service between October 8, 1940, and September 2, 1945, properly applied for and was denied insurance solely because of his condition of health and thereafter became totally and permanently disabled in line of duty or died in line of duty, shall be deemed to have applied for and been granted such insurance as of the date of application and such insurance shall be deemed to have been continued in force to the date of death. The amount of such insurance when added to other government life insurance in force shall not in the aggregate exceed $10,000. Premiums payable from the date of application to the date of such disability or death shall be deducted from the proceeds, and any claims on such insurance shall be paid from the NSLI appropriation. (Section 2 amends Section 602 (c).)

INCONTESTABILITY

Subject to the provisions of Section 612 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, all policies heretofore or hereafter issued shall be incontestable from the date of issue, reinstatement, or conversion except for fraud, non-payment of premiums, or on the grounds that the applicant was not a member of the armed forces. (Section 9 adds sub-section (w) to Section 602.)

LAPSE

If an allotment was established against service pay, the insurance shall be deemed not to have lapsed so long as the insured remained in active service prior to the date of enactment of the Insurance Act of 1946, notwithstanding the fact that deduction of premiums was discontinued because:

1. the insured was discharged to accept a commission; or

2. the insured was absent without leave, if restored to active duty; or

3. the insured was sentenced by court martial, if he was restored to active duty, required to engage in combat, or killed in combat.

In the event of death, any premiums due on such insurance will be deducted from the proceeds and credited to the NSLI appropriation, and any payment of benefits shall be made from this appropriation. (Section 6 amends Section 602 (m).)

MORTALITY TABLES

Effective October 8, 1940, where life contingencies are involved in the calculation of liabilities borne by the U. S. Government on claims traceable to the extra hazards of military or naval service, the Administrator may use tables, other than the American Experience Table of Mortality. (Section 11 amends Section 607 (b).)

OPTIONAL SETTLEMENTS

Insurance maturing on or subsequent to the date of enactment of the Insurance Act of 1946 shall be payable in accordance with the following four optional modes of settlement:

OPTION 1. In one sum (may be elected only by the insured)

OPTION 2. In equal monthly installments of from 36 to 240 in number, in multiples of 12.

The values shown in the following table are based on an insurance of $1,000 without indebtedness.

Number of Monthly Installments	Amount of Each Monthly Installment	Number of Monthly Installments	Amount of Each Monthly Installment
36	$28.99	144	$8.24
48	22.06	156	7.71
60	17.91	168	7.26
72	15.14	180	6.87
84	13.16	192	6.53
96	11.68	204	6.23
108	10.53	216	5.96
120	9.61	228	5.73
132	8.86	240	5.51

OPTION 3. In equal monthly installments for 120 months certain with such payments continuing during the remaining lifetime of the first beneficiary.

The values (option 3) shown in the following table are based on an insurance of $1,000 without indebtedness:

Age of first beneficiary at death of insured	Amount of each monthly installment per $1,000 of insurance payable throughout the lifetime of the first beneficiary	Age of first beneficiary at death of insured	Amount of each monthly installment per $1,000 of insurance payable throughout the lifetime of the first beneficiary.
10 and under	$3.45	47	$5.08
11	3.46	48	5.18
12	3.48	49	5.28
13	3.50	50	5.39
14	3.52	51	5.51
15	3.54	52	5.63
16	3.56	53	5.76
17	3.58	54	5.90
18	3.60	55	6.03
19	3.63	56	6.18
20	3.65	57	6.33
21	3.68	58	6.49
22	3.70	59	6.65
23	3.73	60	6.81
24	3.76	61	6.98
25	3.79	62	7.15
26	3.83	63	7.32
27	3.86	64	7.50
28	3.90	65	7.67
29	3.93	66	7.84
30	3.97	67	8.02
31	4.01	68	8.19
32	4.06	69	8.35
33	4.10	70	8.51
34	4.15	71	8.66
35	4.20	72	8.80
36	4.26	73	8.94
37	4.31	74	9.06
38	4.37	75	9.18
39	4.43	76	9.28
40	4.50	77	9.37
41	4.57	78	9.44
42	4.64	79	9.50
43	4.72	80	9.55
44	4.80	81	9.58
45	4.89	82	9.60
46	4.98	83 and over	9.61

OPTION 4. As a Refund Life Income in monthly installments with face value certain, except where settlement would result in payment of installments over a shorter period than 120 months. Option 4 is not available if the beneficiary is over age 68. Values are the same as provided by the former law.

Any of these options or a combination thereof may be elected by the insured, but the first beneficiary may elect any option providing for payments over a longer period than the option selected by the insured.

If the insured elects no option, the insurance will be payable in 36 monthly installments. However, the first beneficiary may elect any option providing for payment over a longer period than 36 months.

Options 3 and 4 shall not be available if the beneficiary is a firm, corporation, legal entity (including the insured's estate), or trustee, or where an endowment contract matures by reason of completion of the endowment period. (Section 9 adds subsection (t) to Section 602.)

* * * * *

In any case in which payments were commenced prior to September 30, 1944, the beneficiary, whether or not the first beneficiary, shall have the right to elect a Refund Life Income (See option 4 above) with installments adjusted as of the date of maturity of the policy and credit allowed for payments previously made.

This right of election shall terminate two years after date of passage of the Insurance Act of 1946, and the Administrator is directed to notify eligible beneficiaries of this provision within 1 year from the date of passage of the new Act, by registered mail. (Section 5 amends Section 602 (h).)

* * * * *

On insurance heretofore or hereafter maturing, if the beneficiary is a minor or incompetent, the election of the mode of payment may be made by:

1. a fiduciary,

2. a person qualified under Public Law 373, Seventy-second Congress, or

3. a person recognized by the Administrator as having custody of the person or estate of such beneficiary. (Section 9 adds sub-section (x) to Section 602.)

PLANS OF INSURANCE

Insurance shall be issued on the five-year level premium term plan with the privilege of conversion at any time after the policy has been in effect for one year and within the term period (including the three-year extension for policies issued on or before December 31, 1945) to the following plans:

1. Ordinary Life
2. 20-Payment life
3. 30-Payment life
4. 20-Year endowment
5. Endowment at age 60
6. Endowment at age 65

Conversion regulations are unchanged, except that conversion to an endowment plan may not be made while the insured is totally disabled. (Section 3 amends Section 602 (f).)

REINSTATEMENT

Any level premium term policy which has lapsed may be reinstated at any time within the term period upon written application accompanied by tender of two monthly premiums and evidence of good health satisfactory to the Administrator.

The provisions of Section 602 (c), as amended by Section 2 of the new Act (See ELIGIBILITY above) shall apply to prevent denial of good health in case of disability, less than total in degree, resulting from or aggravated by military service between October 8, 1940, and September 2, 1945, if application for reinstatement is submitted before January 1, 1950.

Usually, a statement over the insured's signature that he is in as good health on the date of application and tender of required premiums as he was on the due date of the premium in default (Comparative Health Statement) will be acceptable if application for reinstatement of term insurance is made within 6 months after the date of lapse or six months after the date of enactment of the Insurance Act of 1946, whichever is the later.

Existing reinstatement requirements for lapsed permanent (converted) policies are unchanged by the Insurance Act of 1946; EXCEPT, that the existence of good health shall not be denied under the same conditions as apply to term insurance, as outlined in the second paragraph above. (Section 9 adds sub-section (y) to Section 602.)

SUITS

In the event of disagreement as to any claim (including those for disability benefits), suit may be brought in the same manner and subject to the same conditions and limitations as are applicable to the United States Government Life Insurance under the provisions of sections 19 and 500 of the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended. (Section 12 amends Section 608). (Section 14 amends Section 617.)

END OF PART I

* * * * *

PART II

FORMS - RATES - TRAINING

FORMS

New forms to cover these changes are being prepared and will be distributed automatically to the field as rapidly as possible. In the meantime, it will be necessary to improvise on existing forms or secure a letter from the insured or applicant clearly stating his desires. Following are suggestions which have been prepared by Underwriting Service for modifying existing forms in order to meet the present situation.

FORM 336

CHANGE OF BENEFICIARY - NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE

Pending receipt of new forms, Change of Beneficiary, Form 336 may be used by all persons, whether in or out of the Service, in effecting a Change of Beneficiary designation, with the following modifications:

Delete - "This form, when completed, should be forwarded immediately to the Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D.C."

Delete - Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth paragraphs of instructions at bottom of the form.

The insured may designate as beneficiary, any person or persons, firm, corporation or other legal entity (including the estate of the insured) individually or as trustee.

An informal request for change of beneficiary over the signature of the insured will be acceptable. Such request should include the name of beneficiaries to be designated, and if more than one beneficiary, the amount to be paid to each beneficiary, together with identifying information as to:

Full name of insured
Date of birth
Permanent address
Service or Serial Number
Policy number, if known.

GENERAL

If the applicant is now in the service of the land or naval forces the application will be forwarded in accordance with existing instructions applicable to applications for National Service Life Insurance.

If the applicant is not now in active service the application will be forwarded to the Branch Office serving the area in which the home address of the applicant is located. If the home address of the applicant is in an area where insurance activities have not been completely decentralized the application will be forwarded to Veterans Administration, Washington (25), D.C.

FORM 350

APPLICATION FOR NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE

Pending receipt of new applications, Form 350 - Application for National Service Life Insurance may be used by persons in the active service who apply for National Service Life Insurance (NOT INCLUDING TOTAL DISABILITY PROVISION) within 120 days after the date of entrance into the active service, with the following modifications:

Item 10: Delete the line beginning with "Permitted class of beneficiaries, etc".

The insured may designate as beneficiary, any person or persons, firm, corporation or other legal entity (including the estate of the insured) individually or as trustee.

Item 11: Delete "for full information, etc".

Add "Optional Settlement 3 ☐
Optional Settlement 4 ☐ ".

Proceeds of National Service Life Insurance may be settled when payable as a death claim under the following optional settlements:

Option 1 - In one sum.

Option 2 - In equal monthly installments of from 36 to 240 in number, in multiples of 12. The exact number of installments desired will be stated.

Option 3 - In equal monthly installments for 120 months certain with such payments continuing during the remaining lifetime of the first beneficiary.

Option 4 - As a refund life income in monthly installments payable for such period certain as may be required in order that the sum of installments certain, including a last installment of such reduced amount as may be necessary, shall equal the face value of the contract, less any indebtedness, with such payments continuing throughout the lifetime of the first beneficiary: Provided, That such optional settlement shall not be available in any case in which such settlement would result in payments of installments over a shorter period than 120 months.

GENERAL

If total disability insurance is desired, a medical report is required and application will be made on Form 350a.

The application will be forwarded in accordance with existing instructions applicable to applications for National Service Life Insurance.

All application forms for new insurance should be signed and witnessed

FORM 350a

APPLICATION FOR NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE

Pending receipt of new application forms, Form 350a - Application for National Service Life Insurance may be used with certain modifications as listed below by:

(1) Persons not presently in active service, who had active service between October 8, 1940 and September 2, 1945, both dates inclusive.

(2) Persons in active service who are eligible to apply under Sec. 602 (c)(2) of the National Service Life Insurance Act as amended.

(3) Persons in the active service in the land or naval forces of the United States at any time after the expiration of the period of 120 days following the date of entrance into the active service.

(4) Persons who reenter the active service (including persons discharged to accept commissions) where such reentrance is a continuation of previous active service without interruption, at any time while in the active service.

MODIFICATIONS - FORM 350a

Items 4, 5 and 7: If the person is applying under the provisions as stated in 1 or 2 above, the answers to these questions should cover service between October 8, 1940 and September 2, 1945.

Item 8: Add new question 8A as follows:

Do you apply for Total Disability Insurance at extra premium? YES ☐ NO ☐

If Total Disability Insurance is not desired on the full amount of insurance for which application is made, the amount on which Total Disability is desired should be stated.

Item 9: Add new question 9A as follows: (enter on last line of space under Item 10)

Have you at any time surrendered National Service Life Insurance for cash or paid up insurance? YES ☐ NO ☐
If YES give policy number____________________.

Item 10: Delete the line beginning with "Permitted Class of beneficiaries etc.".

The insured may designate as beneficiary, any person or persons, firm, corporation or other legal entity (including the estate of the insured) individually or as trustee.

Item 11: Delete "For full information, etc."

Add "Optional Settlement 3 ☐
Optional Settlement 4 ☐ ".

Proceeds of National Service Life Insurance may be settled when payable as a death claim under the following optional settlements:

Option 1 - In one sum.

Option 2 - In equal monthly installments of from 36 to 240 in number, in multiples of 12. The exact number of installments desired will be stated.

Option 3 - In equal monthly installments for 120 months certain with such payments continuing during the remaining lifetime of the first beneficiary.

Option 4 - As a refund life income in monthly installments payable for such period certain as may be required in order that the sum of installments certain, including a last installment of such reduced amount as may be necessary, shall equal the face value of the contract, less any indebtedness, with such payments continuing throughout the lifetime of the first beneficiary: Provided, That such optional settlement shall not be available in any case in which such settlement would result in payments of installments over a shorter period than 120 months.

Item 13: Delete - "For effective date see instructions, page 4 paragraph 4".

The effective date may be established upon request of the applicant as follows:

As of the date on which valid application and tender of premium are made. (Date used unless otherwise stated by the insured).

As of the first day of the month in which valid application and tender of premium are made.

As of the first day of the month following the month in which valid application and tender of premium are made.

As of the first day of any month, but not more than six months, prior to the month in which valid application and tender of premium are made, provided that there be paid

(A) an amount equal to the full reserve on the insurance at the end of the month prior to the month in which application is made, and

(B) the full premium on the amount of insurance for the month in which application is made.

The total disability provision will be made effective as follows:

(A) if the National Service Life Insurance policy and the total disability provision are applied for at the same time and all requirements are complied with, the total disability provision will be effective as of the same date the policy becomes effective.

(B) If the National Service Life Insurance policy is dated back, or has been previously issued, the total disability provision shall be effective as of the policy premium due date in month in which all requirements are complied with unless the applicant requests that it become effective as of the corresponding day in the following month.

GENERAL

Where application is made prior to January 1, 1950 the application will not be denied on the grounds that the applicant is not in good health by reason of any disability, less than total in degree, resulting from or aggravated by active service between October 8, 1940 and September 2, 1945.

If the applicant is now in the service of the land or naval forces the application will be forwarded in accordance with existing instructions applicable to applications for National Service Life Insurance.

If the applicant is not now in active service the application will be forwarded to the Branch Office serving the area in which the home address of the applicant is located. If the home address of the applicant is in an area where insurance activities have not been completely decentralized the application will be forwarded to Veterans Administration, Washington (25), D. C.

All application forms for new insurance should be signed and witnessed.

FORM 350a (TOTAL DISABILITY)

APPLICATION FOR NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE

Pending receipt of new applications for Total Disability, Form 350a - Application for National Service Life Insurance may be used by all persons, whether in or out of the service, when applying for Total Disability insurance to be made a part of National Service Life Insurance now in effect with certain modifications as listed below:

Title: Change title to read:

"Application for addition of total disability insurance to National Service Life Insurance now in effect".

Item 8: Delete - "insurance on the five year level premium term plan in the amount of $_______."

Add - "total disability insurance to be made a part of my present insurance".

If applicant desires Total Disability to be applied to amount of insurance which is less than the total amount of insurance now in force under the policy, the amount on which Total Disability is to be applied should be stated.

Items 10: and 11: Delete both items. Beneficiary designation and optional settlement will be in accord with insurance to which total disability insurance is to be added.

NOTE:

If change of beneficiary is desired submit Form 336 - Change of Beneficiary - National Service Life Insurance.

If Change of Optional Settlement is desired submit informal request.

Item 13: Delete - "(not later than the first day of the month following date of application)", and

"For effective date see Instructions, page 4, paragraph 4."

The effective date of Total Disability provision when added to National Service Life Insurance previously issued shall be the policy premium due date in month in which all requirements are complied with unless the applicant requests that it become effective as of the corresponding day in the following month.

Item 13A "A" and "B" - delete the last two words - "insurance, or"
B and add "total disability insurance".

and C: "C" - delete last word "insurance" and add "total disability insurance.

NOTE: It is important that any existing allotment or deduction authorization be amended to include total disability insurance premiums.

GENERAL

Where application is made prior to January 1, 1950 the application will not be denied on the grounds that the applicant is not in good health by reason of any injury or disability, less than total in degree, which was actually service-incurred.

If the applicant is now in the service of the land or naval forces the application will be forwarded in accordance with existing instructions applicable to applications for National Service Life Insurance.

If the applicant is not now in active service the application will be forwarded to the Branch Office serving the area in which the home address of the applicant is located. If the home address of the applicant is in an area where insurance activities have not been completely decentralized the application will be forwarded to Veterans Administration, Washington (25), D.C.

All application forms for new insurance should be signed and witnessed.

FORM 353a

APPLICATION FOR REINSTATEMENT
NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE
FIVE-YEAR LEVEL PREMIUM TERM PLAN

Pending receipt of new applications for reinstatement, Form 353a may be used by all persons, whether in or out of the service, who desire to reinstate their five year level premium term policy, with the following modifications:

Under the provisions of Section 602 (y)(2) of the Insurance Act of 1946, level premium term insurance may be reinstated within the term period upon written application made within six (6) months after the date of lapse or within six (6) months after date of enactment of the Insurance Act of 1946, whichever is the later, by the payment of two (2) monthly premiums (no interest) and the submission of an acceptable comparative health statement. Such insurance, when reinstated without payment of all premiums in arrears, with interest, shall have no reserve value.

The existence of "good health" shall not be denied in connection with any application for reinstatement or new insurance if such application is submitted prior to January 1, 1950, and if the disability or disabilities, less than total in degree, resulted from or were aggravated by active military or naval service between October 8, 1940 and September 2, 1945, both dates inclusive.

GENERAL

If the applicant is now in the service of the land or naval forces the application will be forwarded in accordance with existing instructions applicable to applications for National Service Life Insurance.

If the applicant is not now in active service the application will be forwarded to the Branch Office serving the area in which the home address of the applicant is located. If the home address of the applicant is in an area where insurance activities have not been completely decentralized the application will be forwarded to Veterans Administration, Washington (25), D.C.

FORM 358

APPLICATION FOR CHANGE OF NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE FROM FIVE-YEAR LEVEL PREMIUM TERM POLICY TO ORDINARY LIFE, TWENTY-PAYMENT LIFE, OR THIRTY-PAYMENT LIFE POLICY

Pending receipt of new applications, Form 358, may be used by all persons, whether in or out of the service who desire to change their level premium term insurance policy to one of the permanent plans including Twenty-Year Endowment, Endowment at age 60 or Endowment at age 65, with the following modifications:

Title: Add - "Twenty-Year Endowment, Endowment at age 60 or Endowment at age 65".

Delete: All reference to permitted class of beneficiaries.

The insured may designate as beneficiary, any person or persons, firms, corporation or other legal entity (including the estate of the insured) individually or as trustee.

NOTE: All five-year level premium term policies, issued on or before December 31, 1945, and not converted to permanent policies before that date are extended for an additional period of three years.

Attention is called to the provision that exchange for an endowment plan may not be made while the insured is totally disabled.

GENERAL

If the applicant is now in the service of the land or naval forces the application will be forwarded in accordance with existing instructions applicable to applications for National Service Life Insurance.

If the applicant is not now in active service the application will be forwarded to the Branch Office serving the area in which the home address of the applicant is located. If the home address of the applicant is in an area where insurance activities have not been completely decentralized the application will be forwarded to Veterans Administration, Washington (25), D.C.

FORM 1550

APPLICATION FOR CHANGE OF NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE FROM

(a) Ordinary Life Policy to Thirty-Payment Life or Twenty-Payment Life Policy.

(b) Thirty-Payment Life Policy to Twenty-Payment Life Policy

Pending receipt of new applications, Form 1550 may be used by all persons, whether in or out of the service who desire to change their National Service Life Insurance from a permanent plan to another permanent plan with a higher premium rate, including 20-Year Endowment, Endowment at age 60, or Endowment at age 65 with the following modifications:

Title: Delete part (a) and part (b) from title and add "A permanent plan policy to another permanent plan policy with a higher premium rate".

GENERAL

If the applicant is now in the service of the land or naval forces the application will be forwarded in accordance with existing instructions applicable to applications for National Service Life Insurance.

If the applicant is not now in active service the application will be forwarded to the Branch Office serving the area in which the home address of the applicant is located. If the home address of the applicant is in an area where insurance activities have not been completely decentralized the application will be forwarded to Veterans Administration, Washington (25), D.C.

OPTIONAL SETTLEMENTS

Pending receipt of new forms for use in selecting the optional settlement, an informal request over the signature of the insured, whether in or out of the service, clearly indicating his desire as to settlement will be acceptable. Such request should include all identifying information such as -

Full name of insured
Date of birth
Permanent address
Service or Serial number
Policy number, if known

Under the provisions of the Insurance Act of 1946, Section 602 (t), the proceeds of National Service Life Insurance may be paid under the following optional settlements:

Option 1 - In one sum.

Option 2 - In equal monthly installments of from 36 to 240 in number, in multiples of 12. The exact number of installments desired will be stated.

Option 3 - In equal monthly installments for 120 months certain with such payments continuing during the remaining lifetime of the first beneficiary.

Option 4 - As a refund life income in monthly installments payable for such period certain as may be required in order that the sum of installments certain, including a last installment of such reduced amount as may be necessary, shall equal the face value of the contract, less any indebtedness, with such payments continuing throughout the lifetime of the first beneficiary: Provided, That such optional settlement shall not be available in any case in which such settlement would result in payments of installments over a shorter period than 120 months.

GENERAL

If the applicant is now in the service of the land or naval forces the application will be forwarded in accordance with existing instructions applicable to applications for National Service Life Insurance.

If the applicant is not now in active service the application will be forwarded to the Branch Office serving the area in which the home address of the applicant is located. If the home address of the applicant is in an area where insurance activities have not been completely decentralized the application will be forwarded to Veterans Administration, Washington (25), D.C.

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RATES

The schedule of rates applicable to endowment policies is included with this issue of the bulletin. Non-forfeiture values will be distributed as rapidly as possible. Under no circumstances should the values of USGLI be used as estimates because the interest factors are not the same. The rates for the Total Disability Income rider are being prepared and will also be distributed shortly.

TRAINING

The Training Division is preparing changes to the NSLI Expanded Brief for distribution to those holding copies bearing dates of February 1946 and May 1946. These changes will be based only on the provisions of the Insurance Act of 1946 and will be distributed as soon as possible. When regulations are promulgated, a complete new NSLI Expanded Brief will be presented by the Training Division to replace the existing Expanded Brief.

CONCLUSION

Further amplification of these changes will be made in subsequent issues of the Information Bulletin. Letters of inquiry should be kept at a minimum until these changes have been incorporated in Regulations and Procedure.

The importance of these changes to the conservation program cannot be overemphasized. The veteran who does not retain or reinstate his National Service Life Insurance is passing up an opportunity that will probably be irreplaceable. Passage of the Insurance Act of 1946 has liberalized and broadened NSLI into a flexible peacetime contract, suitable for the civilian needs of all veterans.

/s/ Harold W. Breining
HAROLD W. BREINING
Assistant Administrator for Insurance

NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE

20 YEAR ENDOWMENT

PREMIUM RATES FOR $1,000

Age	Monthly	Quarterly	Semi-Annual	Annual	Age	Monthly	Quarterly	Semi-annual	Annual
15	$3.44	$10.29	$20.51	$40.73	50	$ 4.12	$12.33	$24.57	$ 48.78
16	3.44	10.29	20.51	40.73	51	4.20	12.57	25.05	49.72
17	3.45	10.32	20.57	40.84	52	4.29	12.84	25.53	50.79
18	3.45	10.32	20.57	40.84	53	4.40	13.17	26.24	52.09
19	3.45	10.32	20.57	40.84	54	4.51	13.50	26.89	53.39
20	3.46	10.35	20.63	40.96	55	4.63	13.86	27.61	54.81
21	3.46	10.35	20.63	40.96	56	4.77	14.27	28.44	56.47
22	3.46	10.35	20.63	40.96	57	4.92	14.72	29.34	58.25
23	3.47	10.38	20.69	41.08	58	5.09	15.23	30.35	60.26
24	3.47	10.38	20.69	41.08	59	5.27	15.77	31.43	62.39
25	3.48	10.41	20.75	41.20	60	5.48	16.40	32.68	64.88
26	3.48	10.41	20.75	41.20	61	5.70	17.06	33.99	67.48
27	3.49	10.44	20.81	41.32	62	5.95	17.81	35.48	70.44
28	3.50	10.47	20.87	41.44	63	6.22	18.61	37.09	73.64
29	3.50	10.47	20.87	41.44	64	6.51	19.48	38.82	77.07
30	3.51	10.50	20.93	41.55	65	6.84	20.47	40.79	80.98
31	3.52	10.53	20.99	41.67	66	7.20	21.55	42.94	85.24
32	3.53	10.56	21.05	41.79	67	7.59	22.71	45.26	89.86
33	3.54	10.59	21.11	41.91	68	8.03	24.03	47.88	95.07
34	3.55	10.62	21.17	42.03	69	8.50	25.44	50.69	100.63
35	3.56	10.65	21.23	42.15	70	9.02	26.99	53.79	106.79
36	3.58	10.71	21.35	42.38	71	9.58	28.67	57.13	113.42
37	3.59	10.74	21.41	42.50	72	10.19	30.49	60.77	120.64
38	3.61	10.80	21.53	42.74	73	10.86	32.50	64.76	128.57
39	3.63	10.86	21.65	42.98	74	11.59	34.68	69.11	137.21
40	3.66	10.95	21.83	43.33	75	12.39	37.08	73.88	146.68
41	3.68	11.01	21.94	43.57					
42	3.71	11.10	22.12	43.92					
43	3.74	11.19	22.30	44.28					
44	3.78	11.31	22.54	44.75					
45	3.82	11.43	22.78	45.22					
46	3.87	11.58	23.08	45.82					
47	3.92	11.73	23.38	46.41					
48	3.98	11.91	23.73	47.12					
49	4.05	12.12	24.15	47.95					

Prepared by Actuarial Service, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

(July, 1946)

NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE

ENDOWMENT AT AGE 60

PREMIUM RATES FOR $1,000

Age	Monthly	Quarterly	Semi-annual	Annual	Age	Monthly	Quarterly	Semi-annual	Annual
15	$1.40	$ 4.19	$ 8.35	$16.57	40	$ 3.66	$ 10.95	$ 21.83	$ 43.33
16	1.44	4.31	8.59	17.05	41	3.88	11.61	23.14	45.94
17	1.48	4.43	8.83	17.52	42	4.13	12.36	24.63	48.89
18	1.52	4.55	9.06	18.00	43	4.40	13.17	26.24	52.09
19	1.57	4.70	9.36	18.59	44	4.71	14.10	28.09	55.76
20	1.61	4.82	9.60	19.06	45	5.07	15.17	30.23	60.02
21	1.66	4.97	9.90	19.65	46	5.47	16.37	32.62	64.76
22	1.71	5.12	10.20	20.24	47	5.94	17.78	35.42	70.32
23	1.77	5.30	10.55	20.95	48	6.48	19.39	38.64	76.72
24	1.83	5.48	10.91	21.67	49	7.13	21.34	42.52	84.41
25	1.89	5.66	11.27	22.38	50	7.90	23.64	47.11	93.53
26	1.96	5.87	11.69	23.20	51	8.84	26.45	52.71	104.66
27	2.03	6.08	12.11	24.03	52	10.01	29.96	59.69	118.51
28	2.10	6.28	12.52	24.86	53	11.51	34.45	68.64	136.27
29	2.18	6.52	13.00	25.81	54	13.52	40.46	80.62	160.06
30	2.27	6.79	13.54	26.87	55	16.31	48.81	97.26	193.09
31	2.36	7.06	14.07	27.94	56	20.49	61.32	122.19	242.58
32	2.47	7.39	14.73	29.24	57	27.45	82.15	163.69	324.98
33	2.57	7.69	15.33	30.43	58	41.34	123.72	246.52	489.42
34	2.69	8.05	16.04	31.85	59	82.94	248.21	494.59	981.92
35	2.82	8.44	16.82	33.39					
36	2.96	8.86	17.65	35.04					
37	3.11	9.31	18.55	36.82					
38	3.27	9.79	19.50	38.71					
39	3.46	10.35	20.63	40.96					

Prepared by Actuarial Service, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

(July, 1946)

NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE

ENDOWMENT AT AGE 65

PREMIUM RATES FOR $1,000

Age	Monthly	Quarterly	Semi-annual	Annual	Age	Monthly	Quarterly	Semi-annual	Annual
15	$1.28	$3.83	$ 7.63	$15.15	40	$ 2.94	$ 8.80	$ 17.53	$ 34.81
16	1.31	3.92	7.81	15.51	41	3.09	9.25	18.43	36.58
17	1.35	4.04	8.05	15.98	42	3.25	9.73	19.38	38.48
18	1.38	4.13	8.23	16.34	43	3.42	10.23	20.39	40.49
19	1.41	4.22	8.41	16.69	44	3.61	10.80	21.53	42.74
20	1.45	4.34	8.65	17.17	45	3.82	11.43	22.78	45.22
21	1.49	4.46	8.89	16.64	46	4.06	12.15	24.21	48.07
22	1.53	4.58	9.12	18.11	47	4.32	12.93	25.76	51.14
23	1.58	4.73	9.42	18.71	48	4.61	13.80	27.49	54.58
24	1.62	4.85	9.66	19.18	49	4.93	14.75	29.40	58.37
25	1.67	5.00	9.96	19.77	50	5.30	15.86	31.61	62.75
26	1.72	5.15	10.26	20.36	51	5.72	17.12	34.11	67.72
27	1.78	5.33	10.61	21.07	52	6.20	18.55	36.97	73.40
28	1.84	5.51	10.97	21.78	53	6.76	20.23	40.31	80.03
29	1.90	5.69	11.33	22.49	54	7.42	22.21	44.25	87.85
30	1.96	5.87	11.69	23.20	55	8.21	24.57	48.96	97.20
31	2.03	6.08	12.11	24.03	56	9.17	27.44	54.68	108.56
32	2.11	6.31	12.58	24.98	57	10.36	31.00	61.78	122.65
33	2.19	6.55	13.06	25.93	58	11.88	35.55	70.84	140.65
34	2.27	6.79	13.54	26.87	59	13.90	41.60	82.89	164.56
35	2.37	7.09	14.13	28.06	60	16.72	50.04	99.71	197.95
36	2.46	7.36	14.67	29.12	61	20.92	62.61	124.75	247.67
37	2.57	7.69	15.33	30.43	62	27.90	83.49	166.37	330.31
38	2.69	8.05	16.04	31.85	63	41.80	125.09	249.26	494.87
39	2.81	8.41	16.76	33.27	64	83.41	249.62	497.39	987.49

Adm (Fed)

SMALLER WAR PLANTS CORPORATION

(A Government Agency)

Will Help VETERANS

A Message from SWPC
to all agencies directly
interested in aiding
returning veterans

CREATED BY ACT OF CONGRESS JUNE 11, 1942

[redacted]

The Smaller War Plants Corporation, organized for small business, wants to help the returning veterans. Many of them will go into small business.

The Smaller War Plants Corporation was established by Congress in 1942—it is strictly a Government agency. Among other services, it makes loans, obtains contracts, and gives technical aid to small plants engaged in war and essential civilian production. It aids in spreading information to small business and is interested in all matters which affect the stability and life of small business.

Small business is fundamental to our American economy. The Corporation, therefore, is vitally interested in the preservation of free enterprise and little business, which is the duty imposed on it by Congress. And war veterans will be the life blood of new small enterprises.

The work of the Corporation is carried on through Washington and 107 field offices strategically located throughout the country. It is not necessary to come to Washington to obtain help. Anyone with a small-business problem will find a Smaller War Plants Corporation office either in his town or within probably 50 miles.

A complete list of the field offices is given at the end of this pamphlet.

[redacted]

MANY returning veterans will undoubtedly want to go into businesses of their own. We have *actual* lending powers and wide powers of an advisory nature and other services helpful to veterans.

Any veteran referred to the Smaller War Plants Corporation will be given immediate and practical attention. We realize that we cannot help all. If we can we will; if not we will find the agency that can.

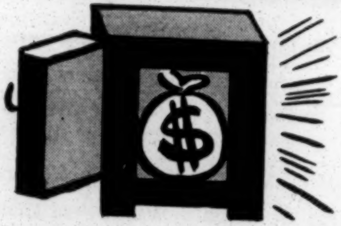
Since we are told by Congress to fight for small business, we have acquired the specific know-how concerning many types of business problems. It is well known that not all who start in business succeed. Many fail and for many reasons. In many cases the Corporation can help avert such failures.

Maury Maverick

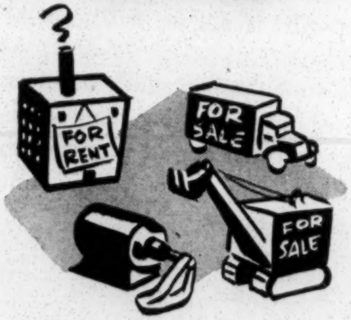
Chairman and General Manager,
Smaller War Plants Corporation

SWPC
MY OWN BUSINESS

[redacted]



1. Loans for Production.



2. Aid in securing Surplus Property.

3. Technical Advisory Service.

4. Aid in making use of patents and inventions.

[redacted]

We can make small business loans for war or for essential civilian production and in connection with surplus property as described in 2, that follows. We cannot make loans for service businesses—stores, gas stations, repair shops, for instance. However, our knowledge of small business loans is wide, and we will be glad to advise the Government agency on loans, or advise veterans where to go.

Congress may extend our powers so as to include all small enterprises, at least so far as veterans are concerned. If we can make the loan to a veteran, it can be made to him in connection with the *guarantee* he is given under the G. I. Bill of Rights. Our loan, moreover, may exceed the G. I. part to any amount within our discretion if the business warrants and justifies the extra amount. Or a second loan may be obtained from us, in addition to the G. I. Bill financing.

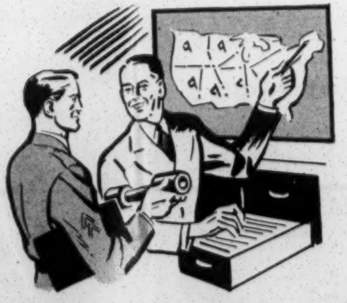
SWPC Cooperation

At all times SWPC will cooperate with other agencies in every possible way to aid veterans. Its facilities and services are available to all established agencies.

[redacted]

Surplus war materials are already being sold to civilians. The amount is small now. Victory over Germany or Japan will precipitate huge Government surpluses of every suitable commodity and product. The Smaller War Plants Corporation has the power to lend money to small business enterprises for the acquisition, conversion, and operation of plants and facilities. In cooperation with the disposal agencies it can arrange for the sale of other surplus war property on credit. It may itself purchase surplus war property for resale to small business concerns, and, perhaps, to veterans exclusively. Regulations to be issued by the Surplus Property Board, from time to time, must be read in order to determine the extent to which these powers may be exercised.

The Smaller War Plants Corporation can also help war veterans in locating particular types of surplus war property, and in providing assistance in determining their particular needs. It has direct and intimate contact with disposal agencies. Surplus property specialists are being stationed in the various SWPC district and regional offices.



The Smaller War Plants Corporation can save the veteran from blindly searching for the particular goods he wants.

[redacted]

We will tell the veteran where he can find the answers to many of his inevitable technical problems. The accumulated technological knowledge of many fields can be placed at his disposal.

The small manufacturer has never had adequate research facilities to meet present-day production problems. For many years small business has been starving for the want of technological assistance. The veteran going into business for himself will be up against this problem. The Smaller War Plants Corporation offers the facilities of its Technical Advisory Service to fill this gap.

This service is a connecting link between a small manufacturer and the sources to the answers of his production problems. The sources include the accumulated information in Government agencies, engineering colleges and universities, technical magazines, and other nonconfidential data in the laboratories.

The veteran, going into business for himself and facing technical production problems, should consult Smaller War Plants Corporation. He can submit his problem to any of the field offices.

[redacted]

Forty-five thousand alien patents, seized by the Government, include many of vital interest to veterans who want to go into business for themselves. We can guide the veteran through the maze of these patents so he can find what he can use.

The regional and district offices of the Smaller War Plants Corporation have full information concerning these patents.

Abstracts of patents are being prepared which can be studied by the veteran. He can see if there are patents which he wants to use.

Because of the volume of patents involved, and the time which would be required for an individual to examine the complete file, the Smaller War Plants Corporation can be of material aid in helping the veteran.

In addition, the Smaller War Plants Corporation has prepared abstracts of inventions previously submitted to the National Inventors Council and which are available for sale or license.

[redacted]

MAURY MAVERICK, *Chairman and General Manager*

DIRECTORS

ALBERT W. CARTER
S. ABBOT SMITH
H. T. HOWINGTON

FIELD OFFICES

● **REGION I — Richard C. Cooke, Regional Director, 17 Court, Boston, Mass.**

Bridgeport, Conn., 144 Golden Hill St.
Hartford, Conn., 119 Ann St.
New Haven, Conn., 152 Temple St.
Portland, Maine, 142 High St.
Lowell, Mass. (Br. Office), 8 Merrimac St.
Springfield, Mass., 1200 Main St.
Worcester, Mass., 340 Main St.
Manchester, N. H., Amoskeag Industrial Bldg.
Providence, R. I., 631 Industrial Trust Bldg.
Montpelier, Vt., 84 State St.

● **REGION II—Henry M. Polhemus, Regional Director, 350 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.**

Newark, N. J., 20 Market Place.
Albany, N. Y., 112 State St.
Brooklyn, N. Y., 16 Court St.
Buffalo, N. Y., 808 Rand Bldg.
Rochester, N. Y., 723 Commerce Bldg.
Syracuse, N. Y., 224 Harrison St.
Utica, N. Y., First National Bank Bldg.

● **REGION III—Joseph G. Dellert, Regional Director, 1612 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.**

Wilmington, Del., 406 Penn Bldg.
Baltimore, Md., 1114 O'Sullivan Bldg.
Trenton, N. J., 622 Broad Street Bank Bldg.
Allentown, Pa., 412–514 Hamilton St.
Harrisburg, Pa., 713 Blackstone Bldg.
Reading, Pa. (Suboffice of Allentown), Fifth and Penn Sts.
Scranton, Pa., 418 First National Bank Bldg.
York, Pa. (Suboffice of Harrisburg), Yorktowne Hotel.
Richmond, Va., 101 Richmond Trust Bldg.

● **REGION IV — Frank G. Etheridge, Regional Director, 1410 Candler Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.**

Birmingham, Ala., Phoenix Bldg.

Jacksonville, Fla., 314 West Monroe St.

Miami, Fla., 707 Congress Bldg.

Jackson, Miss., Tower Bldg.

Charlotte, N. C., Charlotte Law Bldg.

Chattanooga, Tenn., James Bldg.

Knoxville, Tenn., 203 Fidelity Bankers Trust Bldg.

Memphis, Tenn., Sterick Bldg.

Nashville, Tenn., 314 Stahlman Bldg.

● **REGION V — Daniel B. Ford, Regional Director, 1717 Union Commerce Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.**

Louisville, Ky., 200 Todd Bldg.

Akron, Ohio, 605 First Central Tower Bldg.

Canton, Ohio, 721 First National Bank Bldg.

Cincinnati, Ohio, 34 East Fourth St.

Columbus, Ohio, 145 North High St.

Dayton, Ohio, 129 South Ludlow St.

Lima, Ohio, Colonial Finance Bldg.

Youngstown, Ohio, 904 Union National Bank Bldg.

Erie, Pa., 418 Commerce Bldg.

Johnstown, Pa., United States National Bank Bldg.

Pittsburgh, Pa., 801 First National Bank Bldg.

Charleston, W. Va., 614 Atlas Bldg

Clarksburg, W. Va., Union National Bank Bldg.

Huntington, W. Va., 309 West Virginia Bldg.

Wheeling, W. Va., Fidelity Bldg.

● **REGION VI—Thomas W. Burtch, Regional Director, 226 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.**

Decatur, Ill., 339 Standard Office Bldg.

Peoria, Ill., 1103 Alliance Life Bldg.

Rockford, Ill., 722 Gas and Electric Bldg.

Evansville, Ind., 1 Koenig Bldg.

Fort Wayne, Ind., 216 Utility Bldg.

Indianapolis, Ind., 1027 Circle Tower Bldg.

South Bend, Ind., 510 Sherland Bldg.

Davenport, Iowa, 712 Kahl Bldg.

Des Moines, Iowa, 808 Liberty Bldg.

Eau Claire, Wis., 128½ Graham Ave.

Green Bay, Wis., 206 Main St.

Madison, Wis., 403 Washington Bldg.

Milwaukee, Wis., 161 West Wisconsin Ave.

Wausau, Wis., First American State Bank Bldg.

● **REGION VII — Roy W. Webb, Regional Director, 600 Interstate Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.**

Little Rock, Ark., 312 Pyramid Bldg.

Wichita, Kans., 1415 Union National Bank Bldg.

Kansas City, Mo., 500 Mutual Bldg.

St. Louis, Mo., 907–915 Paul Brown Bldg.

Omaha, Nebr., 815 National Bank Bldg.

● **REGION VIII — Morton R. Harrison, Regional Director, Mercantile Bank Bldg., Dallas, Tex.**

New Orleans, La., 443 Canal Bldg.

Oklahoma City, Okla., 442 Key Bldg.

Tulsa, Okla., 512 Petroleum Bldg.

Houston, Tex., 1006 Electric Bldg.

San Antonio, Tex., 1903 Transit Tower.

● **REGION IX — Frank M. Knight, Regional Director, Continental Oil Bldg., Denver, Colo.**

Albuquerque, N. Mex., 103½ Central Ave.

Salt Lake City, Utah, 313–14 Atlas Bldg.

● **REGION X — Col. A. E. Howse, Regional Director, 1355 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.**

Boise, Idaho, 210 Capital Securities Bldg.

● **REGION XI — Milton A. Holmes, Regional Director, 711 Boulevard Bldg., Detroit, Mich.**

Grand Rapids, Mich., 310 Keeler Bldg.

Saginaw, Mich., 606 People's Bldg. and Loan Association.

Toledo, Ohio, 800 Security Bldg.

● **REGION XII—O. M. Kent, Regional Director, 720 Hodgson Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.**

Duluth, Minn., 310 Christie Bldg.

Fargo, N. Dak., 402 Universal Bldg.

Sioux Falls, S. Dak., 307 Western Sur. Bldg.

● **REGION XIII — W. A. Castleton, Regional Director, White-Henry Stuart Bldg., Seattle, Wash.**

Portland, Oreg., 608 Bedell Bldg.

Seattle, Wash., 4454 Stuart Bldg.

Spokane, Wash., 202 Sun Life Assurance Bldg.

Helena, Mont., 221 Power Block.

● **REGION XIV — Robert S. Breyer, Regional Director, 1031 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.**

Phoenix, Ariz., 426 Security Bldg.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—42692-1

NORTH CAROLINA VETERANS' ASSISTANCE AND POST-WAR EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON
GOVERNOR

BRIGADIER GENERAL J. VAN B. METTS
STATE DIRECTOR OF SELECTIVE SERVICE

Legis (Fed

"FREEDOM FROM WANT"

FAMILY ALLOWANCES AND ALLOTMENTS-OF-PAY FOR SOLDIERS' DEPENDENTS

United States
Treasurer
DOLLARS
CENTS
PAY $***
TO THE ORDER OF
MRS
VO NO 150185

YANK

Reprints from Yank

PART 1 Back to Civilian Life

Free Land in Alaska . . . . . page 3
What Happens After You're Discharged? 4
Lane County Makes Post-War Jobs 7
Will We Get Jobs After the War? 10
What's the Deal on Pensions for Ex-Servicemen? 12
What About Your Post-War Car? 15

PART 2 GI Service

Foxhole University . . . . . page 16
What Happened to My Allotment? 18
Trouble at Home? 20
Have You Got Family Allowance Problems? 22
GI Delivery 25
Do the Courts Guard You? 26
GI Insurance 28
Soldiers' Deposits 30

Mr. Lardine

P-3737

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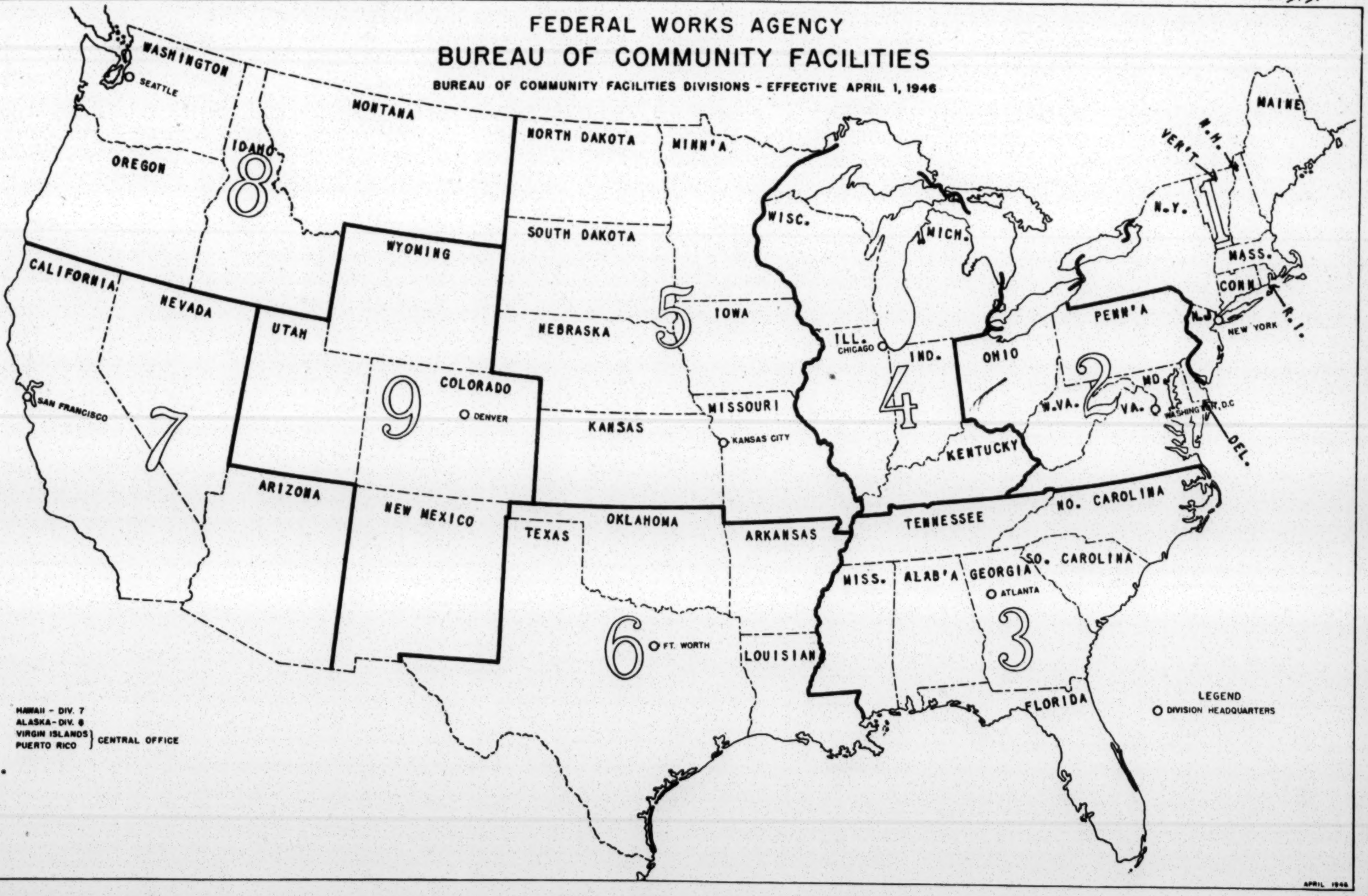
BUREAU OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES DIVISIONS - EFFECTIVE APRIL 1, 1946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HAWAII - DIV. 7
ALASKA - DIV. 8
VIRGIN ISLANDS } CENTRAL OFFICE
PUERTO RICO }

LEGEND

○ DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

APRIL 1946

Should be amended
to provide for
N representation on

apprenticeship Councils
pp 3-4

ACT 364 OF 1938

LOUISIANA APPRENTICESHIP LAW

Issued by
DIRECTOR OF LABOR
BATON ROUGE, LA.

4

NOTICE

Wherever the words Commissioner of Labor appears in this Act, Act 47 of 1940 provides the Commissioner of Labor shall be the Director of Labor.

ACT No. 364

AN ACT

Providing for voluntary apprenticeship under approval apprentice agreements and for the execution and approval of such agreements; defining the term 'apprentice' as used herein; prescribing the procedure for determination of apprentice agreement controversies; fixing standards for apprentice training; providing for the rotation of apprentice employment; establishing an Apprenticeship Council and local and State joint apprenticeship committees to assist in effectuating the purposes of this Act; and creating a Director of Apprenticeship within the Department of Labor and fixing his powers and duties.

Title.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana, That the purposes of this act are: To open to young people the opportunity to obtain training that will equip them for profitable employment and citizenship; to set up, as a means to this end, a program of voluntary apprenticeship, under approved apprentice agreements, providing facilities for their training and guidance in the arts and crafts of industry and trade, with parallel instruction in related supplementary education; to promote employment opportunities for young people under conditions providing adequate training and reasonable earnings; to relate the supply of skilled workers to employment demands; to establish standards for apprentice training; to establish an Apprenticeship Council and local and State joint apprenticeship committees to assist in effectuating the purposes of this Act; to provide for a Director of Apprenticeship within the Department of Labor; to provide for reports to the Legislature and to the public regarding the status of apprentice training in the State; to establish a procedure for the determination of apprentice agreement controversies; and to accomplish related ends.

Purposes of Act.

Section 2. (Apprenticeship Council.) The Commissioner of Labor shall appoint an Apprenticeship Council, composed of three representatives each from employer and employee organizations respectively, and of two representatives of the general public. The State official who has been designated by the State Board for Vocational Educa-

Apprenticeship Council Appointed by Commissioner of Labor.

tion as being in charge of trade and industrial education shall, ex officio, be a member of said Council. The terms of office of the members of the Apprenticeship Council first appointed by the Commissioner of Labor shall expire as designated by the Commissioner at the time of making the appointment: One representative each of employers, employees, and the public being appointed for one year, one representative each of employers, employees, and the public being appointed for two years, and one representative each of employers and employees for three years. Thereafter, each member shall be appointed for a term of three years. Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term of his predecessor shall be appointed for the remainder of said term. Each member of the Council not otherwise compensated by public moneys, shall be reimbursed for transportation and shall be paid not more than $10.00 per day for each day spent in attendance at meeting of the Apprenticeship Council.

Transportation and Per Diem of Council.

Duties of Council.

The Apprenticeship Council shall meet at the call of the Commissioner of Labor and shall aid in formulating policies for the effective administration of this Act. Subject to the approval of the Commissioner, the Apprenticeship Council shall establish standards for apprentice agreements which in no case shall be lower than those prescribed by this Act, shall issue such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the intent and purposes of said Act, and shall perform such other functions as the Director may direct. Not less than once a year the Apprenticeship Council shall make a report, through the Commissioner of Labor, of its activities and findings to the Legislature and to the public.

Personnel Appointed by Commissioner.

Section 3. (Director of Apprenticeship.) The Commissioner of Labor is hereby directed to appoint a Director of Apprenticeship, which appointment shall be subject to the confirmation of the State Apprenticeship Council by a majority vote. The Commissioner of Labor is further authorized to appoint and employ such clerical, technical, and professional help as shall be necessary to effectuate the purposes of this Act.

Duties of Director under Supervision of Commissioner.

Section 4. (Powers and Duties of Director.) The Director, under the supervision of the Commissioner of Labor and with the advice and guidance of the Apprenticeship Council, is authorized to administer the provisions of this Act; in cooperation with the Apprenticeship Council and local and State joint apprenticeship committees, to set up conditions and training standards for apprentice agreements, which conditions or standards shall in no case be lower than those prescribed by this Act; to act as secretary of the Apprenticeship Council and of each State Joint Apprenticeship Committee; to approve, if in his opinion approval is for the best interest of the apprentice, any apprentice agreement which meets the standards established under this Act; to terminate or cancel any apprentice agreement in accordance with the provisions of such agreement; to keep a record of apprentice agreements and their disposition; to issue certificates of completion of apprenticeship; and to perform such other duties as are necessary to carry out the intent of this Act; provided, that the administration and supervision of related and supplemental instruction for apprentices, coordination of instruction with job experiences, and the selection and training of teachers and coordinators for such instruction shall be the responsibility of State and local boards responsible for vocational education.

Local and State Committees.

Section 5. (Local and State Apprenticeship Committees.) A local Joint Apprenticeship Committee shall be appointed, in any trade or group of trades in a city or trade area, by the Apprenticeship Council, whenever the apprentice training needs of such trade or group of trades justifies such establishment; provided, that when a State Joint Apprenticeship Committee in any trade or group of trades shall have been established, as hereinafter authorized, such State Committee shall thereafter have the power of appointment of local joint apprenticeship committees in the trade or group of trades which it represents. Such local Joint Apprenticeship Committee shall be composed of an equal number of employer and employee representatives, chosen from names submitted by the respective local employer and employee organization in such trade or group of trades. In a trade or group of trades in which there is no bona fide local employer or employee organization, the committee shall be appointed from persons known to represent the interests of employers and of employees, respectively. The function of a local Joint Apprenticeship Committee shall be: To cooperate with school authorities in regard to the education of apprentices; in accordance with standards set up by the Apprenticeship Council and by the State Joint Apprenticeship Committee for the same trade or group of trades, where such Committee has been appointed, to work in an advisory capacity with employers and employees in matters regarding schedule of operations, application of wage rates, and working conditions for apprentices, and to specify the number of apprentices which

Function of Joint Apprenticeship Committee.

shall be employed locally in the trade under apprentice agreements under the Act; and to adjust apprenticeship disputes, subject to the approval of the Director. Until the appointment of a State Joint Apprenticeship Committee for any trade or group of trades, as hereinafter provided, the local Joint Apprenticeship Committee for that trade or group of trades shall, for the city or trade area for which it is appointed, exercise the functions of the State Joint Apprenticeship Committee for the said trade or group of trades which it represents.

State Joint Apprenticeship Committee.

When two or more local joint apprenticeship committees have been established in the State for a trade or group of trades, or at the request of any trade or group of trades, the Apprenticeship Council shall appoint a State Joint Apprenticeship Committee for such trade or group of trades, composed of an equal number of employer and employee representatives, chosen from names submitted by the respective employer or employee organization. In a trade or group of trades in which there is no bona fide employer or employee organization, the Apprenticeship Council may appoint such a committee from persons known to represent the interests of employers and of employees respectively. The functions of a State Joint Apprenticeship Committee shall be: To coordinate the activities of local joint apprenticeship committees in the trade or group of trades which it represents; to ascertain the prevailing rate for journeymen in the respective trade areas within the State in such trade or trades and to specify the graduated scale of wages applicable to apprentices in such trade or trades in each such area; to ascertain employment needs in such trade or trades and specify the appropriate current ratio of apprentices to journeymen; and to make recommendations for the general good of apprentices engaged in the trade or trades represented by the Committee. The members of a state Joint Apprenticeship Committee shall be reimbursed for transportation and shall be paid not more than $10.00 per day for each day spent in attendance at meetings of the Committee.

Expenses and Per Diem of State Joint Apprenticeship Committee.

"Apprentice" Defined.

Section 6. (Definition of an Apprentice.) The term "apprentice" as used herein, shall mean a person at least 16 years of age who has entered into a written agreement, hereinafter called an apprentice agreement, with an employer, an association of employers, or an organization of employees, which apprentice agreement provides for not less than 4,000 hours of reasonably continuous employment for such person and for his participation in an approval program of training through employment and through education in related and supplemental subjects.

Requisites of Agreement of Apprenticeship.

Section 7. (Contents of Agreement.) Every apprentice agreement entered into under this Act shall contain:

(1) The names of the contracting parties.

(2) The date of birth of the apprentice.

(3) A statement of the trade, craft, or business which the apprentice is to be taught, and the time at which the apprenticeship will begin and end.

(4) A statement showing the number of hours to be spent by the apprentice in work and the number of hours to be spent in related and supplemental instruction, which instruction shall not be less than 144 hours per year. Provided that in no case shall the combined weekly hours of work and of required related and supplemental instruction of the apprentice exceed the maximum number of hours of work prescribed by law for a person of the age and sex of the apprentice.

(5) A statement setting forth a schedule of the processes in the trade or industry divisions in which the apprentice is to be taught and the approximate time to be spent at each process.

(6) A statement of the graduated scale of wages to be paid the apprentice and whether the required school time shall be compensated.

(7) A statement providing for a period of probation of not more than 500 hours of employment and instruction extending over not more than 4 months, during which time the apprentice agreement shall be terminated by the Director at the request in writing of either party, and providing that after such probationary period the apprentice agreement may be terminated by the Director by mutual agreement of all parties thereto, or cancelled by the Director for good and sufficient reason.

(8) A provision that all controversies or differences concerning the apprentice agreement which cannot be adjusted locally in accordance with Section 5 shall be submitted to the Director for determination, as provided for in Section 10.

(9) A provision that an employer who is unable to fulfill his obligation under the apprentice agreement may, with the approval of the Director, transfer such contract to any

other employer, provided, that the apprentice consents and that such other employer agrees to assume the obligations of said apprentice agreement.

(10) Such additional terms and conditions as may be prescribed or approved by the Director, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

Approval of Agreements by Director.

Section 8. (Approval of Apprentice Agreements: Signature.) Every apprentice agreement under this act shall be approved by the Director. Every apprentice agreement shall be signed by the employer, or by an association of employers or an organization of employees, as provided in Section 9, and by the apprentice, and if the apprentice is a minor, by the minor's father; provided that, if the father be dead or legally incapable of giving consent or has abandoned his family, then by the minor's mother; if both father and mother be dead or legally incapable of giving consent, then by the tutor of the minor. If the minor is without a tutor, a tutor ad hoc may be appointed, in the manner provided by Article 313 of the Civil Code, who shall have the authority to consent to and sign the apprentice agreement. Where a minor enters into an apprentice agreement under this Act for a period of training extending into his majority, the apprentice agreement shall likewise be binding for such a period as may be covered during the apprentice's majority.

By Father, Tutor, or Tutor Ad Hoc of Minor.

Rotation of Employment.

Section 9. (Rotation of Employment.) For the purpose of providing greater diversity of training or continuity of employment, any apprentice agreement made under this Act may, in the discretion of the Director of Apprenticeship be signed by an association of employers or an organization of employees instead of by an individual employer. In such a case, the apprentice agreement shall expressly provide that the association of employers or organization of employees does not assume the obligation of an employer but agrees to use its best endeavors to procure employment and training for such apprentice with one or more employers who will accept full responsibility, as herein provided, for all the terms and conditions of employment and training set forth in said agreement between the apprentice and employer association or employee organization during the period of each such employment. The apprentice agreement in such a case shall also expressly provide for the transfer of the apprentice, subject to the approval of the Director, to such employer or employers who shall sign a written agreement with the apprentice, and, if the apprentice is a minor, with his parent or tutor, as specified in Section 8, contracting to employ said apprentice for the whole or a definite part of the total period of apprenticeship under the terms and conditions of employment and training set forth in the said agreement entered into between the apprentice and employer association or employee organization.

Settlement of Controversies or Complaints, Hearings.

Section 10. (Settlement of Controversies or Complaints.) Upon the complaint of any interested person or upon his own initiative, the Director may investigate to determine if there has been a violation of the terms of an apprentice agreement, made under this Act, and he may hold hearings, inquiries, and other proceedings necessary to such investigations and determination. The parties to such agreement shall be given a fair and impartial hearing, after reasonable notice thereof. All such hearings, investigations and determinations shall be made under authority of reasonable rules and procedure prescribed by the Apprenticeship Council, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Labor.

Procedure Prescribed by Council, Approved by Commissioner.

Determination of Director.

The determination of the Director shall be filed with the Commissioner. If no appeal therefrom is filed with the Commissioner within 10 days after the date thereof, as herein provided, such determination shall become the order of the Commissioner. Any person aggrieved by any determination or action of the Director, may appeal therefrom to the Commissioner who shall hold a hearing thereon, after due notice to the interested parties. The decision of the Commissioner as to the facts shall be conclusive if supported by the evidence and all orders and decisions of the Commissioner shall be prima facie lawful and reasonable. Any party to an apprentice agreement aggrieved by an order or decision of the Commissioner may appeal to the courts on questions of law. The decision of the Commissioner shall be conclusive if such appeal therefrom shall not be filed within 30 days after the date of such order or decision.

Appeal to Commissioner.

Appeal to Courts on Law.

No person shall institute any action for the enforcement of any apprentice agreement, or for damages for the breach of any apprentice agreement, made under this Act, unless he shall first have exhausted all administrative remedies provided by this Section.

Limitation.

Section 11. (Limitation.) Nothing in this Act or in any apprentice agreement approved under this Act shall operate to invalidate any apprenticeship provision in any collective agreement between employers and employees, setting up higher apprenticeship standards.

Repealing Clause. Section 12. All laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith, to the extent of such conflict only, are hereby repealed.

Separability. Section 13. (Separability.) If any provision of this Act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstances, is held invalid, the remainder of the Act, and the application of such provision, to any other person and circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.
Approved by the Governor, July 6, 1938.

A true copy:

E. A. CONWAY,
Secretary of State.

Include in
Report.
- see p. 21

"NOT ALMS BUT OPPORTUNITY"

p 14 - jobs
FEPC shd get these
figures everywhere.
p 16

A REPORT

# of the

p 35
p 36
p 38
p 39
42
46

COMMUNITY CONFERENCE ON EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR NEGROES in New Orleans

SPONSORED BY THE NEW ORLEANS URBAN LEAGUE

Conference dates: March 5, 6, 7, 1945

Meeting places: Dillard and Xavier Universities

The problems of Negro Workers have stemmed from the will of the majority group to obstruct their integration. Integration, however, is the natural process of progress and cannot even wholly be denied without serious boomerang to those who would impede it!

"Employment Problems of Negroes", Bulletin, National Urban League, Spring Issue, 1944

97th Engineer Regiment

APO 322 c/o P. M.

San Francisco, California

21 Jan 45

Dr. Walter R. Chivers
Visiting Prof. of Sociology
Dillard University
New Orleans 19, Louisiana

Dear Prof. Chivers:

I am writing for a group of servicemen here somewhere in the South Pacific, who are from New Orleans and environment, and are very much interested in their post-war economic opportunities.

We would therefore be very grateful to you if you would send us copies of the proceedings, or summaries of the reports and findings of the recent New Orleans Urban League's Community Post-war Conference on Employment and Employment Opportunities for Negroes.

We would be appreciative of any further publications or reports on the Negro's economic status which you or the local Urban League Branch might have available for distribution.

Thank you for your early attention to this matter. Should you reply by letter, be advised that airmail is most expedient. With cordial best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Lt. Dunbar S. McLaurin

PREFACE

The realization of the Conference was due entirely to the most commendatory co-operation of the Board of Directors, and Staff of the League, with the Permanent Planning Committee of the Conference. The plans for the Conference were made in consultation with such responsible community sources as the Race Relations Committee of the New Orleans Association of Commerce, the Central Council of Social Agencies, Catholic and Protestant Ministers, the Department of Public Welfare, white and Negro educators and labor leaders. ✓

The active work in producing the Conference was done by the executive, program and finance committees. These were formed out of the overall control group, the Permanent Planning Committee. It is exceedingly difficult and often faulty to cite the names of individuals when commenting on a co-operative effort of this sort, but human weakness for appreciation of obvious actions permits the expression of thanks to Dr. George W. Snowden, the effective Chairman of the Finance Committee and Mr. Grady Farley, Industrial Secretary of the League, and whose experiences were the basis for the Conference. Mr. Brooks Duncan, member of the Race Relations Committee of the Association of Commerce, gave generously of his time for consultations, which were filled with advice of practical value. The smooth working and unusually high calibre of inter-racial relations displayed throughout the Conference is largely the result of Mr. Duncan's broad concept of human rights and relations.

Several pages of this report could be utilized with profit, in relating the significance to the efforts for improving the kind of practical relationships, which will make for better Negro citizenship and consequently improve the quality of the total citizenship of New Orleans that were evidenced by the Conference. The limitations of space permit mention of a few generalized statements:

1. The community consciousness revealed in the splendid co-operation extended by Dillard and Xavier Universities. Special thanks are due and extended to: Sister Mary Francis, Dean of Xavier University; President A. W. Dent, and Mr. Mark Birchette, Business Manager of Dillard University, along with their staffs and student bodies. ✓

2. The Metropolitan daily papers for their adequate and balanced reporting of the Conference proceedings and the fine notices preceeding the Conference. A special place in future efforts for improvement of race relations must be assigned the reporters for these papers. Their work with our Conference has earned them this right.

3. The labor unions, both AFL and the CIO, who through the expressed interest of their National leaders, Mr. William Green and Mr. Phillip Murray, added hopeful dynamics to the movement for improved race relations which all realize is primary to employment and opportunities for employment of Negroes in this deep Southern Metropolitan area.

4. Negro business leaders, paced by Mr. William Mitchell, Jr., were a vital part of the Conference. Mt. Mitchell, personally, defrayed the expenses of the section on Business.

5. The active interest of Archbishop Rummell; Mr. Edgar B. Stern, Businessman; Rev. L. L. Haynes, Methodist preacher; Rev. Morris Burrell, Baptist pastor; Very Rev. Jacobi; and Father O'Connell, Catholic prelates of proven interest in social welfare and labor relations; Mr. L. D. Crocker, Principal of Booker T. Washington High School; Mr. James W. Lewis, Jr., president of the People's Industrial Life Insurance Co.; Dr. Logan Wilson, Dean of Newcomb College; and Dr. H. W. Gilmore, chairman, Sociology Department of Tulane University, is an adequate sampling of the alliance of varied community forces with an intelligence of the importance of the Conference theme. ✓

6. The Negro Press, by its very nature alive to the employment problems of Negroes, gave generously of its experience and space in publicizing the Conference before and after its convening.

The Chairman of the Conference is specially indebted to Mrs. Newton Smyley and Mrs. Lionel Sabourin, the League's stenographers, for their patience with his impatience, and their liberal contribution of extra time.

To all persons, both known and unknown, who had any part in the Conference, the Permanent Planning Committee and Urban League acknowledge a deep sense of gratitude and shall exert every effort to emulate their confidence into productive values.

Walter R. Chivers,
Chairman of the Conference

New Orleans, Louisiana
May 15, 1945

FOREWORD

It is the hope of the Urban League and those citizens, white and Negro, Gentile and Jew, who worked untiringly to assure the Conference that this report of its considered judgments will inspire those who read it, to accept its contents as:

> "---an exhilarating challenge not to labor alone, but to industry and government, to embark upon the Constitution of a world of human beings where fear and wretchedness will no longer exist, where oppression and exploitation of man by man will be abolished, where everyone will share in the common heritage of civilization and live a truly Christian life"[1]

The significance of the employment problems and employment opportunities for Negroes in New Orleans is seen in its true perspective when evaluated in the terms of a world-wide challenge to establish human dignity regardless of race, creed, color or national origin. This is a basic essential to any kind of durable peace.

American Negroes, 13,000,000, are the fundamental challenge of the ruling classes' willingness and ability to be an effective force in reinstating the world in such a manner as to serve a long and livable peace. This can not come until all men are free.

When men are denied the right to earn a living in keeping with the minimum lack of the overall environment in which they dwell, they are tempted to violate the codes of their society in order to meet these social requirements. The result is personal and social disorganization.

America's Negro citizens present its greatest single social problem, its most explosive economic problem and its opportunity to make real the lofty ideals of the American Creed. World War II has impregnated the white-Negro problems in the United States until any lay observer can easily detect the imminent birth of a new living arrangement.

> "The question of better race relations and improved Negro welfare has moved from the 'why?' to the 'how?' stage. Civic leadership throughout the country realizes that racial friction is not ameliorated by ignoring it, and that behind it lie specific social and economic causes that can be removed in large measure by specific action. But such action must be carefully planned, and, that planning must be inter-racial if it is to establish enduring results."[2]

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[1] Most Rev. Bernard J. Sheil, D. D. A Society of Free Men
Congress of Industrial Organizations - 1718 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C., 1944 - A Pamphlet, P. 7

[2] Employment Problems of the Negro - Bulletin, National Urban League: Spring, 1944

The greatest single problem facing American Negroes is employment or under-employment so arranged as to be the equivalent or worse than total unemployment. Under-employment is often forced upon Negroes for the purpose of relieving employers of the unfavorable social reactions likely to result from prolonged unemployment. The fear of unemployment has produced a collective neurosis among the masses of Negroes, even the skilled workers, because of the consistency of past experiences. They are hired at living wages and in appreciable numbers when the labor market is short of white workers and fired first when the crises are over. This fear is grounded in the causes of their unemployment, namely:

1. Concentration in unskilled jobs, and, therefore, first to be closed out.
2. Concentration in seasonal industries---such as building construction, longshore, lumber, fertilizer manufacturing, et cetera.
3. Displacement from traditional jobs during job scarcities because of unusual competition by whites.
4. Recent entry into industry, and consequent lack of skills.
5. Introduction of machinery, which causes dislocation of unskilled labor first: excavating, hod-carrying, mortar-mixing, ditch-digging machines, et cetera.
6. Withholding of apprenticeships and training.[1] ✓

This Conference was devoted to Negroes in New Orleans because:

1. Its 200,000 Negro inhabitants are sufficient to furnish a meaningful sample of the employment experiences in the section of this country where the vast majority of Negroes live. ✓
2. New Orleans is an important area of war industries.
3. The political, social and economic stereotypes which tend to deny the Negroes right to economic equality are strongest.

And last, the intelligence of the Urban League staff has noted the close agreement of its own group thinking with that of the National Urban League, which has proven to be uncommonly sensitive to the National employment situation as it applies to Negroes.

This is substantiated by the League's own statement in the invitations issued to the Conference. To quote the most pertinent paragraphs:

"The experiences of the Urban League gained through intensive work on industrial relations, as they affect Negroes of the New Orleans community, during this war, forced the conclusion

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[1] Ibid P 8

> that many of the difficulties of integrating Negroes into defense employment were due to a lack of careful planning. This resulted, not only in lags in certain phases of war industries, but caused increase in racial tension.
>
> "Another important problem to arise from this situation was the attraction of a large number of Negro migrants to New Orleans. This factor alone with job maladjustments, without a doubt, had a definite relationship to the increase in crime and delinquency in the community. This being the case with employment, wide-spread at present, there is every reason to believe that the situation will become serious when the war industries begin to taper off production and will continue to get more serious during the period of industrial reconversion,"

A prime purpose of the Conference was to have white and Negro industrial, professional, religious, educational and labor leaders get together for serious thinking and planning in the most amicable and practical ways of assisting Negroes into fuller employment and the stabilizing feeling of job security. The New Orleans Urban League agrees with its parent body that:

> "An all-Negro drive for racial advancement no matter how wisely conceived, runs the risk of encouraging anti-Negro opposition. On the other hand, an all-white program for "Negro Improvement" inevitably falls into social error and frustration, much as early Missionary efforts among the 'heathen of foreign lands'."[1]

The central theme of the Conference at work was pointedly expressed in this statement:

> "But whether five million or ten million jobless, the question in the Negroes' mind is, whether they will be afforded equality of opportunity to compete for such jobs as are available, and whether the phrase, "First to be fired--last to be hired" will be forever eliminated from the American industrial vocabulary."[2]

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[1] Ibid p 3

[2] Ibid p 13

The Conference was given its key-note in a brilliant address by Dr. J. C. Dixon, Vice-President of Mercer University, Macon, Georgia. His subject was POST-WAR EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR NEGROES IN NEW ORLEANS. Dr. Dixon was chosen for this task because he is a product of the deep south and has displayed extraordinary enlightenment, sobriety and intelligence in relationship to the rights of human beings, especially that vast minority group, the Negro. ✓

Dr. Dixon's address is reproduced in its entirety because it is essential to understanding the task undertaken so patiently and effectively by the various study groups during the ensuing two days.

POST-WAR EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR NEGROES IN NEW ORLEANS

ADDRESS

Community Conference
on
Employment and Employment Opportunities
For Negroes in New Orleans

March 5, 1945

J. C. DIXON

Post-War Employment and Employment Opportunities

For Negroes in New Orleans

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

In addition to being a privilege, it is a peculiar pleasure for me to meet with you tonight. This springs from several sources - the opportunity to get back to New Orleans and to Dillard University, to see old friends again, and to make new acquaintances. But, more than for any other reason, the occasion gives me an opportunity to participate in a meeting of minds on issues and problems which are paramount in our national and regional economy, which have long been and always will be of vital concern to me, which must be the interest of all people, and which must be subjected to the light of realistic, intelligent, and dispassionate approach, study, and solution.

Cultural Background of our Considerations

We are here tonight to think as honestly and as accurately as we can on a specific problem of our culture. That problem is concrete and definite, both for the whole of our people and for the segments of our people when differentiated, whether regionally, racially, or otherwise. Certain aspects of it are clear-cut, recognizable, and definable and, were man a rational being, should be subject to commonly accepted principles of analysis, study, and solution.

But, if irrationality is exemplified on any level or in any sphere of man's thinking and action, it is in the area of relationship of unlike human beings, in the sphere of race relations. For this reason, we cannot here tonight look directly at the problem of our interest, as presumably intelligent beings should do. Rather must we look at the problem, which is, in the final analysis, one of economics and ethics, through an interpretative glass - shimmering, dancing, kaleidoscopic screen of attitudes, a grid of moralism and rationalism cut across by conservatism, liberalism, and fatalism.

We must, because direction has not yet become an accepted method of approach in this field and because the American mind has become accustomed to indirection, view a definable problem against a changing and irrational screen; we must observe employment not merely as a matter of labor supply and or of jobs and men but rather in the queer, erie light of the national and particularly the regional ethos.

All of us realize that there exists a moral conflict between valuations held by different persons and groups of persons and to this we attribute much of the difficulty involved in securing rational thinking by individuals and by groups. But, to stop here, to accept this segment as the whole of the picture would be fallacious, for the problem goes much deeper, is more difficult to expose to the light of reason. For, it is a problem, a conflict deep within most of us, in the heart of the average American.

It is the problem Gunnar Myrdal defines in "An American Dilemma"; it is the conflict between the valuations of each of us on the general plans - which Myrdal calls the "American Creed" and the valuations on the specific planes of our life and our existence.

This American Creed is the general plane where the American thinks, talks, and acts under the influence of his national and Christian precepts - the creed of liberty, equality, justice, and fair opportunity for everybody, the Christian Creed, if you please.

On the specific planes of our individual and group living, our valuations are quite different for here personal and local interests, economic and social jealousies, considerations of community prestige and conformity, group prejudice against particular persons or types of persons, and all sorts of miscellaneous wants, impulses, and habits dominate our outlook.

The problem of employment for Negroes or, for that matter, any other problem of the Negro, whether that problem be social, economic, or political, is predominantly the white man's problem, by which I mean that, having created it, he has a moral responsibility to help solve it; the dominance of the white man makes this so. But, the problem of the Negro is not a separate and insulated one. Rather is it an integral part of, or a special phase of the whole complex of problems in the larger American civilization. It cannot be treated in isolation. There is no single side of it - whether it be the Negro's political status, the education he gets, his place in the labor market, his cultural and personality traits, or anything else - which is not predominantly determined by its total American setting.

Too many people - both Negro and white - attempt to localize and demarcate the problems of Negro life into the segmented sector of American society where Negroes live. Negroes themselves too often stress the singularity of their grievances and overlook the broader setting in which those grievances are posed. Segregation - inevitably - makes both whites and Negroes less familiar with the American society at large.

The problems of the Negro group in our society - just as would be the case with any other similarly constituted group - exist and change because of conditions and forces operating in the larger American society. But, this relationship is not one-sided, does not function in only one direction. The entire structure of American society is conditioned by the inclusion of the thirteen million Negro citizens in that society. American politics, the labor market, education, religious life, civic life, art, and recreation are what they are because of this conditioning. All American institutions, all aspects of our complex world view are being constantly bent and determined by impulses from the Negro people in our society, therefore, interact on each other and only as we are aware of this interaction of the larger and the smaller, included group can our outlook and perspective be accurate and reasonable. ✓

Pre-War Labor Market, Labor Market

Controls and Their Consequences for the Negro

Many people look to and expect the unionization of labor to improve greatly, if not to equalize with whites, the wage level of Negro workers, and it is undoubtedly true that unionization has lifted the Negro worker to higher wage levels and protected him in jobs within union industries. But, there is another side to the picture. Unionization has not been an unmixed blessing. The social legislation of the thirties, though intended to improve conditions on the labor market, actually increased the danger of the Negro being a marginal worker and the Negro worker was caught between the horns of this dilemma. On the one hand, Negroes constitute a disproportionately large percentage of the nation's workers who work under imperfect safety regulations, in unclean and unhealthy shops, for long hours, and for sweatshop wages. On the other hand, it has been the availability of such jobs which has given Negroes any employment at all.

Actually, the abolition of exploitive working conditions, which theoretically benefits Negro workers most of all, benefits them not in the least if they are not allowed to retain their employment, to hold their jobs. There was once, you remember, a Negro monopoly of certain types of jobs, but when government steps in to regulate labor conditions and to enforce minimum standards, this monopoly is often taken away. Low wages and sub-standard labor conditions are more prevalent in the South than in the North, and the danger of these is mainly restricted to Negro labor. When jobs are made better, white workers become more eager to take them and employers become more inclined to hire white rather than Negro workers.

The marginal worker, in which class too many Negroes are included, thus suffers even in a rising wage market. His and other cheap labor has hindered and retarded mechanization in the South. And, if labor gets expensive, it is more likely to be economized and substituted for by machines .

Both the National Labor Relations Act of 1935 and the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, more commonly known as the Wages and Hours Law, designed to stamp out exploitive labor practices, are in line with economic progress. But both tend to speed up mechanization and are, therefore, likely to create serious unemployment among Negro labor because it is marginal, unless counter-measures are taken, nationally and locally, to improve employment opportunities for Negroes.

Even public relief and social security have not thoroughly achieved their purposes. True it is that they have kept marginal white and Negro labor from the labor market, but, on the other hand, these programs have tended to strengthen the bargaining power of labor, which, in turn, tends to push up wages and improve other labor conditions, which again tends to make the employment prospects for marginal Negro labor less favorable.

Federal Agencies and the Employment of Negroes

Prior to the war boom few attempts were made by public agencies to take positive measures in order to secure job opportunities for Negroes. The Public Works Administration and the United States Housing Authority did try to reserve jobs for Negroes in their construction work. Otherwise, almost no employment policy for Negroes and other similar groups was even discussed much. The United States Employment Service, which experienced a rapid development under the New Deal, is potentially a powerful agency for dealing with problems of this kind. But, almost until the time when this country became involved in the war, little, if any, such use was made of it. The usual proceedure has been to meet the requirements of employers. If they want white labor, they get it. If they want Negro labor, they get that. Few employment offices, whether public or private, and they are now almost all public or governmental, have made any substantial attempts to do more than this one-sided type of employers' agency work - that is, they had not actually tried to "sell" unemployed labor. And it is probable that even less had been done for Negroes than for whites until the present war emergency changed the situation to a limited extent.

We have, however, a right to expect a long-range development in this direction. The Employment Service is the natural starting point in any vocational rehabilitation work. It might well go in for educational work among employers who show a tendency to reject certain kinds of potentially useful labor and among white workers who oppose Negroes getting an adequate share of the jobs. Our government has now a large scale fiscal interest in the welfare of the Negro, as well as the other interests a government should have in its people, because of large-scale public assistance, if for no other reason. ✓

Labor Union and the Negro

Quite a few people - within and without the Negro group - see in Labor Unions the hope and salvation of Negro labor. While this may not be and very likely is not quite the fact, the growth of unionism will in the long run favor the Negro. There are potentially favorable and unfavorable factors for Negro labor in the growth of unionism.

The increasing power of the labor unions, and particularly their rising importance for unskilled and semi-skilled workers, to whom some unions cater in the main, is, for Negro labor, a significant change in the institutional framework of American economy. Though past experiences of Negroes with trade unions have not been very satisfactory, recent developments seem to offer some hope. They are included in more unions than formerly and, so far as this is true, they have more protection; they have had some help in fighting occupational barriers; they have gained admission to plants and occupations formerly closed to them. But it must be remembered that such gains have been achieved during the present war boom, in large part, when the abundance of employment opportunities made Negro competition less objectionable to the white worker.

One should, however, never lose sight of the fact that there are grave risks for the Negro worker, in this increased power which unions have recently secured. A strong union, holding power over employment, will be likely to follow or be dominated by the ideas and aims of the dominant group. If this group happens to be a monopolistic and prejudiced white group, the Negro's "place" might well be defined as outside industrial employment. If, on the other hand, it is dominated by liberal minds in the movement, the growth of unionism will favor the Negro worker.

In fact,there are now at least two reasons why unionism will benefit Negro labor. One is that to exclude one group from full participation in the union movement, is to give the enemies of trade unionism a weapon they will know how to use; the other is that the labor market and its organization will in all probability be subject to more governmental control, and the national administration will be forced to attempt to defend a place for the Negro in the labor market against union tendencies toward exclusion or segregation.

The leaders of the new unions seem to be more broad-minded and less prejudiced than the average run of white union workers. Negro workers have probably profited from the split of the American labor movement into the CIO and the AFL, for in this split much of the progressive element has been concentrated in one group, and both groups have been forced to compete for membership. This split, however, cannot last forever, if the American labor movement is to survive, and when unity comes, it may be gained at the expense of the Negro worker.

The uncertainty as to how far the Negro worker can depend upon unionism is further increased by the fact that, at present, the Negro worker is a precarious issue for the American trade union. If the union takes him in on a member basis, employers can appeal to the race prejudice of the public and of the white workers; if the union excludes him or discriminates against him, the public will question and doubt the democratic ideology of the union.

The greatest dangers to the Negro worker, so far as trade unionism is concerned, lies in the fact that American trade unionism is still a comparatively weak movement and that, to gain strength and achieve permanence and solidity, it may have to resort to tactics which will sacrifice such gains as the Negro worker has already achieved.

American trade unionism still evidences many signs of organizational weakness. The use of violence and other extra-legal measures; the insistence on the rule of the "union shop", on the "closed shop" and on the "closed union"; job monopolism and nepotism; exploitive entrance fees; petty jurisdictional fights; boss rule; even corruption and racketeering - all these reflect both the youth and the present weakness of the American trade union.

The basic cause of this weakness, however, has been the labor unions lack of democracy, a situation in which the rank and file have been allowed too little influence and have perhaps cared too little about securing and retaining influence. But this was to have been and is to be expected for actually this weakness of the American labor movement is only one example of the general weakness of organized and protracted mass movements, or, if one wishes to say it another way, one example of the political passivity of the common people of America.

There is another reason to expect that the Negro worker will get more consideration from the unions in the future. The American labor union movement has recently been growing in strength - due largely to governmental support - and it is doubtful whether the movement could now afford to reject that support. In accepting it, however, labor unions should be aware of the fact that government support is followed by government influence and by government control. In fact, as union strength increases, the demand will become even more vigorous for governmental control designed to protect and preserve democracy within the unions and the only way by which the unions may, in the long-run, protect their present independence is to reform themselves - and quickly. Either government control or independent democratic control would benefit the Negro worker.

Those problems of trade unionism will have some effect on post-war liquidation and post-war employment. The major post-war problem of our government is likely to be that of unemployment and it seems hardly to be expected that government will undertake tremendous financial efforts to create employment and leave to the strengthened trade unions the power of partly sabotaging this policy.

The Negro's place in trade unionism is, as yet, partial and tenuous, but it must and, I believe, will become complete and firm. I do not see how it can be otherwise. Trade unionism must democratize itself, in which case the Negro worker will take a worker's place in the unions. If trade unionism does not democratize itself it must submit to government control. This means government support under which the unions will face the compulsion of including Negroes fully in their membership.

Transitional Unemployment and Reemployment

Probably one of the most difficult tasks facing the Nation as war needs diminish is the successful demobilization of returning soldiers and civilian war workers and their speedy reabsorption in productive peacetime employment. On this depends much of the future and success of our country. If we achieve this transition adequately and smoothly we may expect a people industriously at work, satisfied, and cooperative; if we do not achieve it, we may expect a people disorganized, unhappy, and afraid; we may expect sectional and group strife, the emergence of wild panaceas and even, perhaps, violence and loss of life.

In order to accomplish this successfully and to keep unemployment at a minimum, our industry, commerce and agriculture must provide jobs, over the nation as a whole, to exceed previous employment peaks by nearly 20% that is, from 8 to 10 million more jobs than in the high peacetime year of 1940.

In the immediate post-war period, artificially created jobs may provide employment for displaced or shifting workers. But this is only a temporary provision.

Wartime Changes in the Labor Force

In June of 1940, it was estimated that there were from 216,000 to 225,000 people in the total labor force in the New Orleans area and that approximately 29 percent or about 63,000 of these were Negroes. At that time, approximately 53,000 Negroes were employed and about 9,000 were unemployed.

In June of 1944, it was estimated that there were from 252,000 to 265,000 in the total labor force in the area and that about 75,000 of these were Negroes.

In June, 1940 approximately 14.1 percent of the working force in the New Orleans area were unemployed. In June, 1944 only about 1.5 percent were unemployed. That is, in June, 1940 there were about 9,000 unemployed Negroes in New Orleans; in June, 1944 there were about 1,200 in the same status.

Look at the picture in another way. In June of 1944, there were in and from the New Orleans area approximately 205,000 people, in productive jobs, about 45,000 in the armed services, and perhaps 4,000 unemployed. In addition to these about 8,000 youth, of whom perhaps 3,000 are Negroes, enter the New Orleans labor market each year.

The New Orleans area provided employment for about 185,000 people of whom about 53,000 were Negroes, in 1940. To have met the full employment needs at that time another 30,000 jobs, of which about 8,000 should have been filled by Negroes, would have been required.

If the war were to end now, 45,000 to 50,000 persons in the armed forces, of whom about 13,000 or 14,000 are Negroes, would be in the labor market of the area. Assuming that the men now in the armed services from this area return to the area after the war, approximately 260,000 jobs will be required to provide employment for the labor force and of these about 75,000 must be jobs for Negroes. This means that New Orleans needs to plan for an increase of about 40,000 jobs over the number available in the area in 1940 and nearly 12,000 of these need to be filled by Negroes.

Possibilities in the Professions

In 1940, approximately 7 percent of the labor force of our country were in professions and the semi-professions. One-half of these, or 3½ percent of the labor force were in the teaching profession.

If these percentages hold after the war, about 5,000 of the aproximately 75,000 Negroes in the labor force of the area may expect to find placement in the professions or the semi-professions. This, of course, is on the basis of past experience. All of us know that opportunities can be found for more Negro Professional than have been available in the past.

The purpose of these figures, however, is to indicate that no very large part of the total labor force - whether white or Negro - may reasonably expect placement in the professions.

Labor Force Changes in the Transition from War to Peace

It is clear that the change-over from war to peace will bring marked changes, the magnitude and direction of which cannot now be discerned. In part, the post-war changes may be merely the reverse of those which took place during the transition from peace to war. But it is probable that the post-war economy may differ considerably from that which existed before the war.

Many of the temporary workers will probably return to the home, retire, or go back to school after the war. The number who remain in the labor market will depend to a considerable extent on the number and types of jobs which are open to them. The great war-time swing to manufacturing, which we have been witnessing, will almost certainly be followed by a reverse movement to agriculture, trade and commerce, service, and construction, but industrial patterns may never return to those of the pre-war period. Many of the war "boom towns" may collapse with the end of the war, but others may become new centers of industry, competing with older industrial areas and significantly changing the distribution of our population. New Orleans, of course, had a large pre-war industry to which has been added an even larger war industry and is not likely to suffer as are other cities and towns. In my own state, for example, one of our small coastal cities mushroomed over 200 percent in size. Panama City, Florida has had the same experience and it is not likely that these or other similar cities will be able to hold the population they have gained.

War-Time Shifts in the Labor Force

			Percentage Distribution of Employment		
	June 1940	June 1944	June 1940	June 1944	June 1947
	Millions	Millions	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total Labor Force	56.0	65.6	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Armed Force	.5	11.4	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Civilian Labor Force	55.5	54.2	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Unemployed	7.7	1.0	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Employed	47.8	53.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	10.9	9.5	22.8	17.9	18.4
Nonagricultural employment	36.9	43.7	77.2	82.1	81.6
Mining	.9	.8	1.9	1.5	1.9
Construction	1.9	.7	4.0	1.3	4.9
Transportation and Public Utilities	3.0	3.8	6.3	7.1	6.4
Trade	6.9	7.0	14.4	13.1	15.0
Finance, service, and miscellaneous	4.4	4.5	9.2	8.5	8.7
Government	4.1	5.9	8.6	11.1	8.9
Manufacturing	10.3	16.1	21.5	30.3	25.3
Industries engaged in war production	3.9	9.1	8.1	17.1	19.5
All other	6.4	7.0	13.4	13.2	15.8
Self employed (balancing item)	5.4	4.9	13.3	9.2	10.5

Size and Nature of the Transition Problem

1. In terms of total volume of post-war employment required

We have already estimated the total present labor force in the New Orleans area at about 260,000, of whom approximately 75,000 are Negroes. After the war, New Orleans must provide employment for this number or, if the population of the area returns to the 1940 level, for about 216,000 workers, of whom about 53,000 were or will be Negroes.

It is unlikely that present employment levels will be maintained. Though the present labor force will be augmented by the 5000 to 8000 New Orleans youth who enter the labor market each year it will be depleted by the withdrawal of some 15,000 to 16,000 temporary workers. Of this labor force of 260,000, probably 10,000 will remain in the armed forces. Most experts agree that another 8,000 or 9,000 on the average, will be unemployed because of temporary illness, seasonal variations in employment, and job changes.

"Full employment", then, for the New Orleans area will mean jobs for about 230,000 workers, of whom about 65,000 will be Negroes. This means about 40,000 more jobs than in 1940 and about 12,000 more jobs for Negroes - an employment level never reached in the area before.

Post-war Estimates of New Orleans Labor Force

A. Based on 1940 population of New Orleans.

	Total	Negro
Labor force	216,000	63,000
Annual addition from youth coming of age	7,000	2,000
	223,000	65,000
Temporary workers withdrawing	15,000	4,400
	208,000	60,600
In the armed forces	10,000	2,900
	198,000	57,700
Average unemployment from illness, etc.	8,000	2,300
	190,000	54,400

B. Based on June 1944 population for New Orleans

	Total	Negro
Labor force	260,000	75,000
Annual addition from youth coming of age	7,000	2,000
	267,000	77,000
Temporary workers withdrawing	15,000	4,400
	252,000	72,000

Bro't forward	252,000	72,000
In the armed forces	10,000	2,900
	242,000	69,700
Average unemployment from illness, etc.	8,000	2,300
	234,000	67,400

50
~~54~~

184,000
204,000
seeking jobs

ACTUAL EMPLOYMENT	TOTAL	NEGRO
1940	184,000	53,000
1944	204,000	59,000

2. In terms of the rate at which civilian jobs must increase

The rate of increase of civilian jobs depends on a number of factors-the duration of the war and the time elapsing between the end of its European and Asiatic phases. If we assume that the war in Germany will end in late 1945 and the Japanese war approximatel a year later, that the war production is reduced promptly as the need for war materials decrease, that the armed forces are demobilized rapidly, and that temporary wartime workers leave the labo market fairly promptly, it is estimated that between 48,000 and 60,000 new civilian jobs, of which between 13,000 and 17,000 need to be for Negroes, will be needed in the New Orleans area within 2 years after the defeat of Germany. Many of these civilian jobs will be produced, of course, without any actual change in employment. The worker will remain at the same machine or bench and turn out civilian rather than war goods.

Assuming that New Orleans needs to provide 25,000 to 30,000 new civilian jobs, of which 6,500 to 8,500 need to be for Negroes, in each of the first two post-war years a tremendous change is implie Total private civilian employment in the area has never previously increased by any figure which would indicate this to be easy. It is unlikely that this increase for New Orleans has amounted even since 1940 to more than 16,000 per annum.

If we assume that the European and Asiatic wars will end at approx mately the same time, the transition period would be shorter and more intense and the rate at which new civilian jobs will be neede will be considerably increased.

3. In terms of the total number of job transfers involved

The figures just given refer to the need for new jobs. There will also be many job changes or transfers during the transition years. Veterans will return to old jobs and displace someone with less seniority, thereby starting a series of job shifts. Moreover, many service men and ex-war workers may try several jobs before finding one which suits them.

Many of these job transfers may involve either no unemployment or a period of joblessness so short that it is of little consequence.

The transfers will range all the way from a simple from war to non-war production for the same employer to a major uprooting, involving a move to another community, and a long search for work. The total number of transfers in the area will affect the size of the task ahead for the employment service, vocational information and retraining services, and it may to some extent affect the total volume of unemployment and the need for unemployment compensation.

Measures to Assist Reemployment and to Support the Unemployed

The process of demobilization after the present war may and very likely will vary from that of 1918 and 1919. After the First World War nearly 3,500,000 were discharged within the first twelve months- about 650,000 of them in December, 1918. It is estimated that, when Germany is defeated, perhaps as many as 2,500,000 men may be discharged from the service. The remainder may be discharged over a period of a few years, though many will remain in the Service.

In other words, conditions in the present war are such that demobilization will likely take place gradually, thus cushioning the economic and other effects of the process. But, many problems will arise, no matter how efficiently demobilization is handled.

Many demobilized servicemen will find their skills grown rusty through disuse. Some pre-war skills will be obsolete. Some veterans will have mastered new specialized military occupation which will require adjustment to fit civilian needs. Ex-soldiers will need time to adjust to the unexciting regularity of peacetime employment after the nervous tension of war. Some will be handicapped physically so that they may find transfer to civilian employment difficult.

Furthermore, shifts to non-war industries will involve sharp reductions in worker's earnings. Reductions in overtime alone will produce much of this. In general, occupational transfers will be from the high-wage war industries to low-wage non-war industries, particularly in the service and distributive industries and in agriculture. Accompanying these wage shifts will be a migration from high-wage "war boom" areas to low-wage areas.

The net-effect of much of this transfer process will be substantial reduction from the wartime level in weekly earnings for many worker. Some of them will hesitate to accept the new jobs that will be available to them. Many women workers and older workers will welcome a decrease in the intensive pace of work, even a return to part-time employment.

Specific Proposals

It must be clear to everyone that in New Orleans, as elsewhere, there must be an agency where workers needing jobs and jobs needing workers may be brought together. But there must be more than those local and inter-area labor exchanges. There must be specific job counseling; there must be the assembly and dissemination of basic information concerning work opportunities; thor must be some plan for referring workers to training agencies and to unemployment compensation offices; there must be specialized placement services and referral services for veterans.

The figures I have given tonight provide some idea of the magnitude of the job of post-war employment of Negroes in this area. The federal government may and perhaps will carry much of the load, but it cannot do it all. Communities and institutions, agencies, and groups within the community must, after all, do their share.

Mr. William Y. Bell spoke to the assembled group on FULL EMPLOYMENT---------FOR NEGROES TOO? His speech is of special significance because he is a Negro, who has had unusual opportunities to feel the pulse of the south in relationship to the problem of full employment for Negroes.

His paper is provocative. His philosophy is important because he earns his living trying to make the south want to give Negroes full employment in order that it may enjoy the full benefits of an operating democracy.

FULL EMPLOYMENT - - - FOR NEGROES TOO?

by

William Y. Bell, Jr.
Southern Field Director
National Urban League

In Britain's dark hours following Dunkirk and in America's distress following Pearl Harbor, neither knew just how it would win the War but it is significant that each decided upon the fine principle of "We shall win the War". This was a simple but stark statement of determination. It was an ultimate objective, to be achieved by practically any means. Once this elementary statement was accepted by the people of both countries, it became the basis upon which planning could be done. Both then threw their engineering and organizing genius into the effort to live up to that statement of determination, with the phenomenal result of industrial and military achievement which we have recently been witnessing.

The point is that both countries won first a moral victory over the cynicism and despair of their apparently hopeless position. Only then were they psychologically ready to throw all of their weight into efforts for a military victory.

New Orleans has taken the lead in the South by the promotion of a conference on Post-war Employment and Employment Opportunities of Negroes in the New Orleans area. The New Orleans Urban League and the sponsoring committee are to be congratulated for their foresight and vision in establishing such a conference. It is needed. It will do much good. And yet, while this conference will present a solid achievement, it is important to remember that planning for post-war jobs is part of the expressed concern of groups all over the country. In other places, representatives of management, labor, consumer groups and Government itself are conferring together over figures, graphs and tables trying to work out the mechanics of employment within the particular industry, within an individual plant, or within a certain geographical area. Still one may question whether such activity is not literally putting the cart before the horse --- paying attention to the vehicle when the real problem is the power to pull it. Plans for post-war employment are all right, they are the second step. The first is the development and expression of a "will" for full employment even as we now operate with a "Will" for complete victory. Once America has been swept up with the importance of full employment and economic security for all, I am convinced that her technical and industrial genius can bring about the desired result. America has man-power, machines and money. As we have put them together to produce the greatest industrial machine for the destruction of life and property which the world has ever seen, so can we, by changing our objectives, keep them together to produce the highest standard of living the world has ever known. As Stuart Chase has said, what is physically possible is financially possible. We have technicians, brain power, brawn and the greatest industrial plant in the world. After we have finished using them for social destruction, we can use them for social welfare --- if we want to.

But things go wrong when we don't have the will. Witness the depression. In 1932 we had the same number of machines we had in 1929. We had a few more men. No money had left the country. We still had access to the same raw materials. In a word, the bottom of the depression found us with the same resources we had at the height of America's prosperity. Then what was wrong? Behind all the learned theories, I think you'll find that the trouble was as a nation, we were wealthy in all other resources, but we were poverty-stricken when it came to the will to establish and maintain full employment. We had not accepted it as the goal. Our eyes were focused upon our own private welfare when, if we had been looking toward public welfare, we would have reaped individual benefit.

Moreover, we were afraid to work for the substance of national welfare because we were afraid of the form it would take. We were afraid to plan because planning was vaguely associated with what were for us a number of social diseases all ending in "isms". But those who were most afraid would not think of running their businesses or personal affairs for a single day without planning. It isn't the planning which brings "isms". Rather, it is a lack of planning, for people all over the world are determined to have security by one means or another. Both Italy and Germany show the length to which they will give up other liberties for it.

As a nation we are now committed to fighting, among other things, for economic security and freedom from want. Without bothering to point out that neither Mussolini, Hitler nor Tojo prevented our attempting to establish freedom from want in all of the years of the country's history prior to 1933, it is still important to note there are still persons and organizations which are less interested in the causes for which we say we fight than in their own selfish greed. They are organized. They influence our city, county, state and federal government to a degree unrecognized by the general public. These parties are not interested in 16 million jobs. They are not interested in security for the American people. They are interested only in themselves. They are barriers to the "will" for full employment plans without realizing that it is not private enterprise alone which is fighting the war are experiencing sacrifices out of which the public at large hopes to create a better world. This truly defeatist philosophy seems to be fortified by the realization that we shall have to produce thirty per cent more jobs than we have ever had before if our goal of full employment is to be realized.

In addition to the immensity of the problem presented by the need for more complete over-all planning for full employment than will have been necessary before, there is added the special problem of race. A recent analysis of the war-time employment of Negroes and their post-war prospects which was made by Seymour L. Wolfbein, of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor, indicates that Negro war-time employment gains have been in those occupations, industries and locations which will experience the greatest cutbacks in the post-war period. Moreover, these advances have been made at a relatively slower rate than the rest of the country. The old description of the Negro as the last to be hired and the first to be fired will therefore be found to hold true even during the current war-time boom. Like other marginal workers, Negroes can expect to have security only as long as there is plenty of employment for the dominant workers, and therefore Negro workers experience no competition for the jobs which will be open to them. This seems likely to hold true as long as Negro labor is classed with that of women, children, over-age workers, foreign-born, prison labor, and handicapped workers as being second-classed labor to which employment opportunities should be extended only after the white male labor force is thoroughly absorbed by the job market.

But how can we approach the double problem of 15 million additional jobs and over-coming the barrier of race with anything approaching hope? The answers, it seems to me, lie in, first, the realization that full employment in a peace-time economy can be achieved as effectively as a war economy if there is the same zest for viewing it as the means to an end, except that in the peace economy the end is socially constructive; and second, by taking the first long step ourselves toward realizing that the problem of race can be solved.

Over a period of time, there has grown up in this country a tremendous body of sentiment to the effect that racial harmony cannot be achieved except on terms which are themselves unacceptable to minority groups. Part of this grows out of the disillusionment confronting most Negro Americans when they compare Americans Democratic pronouncements with her policies; part of it grows out of the misunderstanding on the part of many white persons about the true aims of American Negroes; but there is at least part of it which is apparently carefully cultivated by some people and interests who thrive by the system have seemingly decided to perpetuate it by destroying the morale of those who would bring about improvement. Before he advanced against the Poles, Czechs, the Austrians, and other European nations which were later subjugated, Hitler destroyed their will to fight for right by terrorizing them with pictures and other propaganda aimed at convincing them that their efforts were hopeless before the invincibility of the German machine and the inevitability of its domination. Hitler's whole career has been based upon a technique of destroying the will to fight for right on the part of those who resisted him. The parallel is apparent. The small minority, and I do believe that they represent only a small minority of the Southern white population, which engages in apoplectic rampings about the strength with which they retain their prejudices and the insolubility of the problem, is the same group which aggressively discourages example of Negro-white cooperation in their communities and accepts, even though some time under protest, the changed condition which they find even in border-line cities. These people have succeeded in convincing a large section of the American public that the South especially will never change its resistance to Negro progress. If true, this would be a tremendous indictment of the white leadership of the South for it would brand it as incapable of adjustment and therefore as incapable of exhibiting intelligent behavior. There is, however, a growing number of Southern white persons, many of them in influential places, who recognize that, just as Negro post-war employment cannot be assured unless there is employment for all, similarly the social level of the entire Southland cannot be raised as long as one-fourth to one-third of its inhabitants are kept on a marginal level.

We are not experts here. There are men and women who are far more capable of laying out in blue-print for post-war employment opportunities for Negroes than are we who are gathered here today. We may come to conclusions which will be significant. Undoubtedly we shall, and they will be used to good advantage by other local planning groups and by agencies interested in preparing now for some of the post-war problems. But in a larger sense one of the greater contributions which can be made by this Conference is that of laying on the conscience of all those who may hear of our deliberations our concern that America exhibit the leadership which is the basis for effectuating any blue-printed plan for full employment. She can have full employment after the war--for Negroes too----if we, all of us have the will to bring it about.

Mr. Willard S. Townsend, representing the Board of Directors of the National Urban League and the National Office of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, delivered a public address, The Negro Employee In Post-War America, which was of major importance to the Conference and to the general public because it presented succinctly:

1. The post-war employment problems of Negroes from the stand-point of a Negro of national status.
2. The relationship of this problem to the orderly development and function of a democratic government in post-war America.
3. The CIO program for adjustment of white-Negro labor problems as a concrete example of what can be done without drastically reordering the status of society as it exosts.

NOTE: The American Federation of Labor's representative of the National Office was unable to participate in the Conference. The presentation of this paper is not to be taken as the League's giving preference to the CIO over the AFL.

THE NEGRO EMPLOYEE IN POST-WAR AMERICA

by
Willard S. Townsend
Xavier University, New Orleans
March 6, 1945

The passionate striving of Negroes to safeguard the gains recently made and to enjoy the promise of democracy belongs to the most striking contemporary phenomenon revealed once again in this war. Whatever the differences in their way of life, doctor, laborer, teacher, domestic, lawyer, skilled or unskilled, all groups agree that the nation can secure economic and cultural progress only in a working democracy, where the vote, education, and equal job opportunities decide the fate of the country. The solution of the problems of a new and better world, based on the ideals of freedom and a lasting peace, must clear up this tragic question of racial hatred.

With the demobilization of industry and the Armed Forces, we shall again face the problem of unemployment. The threat of large scale joblessness hangs like a dark cloud over all post-war planning; and surely if we fail to provide sufficient jobs to go around, the Negro will be the first to suffer.

In discussing the stakes of the Negro in the post-war period, we find that there are many common interests. The largest part of our Negro population consists of workers, and herein lies our primary community of interest. What will benefit the organized labor movement as a whole, will also benefit the Negro worker. What operates against the interest of organized labor as a whole will also operate against the Negro worker.

However, the Negro, because he is a "visible" minority and because of his history in this country, has a special stake in common with organized labor. One of the oldest tactics employed by management, and one of the most successful, has been the attempt to play one minority group against another. In the early industrial development of our country, it was easy to distinguish between the Italians, Irish, Hungarians, Jews, etc. who were working in the factories, mines, and mills of the nation. But by now, they have become more or less assimilated. At least their distinguishing characteristics of language and custom have become less conspicuous. We are the one group which can still be used as the scapegoat by those who profit through discrimination in its many forms.

The objectives of the CIO and Negroes should be the same. The method of attaining those objectives may vary from time to time, but never the objective. We believe that all working people have an important stake in the achievement and protection of the following rights:

1. Equal rights and protection to union membership.
2. Equal pay for equal work.
3. Equal enjoyment of decent hours and working conditions.
4. Equal job opportunities based on ability.

Reverend George M. Nell, nationally famed Catholic prelate, is devoting his almost boundless energy and very apt mind to development of Co-op Parish Activities among the rural peoples of America. Father Nell delivered a key-note speech at the Conference, but since a manuscript of it is not available, it has been thought profitable to introduce his thinking and activities to the public by reproducing first, an excerpt from his letter of acceptance of the Conference invitation to deliver a key-note address and serve as consultant to the panel on agriculture.

> "My own rural life experience has been altogether in Illinois in countries where we have no Negroes and where farming and living conditions are different than they are in Louisiana. However, it seems to me the possibility of the local Church organization helping in the promotion of rural living improvements is equally great whether the Church is located in Louisiana or Illinois, and the methods, which are successful in Illinois should with reasonable adaptations be successful in Louisiana - - - - I am willing to share my Illinois experience in promoting 4-H club work, rural youth activities, and extension activities for married people for Louisiana under auspicies and leadership of the local Church organization, of the pastor and the church members."[1]

Secondly, reproduction in full of a Bulletin of Information For Pastors and Workers, which Father Nell has issued for assistance to Churches, regardless of denominations.

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[1] This excerpt is from a letter dated February 7, 1945.

5. Equal job security.
6. Equal access to decent housing.
7. Equal access to adequate health protection.
8. Equal opportunities for education.
9. Equal voting rights in federal, state, county and local elections.
10. Equal protection under the law, in fact as well as form.

The CIO feels that these rights are fundamental and basic. We must first determine whether America can realize full employment. The past century has brought to an end the period of human history in which poverty was inevitable. The American industrial and agricultural plant is capable of supplying the needs and untold luxuries of all the people.

This is a new concept in world history.

The capacity of our industrial plant, measured in money and production output, will be enormously greater after the war than it was before the war. In 1939, our industrial plant was worth 50 billion dollars. By 1942, we had expanded this plant by some 22 billion dollars, a large percentage of it being in basic industry--steel, aluminum, chemicals, machine tools, etc. This makes possible still further increases in lighter and consumer goods. From the consumers' viewpoint, and indeed from the viewpoint of the nation at large, the greater our capacity to produce, the higher our standard of living should be.

To keep this enormous plant operating we must fight for certain safeguards. We must remember that the immediate period of conversion will be an extremely difficult one. During this period, Government must maintain price controls. We cannot allow ruinous competition for the first civilian goods manufactured and released to toboggan us toward inflation. We must have a more realistic and equitable tax program, to prevent our government financed facilities from further contributing to the unequal concentration of wealth and power. Controls must be equitably extended over wages and scarce materials.

We further propose that government must underwrite permanent prosperity. It must be an established government policy to maintain full employment in the United States. Hitherto, the Government in its economic policy, has tended to consider itself an impartial umpire among individual economic men. Today this role is obsolete. Government is governing our industrial society and the condition of industry must increasingly be one of its primary concerns.

The job can be done. We do not have to have a post-war runaway boom and then collapse. There is nothing inevitable about extreme business fluctuation anymore. Governmental weapons are at hand, capable of controlling and prolonging a boom and of offsetting and shortening a depression. If America uses these weapons intelligently, we are the masters of our economic fate.

We must implement a full production policy by increasing individual security by direct means. We must greatly extend our system of unemployment insurance, old age pensions, and other forms of social security. This includes a great deal more governmental responsibility for public health, housing and nutrition, as well as more and better schools. Such a program is absolutely essential to the well-being and the sense of security of the American people. As a nation, we can afford it; indeed we cannot afford to go without it. Since Americans want security, there is no good reason why they should not have more of it in the most obvious form.

Fortunately, such a social security program is also a definite aid to full employment. It will help maintain consumer income, and hence effective demand. It will create a minimum standard of purchasing power on which industry can count in measuring the overall size of its market.

Another effective weapon which should always be kept oiled and ready for use is a comprehensive program of public works. This program should be flexible, to be used whenever and wherever needed. It should include rebuilding cities, river-valley developments, transportation improvements, power projects, roads, schools, and much needed housing. The possibilities of urban redevelopment alone are staggering. Who knows of a large American City where the need for rebuilding is not present?

It is only by achieving this program that we can hope to establish the climate that will enable us to continue to improve the economic, social and political status of the Negro. Remember, it was during a period of full employment when the Detroit riot occurred, likewise Mobile, Alabama, Beaumont, Texas, and the outbreak in New York City. This happened because the white worker believed his security was threatened by the employment and upgrading of the Negro Worker. Only with full employment will the CIO be able to defeat another common enemy--fear. We in the CIO have learned that when the white worker ceases to fear the competition of the colored worker, he becomes more at ease with him. When he sees him hired in the type of job closed to Negroes before, he may be antagonistic and suspicious. But once he feels secure in his own job and does not fear that the Negro was hired to replace him he is more apt to relax and become friendly.

The Negro is also afraid at first; he fears humiliation and is apt to hold back from contact with his fellow workers, which manifests itself in his refusal to become an integral part of his local union. But he too relaxes, becomes friendly, once he knows that his white brothers in the union recognize his right to equal treatment. Once the black worker is free from the need to exert all his energies toward gaining equality, and the white worker is free from the fear of competition, they will both be free to concentrate on protecting and advancing their mutual rights.

But until this fear is removed, until both the white and black workers are free, we will be forced to spend valuable time and energy in defeating chauvinistic ideas emanating from both groups. A good example of this confused thinking is the proposal advanced by various Negro groups, and others interested in making political capital out of the Negro's plight, who recommend that some type of proportional lay-off be worked out during the post-war period, in order to maintain the same proportion of Negro workers in industry that are employed today. To do this, the established principles of seniority would have to be compromised. A cursory examination of this proposal would indicate that it is advanced with a lack of knowledge of the intimate workings of the seniority principle in American industry. The dangers inherent in any type of proposal to relax the seniority provisions are readily apparent to a trade unionist. Among others, these points should be strongly emphasized:

1. The large group of whites who would be unfairly displaced as a result of the relaxation of the seniority principle, would become not only anti-Negro, but also anti-union. Moreover, this proposal would lend credence to the large group of whites who have always maintained that Negroes only join trade unions in order to selfishly advance their own cause, regardless of whether or not it is detrimental to the great body of workers.

2. This proposal would serve to remove the onus of discriminatory hiring policies from management and transfer it to the shoulders of the labor movement where it does not belong - as management has consistently fought for and retained the right to determine the qualifications for hiring.

3. You cannot solve a problem by creating a new one.

Time and again, in the history of the American labor movement, there have been attempts to build a labor movement on the basis of workers' equality and solidarity. The most successful attempt has been the Congress of Industrial Organizations. The strength of our movement is based on the promise that every union, to be entitled to recognition as the collective bargaining agency of the workers, must conform to certain minimum standards of decency and democracy. Its doors must be open to all workers, regardless of race, creed, sex, or color, under reasonable standards of initiation fees and dues. Our various constitutions and by-laws provide for orderly elections at reasonable intervals, and disciplinary procedure that is designed to protect our members from arbitrary punishments. These are minimum standards which must be our operating and guiding principles.

In recognition of this fact, the CIO Committee to Abolish Racial Discrimination was created, with James B. Carey, chairman, and George L. P. Weaver, as director. This committee has strengthened our efforts in the struggle to achieve human dignity and freedom.

The Committee's activities can be divided into the following important phases:

1. Formation and administration of anti-discrimination committees in each CIO Industrial Union Council, state, county, and municipal.

2. Formation and maintenance of contact with all governmental agencies in order to insure full minority participation and integration in their programs.

While the questions of union shop and the compromise solution through membership maintenance have been pretty well settled for the duration of the war and as long as the no-strike pledge lasts, the carrying out of contracts with such provisions is bringing to the forefront of industrial relations the question of the right of unions to exclude employees from membership. Such exclusion may mean the loss of the right to a job.

It should be noted that in Canada unions are prohibited by law from arbitrarily and discriminatorily excluding employees from membership in unions. Congress has under consideration a law which would make it unlawful for unions to close membership on the basis of color, race, creed, or national origin. New York already has such a law. The U. S. Supreme Court has recently held in several cases that a union relying on protection of law in bargaining relations has the duty to represent all employees fairly, admitting them to membership without discrimination and promoting the interests of non-members as well as members in the bargaining unit. In granting membership-maintenance clauses, the War Labor Board has made it a practice to examine union by-laws to assure itself that the right to join a union will be one that may be enforced, not only as now against the employer, but also against unions themselves. The evolution of this enforceable right constitutes a spearhead of legal development which employers, unions, and employees, in addition to the legal profession, will find it to their interests to observe carefully.

Post-war employment for Negroes will be determined by labor supply and labor demand factors. If the promise of Bretton Woods is made a vibrant reality, and the President's pledge to create 60 million jobs become a fact, employment for Negroes during the period following the war will be satisfactory. If on the other hand, there develops a deflationary gap in our over-all economy resulting from improper planning, we will all face the danger of poverty existing among half or more of the population, bringing with it, civil disorders, crime, sickness, and disease; mass migrations of homeless people, family breakups, and child delinquency. Competition for existing scarce jobs would bring new tensions--race riots would follow.

Veterans would not only compete with non-veterans for employment, the veterans of 1944-45 would fight veterans of 1917-1918 for preferment. Unemployed marches and bonus marches would be the order.

Scapegoats would be sought, demagogues would harangue the people, mislead and confuse them, civil liberties disappear in one surge after another of violence and counter-violence. A crisis would convulse the nation which would threaten private enterprise and our democratic institutions.

Thus we face Post-war America.

see p 26

"CAMPAIGN FOR CHRIST IN JASPER COUNTY"

BULLETIN OF INFORMATION FOR PASTORS AND WORKERS

Volume 1 Newton, Ill. Apr. 18, 1940 No. 11

WHY SHOULD THE CHURCH AND THE EXTENSION SERVICES IN LOUISIANA COOPERATE?

BECAUSE:

1. They serve the same people.

2. They are both vitally interested in and working for:

   a. Good homes.
   b. Wholesome recreation.
   c. Intelligent citizens.
   d. Progressive communities.
   e. Efficient education.
   f. Profitable farms.
   g. Social welfare.
   h. Correct economics.
   i. Happiness of all the people.
   j. Just and beneficial laws.
   k. BETTER LIVING in its widest sense for individuals, families, communities, the county, the state and the nation.

3. By pooling some of their resources and working together:

   a. They can supplement each others weaknesses, so both will be stronger and more able to serve their people.

   b. The church will have more time, money, energy, good will and understanding from its people to promote the SPIRITUAL LIFE of the people.

   c. The pastor gets the practical equivalent of one or more full time assistant pastoral helpers, a substantial money grant, a continuous training school for volunteer parish helpers, and a pastoral sociology training course.

   d. The pastor also is the beneficiary of much additiona stimulation, happiness, satisfaction and efficiency in his pastoral work, and not to be overlooked, RECOGNITION from his people and others.

   ✓ e. The Farm Bureau and the Farm Advisor gain in very much the same way as explained above in b, c, d for the Church and pastor.

4. Through this co-operation and resulting BETTER LIVING:

   a. Boys and girls will want to stay on the farm.
   b. Those boys and girls who leave the farm will be

better prepared to take care of themselves and their job, and will have an incentive to keep in touch with their home folks and community.

c. The men and women, present and future, will be abler, happier, better fathers and mothers, better neighbors and citizens, and better Farm Bureau and better Church members.

5. NO ONE LOSES ANYTHING THROUGH THIS CO-OPERATION, WHILE EVERYONE CONCERNED GAINS MUCH.

WILL RELIGION SUFFER THROUGH CO-OPERATION WITH THE EXTENSION SERVICES?

Emphatically no, for the people will follow the religious leadership of their pastor all the closer for enthusiastically following him in outside of strictly religious matters. Furthermore the pastor's religious leadership will be improved through the practice he gets in these non-religious affairs. Besides his viewpoint will be broadened, and he will understand his people better as they will understand him better. He will appreciate their difficulties, thereby being better able to sympathize with them. As a consequence of all these things, he will find it all the easier to win his people for the Master, so that instead of the religious life of the parish suffering from these activities, it will be quickened.

EXTENSION SERVICE ACTIVITIES FIT IN WELL WITH NORMAL PARISH ACTIVITIES CARRIED ON TO PROMOTE THE REAL PARISH WORK, SAVING SOULS AND GLORIFYING GOD

✓

The following list of ordinary Farm Bureau and Extension Service activities in Illinois, will give pastors an idea of how the F. B. works with the same people as the Church does, and carries on many of the same activities the Church does. The problem is how to co-operate to avoid duplication and waste, and to increase good results for the people, the Church, the Farm Bureau and the Extension Service. Here is the list:

EDUCATIONAL & CULTURAL ACTIVITIES: Surveys -- Study Clubs -- Club Work -- Recreation -- Social Welfare -- Home Beautification -- Lectures -- Discussions -- Demonstrations -- Exhibits -- Youth Work -- Community Meetings -- Home Study.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES: Study Clubs -- Home Study -- 4-H Club Work -- Exhibits -- Demonstrations -- Organization -- Co-op Marketing -- Co-op Buying -- Production -- Legislation -- Taxation -- Credit -- Good Roads -- Fire Prevention -- Electrification.

SOCIAL WELFARE ACTIVITIES: Home -- Health -- Neighborliness -- Insurance -- Roads -- Fire -- Rural Electrification -- 4-H Club Work -- Young People's Activities -- Extension Education -- Legislation.

RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES: Athletics -- Games -- Dramatics -- Parties -- Contests -- Shows -- Exhibits -- Indstitutes -- Debates -- Study Clubs -- Lectures -- Sings -- Chorus -- Orchestra -- Trips and Tours.

The real work of the Conference was done by study groups. Each panel was organized with a Chairman, Co-Chairman, Secretary and a Consultant chosen because of his or her peculiar preparation for working with the group.

The panels and their leaders were:

1. ADULT EDUCATION
   Chairman----------------------William Cooper
   Co-Chairman-------------------L. D. Crocker
   Secretary---------------------Miss Iona Berteaux
   Consultant--------------------Rev. Thaddeus B. Clark

2. AGRICULTURE
   Chairman----------------------J. W. Fisher
   Co-Chairman-------------------Rev. George Nell
   Consultant--------------------Mon. Hubert Lerschen

3. FEDERAL PROVISIONS FOR POST-WAR EMPLOYMENT
   Chairman----------------------W. Y. Bell
   Co-Chairman-------------------G. L. Netterville
   Secretary---------------------Mrs. R. Edmonds
   Consultant--------------------Ernest E. Neal

4. UNION PLANS FOR EMPLOYMENT
   Chairman----------------------Dr. George Snowdon
   Co-Chairman-------------------Robert Green
   Consultant--------------------Willard Townsend

5. INDUSTRY AND BUSINESS
   Chairman----------------------Maceo Walker
   Co-Chairman-------------------James Gayle
   Secretary---------------------W. H. Mitchell, Jr.

6. YOUTH
   Chairman----------------------Louis Burnham
   Co-Chairman-------------------Ernest Wright
   Secretary---------------------Miss Stella Pecot

7. DOMESTIC SERVICE
   Chairman----------------------Dr. Logan Wilson
   Co-Chairman-------------------Mrs. Isobel Gray
   Secretary---------------------Mrs. Grace Tillman
   Consultant--------------------Mrs. Francis Wilson

The groups worked steadily and seriously. The results of their thinking together are set forth in the following pages. Special mention, because of nature, should be made of the formation by the Adult Education group of a city-wide Council for Adult Education Among Negroes as a result of their collective thinking.

DOMESTIC SERVICE

The group began with a discussion by the chairman, Dr. Logan Wilson, of the social significance of the question of domestic service. To many whites and Negroes this is the only sphere of race relations. To the whites the domestic servant becomes "the Negro". To the Negro domestic service is the only occupation open to Negroes; it is the means for the perpetuation of the matriarchal family, as opposed to the patriarchal family of the whites. However, the percent of Negro women working is not much more than that of white women, while the proportion of men is about the same. The decline of domestic service has been a continuing gradual process, and is not the wartime phenomena that some consider it. In New Orleans it only involves one third of the white population and one fifth of the Negro income.

A study of the Employment of Negro women as domestic servants in New Orleans was made by Doctors Wilson and Gilmore of Tulane University in 1944. Some of the findings of the study are as follows:

Only 6% of the white families contacted had more than one full-time servant, 6.9% had one, and 5% neither had nor were seeking help.

The 1940 census revealed that of the experienced workers earning less than $500 a year, 83.9% were Negro women; 40, white women; 42.5% Negro men; and 27% white men.

According to the 1940 census there were in New Orleans 14,893 domestic servants. In 1943 there were 10,234 full-time servants and 16,653 part-time jobs. The conclusion was made that there were more domestic servants in 1943. Thus exploding the theory that they have gone into war work.

In 1939 the annual income of domestic servants was $235.82; 1943, $481.52 (discussion) 1945, $780.00 ($15.00 Weekly).

OTHER OBSERVATIONS

1. Those persons seeking help have larger families, longer hours and lower wages.

2. Satisfied employers have full-time employees, enjoy better social and economic status and are thus able to provide better working conditions.

3. Long tenure makes for mutual satisfaction.

4. Part-time workers earn higher hour wage.

5. Cleaning and laundering are the most frequent job requirements. "Mammy" jobs (nursing) are very low (7%).

END OF STUDY

The present situation in New Orleans is that there has been a great increase in the retail and wholesale trade employment. It is the same type of work which was done in the home. Many of these jobs were formerly done by white women or Negro men. This explodes the theory that they have "taken off their aprons and gone into war jobs"

The trend is to commercialization of service, removal of laundry and cooking from the home. There is a trend to commercial cleaners with expert, for specific jobs - floors, windows. The merchanization of the home of these appliances, requires special training in the operation of those appliances, requires special training in the operation of these appliances. The mechanization of the cotton and cane industry will drive more people into the city. Since the corresponding mechanization of factory work will lessen the need for many hands. Dr. Wilson, felt that more people will be going into service employment.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That more dignity be given to the occupation. Possibly change the name from domestic servant to household employee. Remove from the servant level working hours, hourly wage with time and one half over 48 hours per week. Social security benefits. Unions - as one ultimate but not immediate good. Education to be a part of the main program.

2. Household Employee Training Institute be sponsored to give courses in running a household, dietetics etc. Portors trained to do small electrical or plumbing so that experts wont have to be called in for minor repairs. Graduation of classification from porter to building superintendent. The institute should set standards for all who receive diplomas, and see that a comparable wage is paid. ✓

4. Education of the public - newspapers and small group before large groups are involved.

PARTICIPANTS: Dr. Logan Wilson, Mrs. Isobel Gray, Mrs. Grapo Tillman, and Mrs. Francis Wilson

INDUSTRY AND BUSINESS GROUP REPORT

We recognize the fact that Negroes have secured greater opportunities to work in Government and industry as a result of the War. There are certain widespread pressures in the nation, particularly in New Orleans, and there are certain democratic individuals working towards a greater practice of justice and equality of opportunity, but this has served only a small part in solving the problems. It is necessary that we be integrated to the limit in the general economy and any policy or tendency towards a minority development; it is necessary in accomplishing these objectives for us to develop Negro businesses to the fullest extent; in New Orleans in those cases where new jobs are available some provisions should be made to admonish the employees of their responsibility to perform efficiently and satisfactorily as a basis for the continuation of these jobs in the post-war period; and that likewise provisions be made to admonish management of its responsibility to exercise care and judgment in the selection of these employees.

SUMMARY OF THE GROUP FINDINGS

I a. Prospective employment for Negroes as clerks, typists, bookkeepers, salesmen, insurancemen, electricians, plumbers, carpenters, contractors, industrial workers, radio technicians and printers is very great.

b. Negroes should attempt to develop more businesses of repute in such lines as catering, groceries, dry goods stores, insurance, banking, real estate, laundries and interior decoration.

II Major problems confronting Negroes in industry and business are:

a. Discrimination such as that employed when Negroes attempt to get license for work in the building trades.

b. Lack of Capital

c. Lack of training and the proper attitudes toward jobs and businesses

d. Lack of information on available opportunities in various fields.

III Solutions to these problems:

a. establishment of credit
b. better training for jobs and the development of better attitudes toward work
c. organization of co-operatives
d. organizing schools to train Negro operators of small businesses
e. aiding returning servicemen in taking full advantage of the loan privileges and educational opportunities of the GI Bill of Rights
f. securing information from the National Negro Business League and co-operating with this organization in its activities
g. greater integration of Negro Workers into all types of jobs in white firms

PARTICIPANTS: Maceo Walker, Alvin H. Jones, James Lewis, Jr., A. W. Dent, W. H. Mitchell, Jr., James Gayle, and Judge Rowley

FEDERAL PROVISIONS FOR POST-WAR EMPLOYMENT

The Committee used Dr. Dixon's address as background material for its deliberation. It reviewed some of the broad plans for post-war public works on the state and city levels. It then set forth the following general principles within which framework the rest of the discussion took place:

1. The future of Negro Employment in New Orleans depends upon a condition of full employment throughout the country. Service Administration means that Negro veterans seeking advice on vocational problems cannot be certain of sympathetic directions. ✓

2. Negro re-employment committeemen are especially needed.

3. Civil Service:
    a. A need exists to inform veterans of their preference ratings and to see that civil service information is made available to all the people.

    b. Discrimination in civil service procedure acts as an effective bar to Negro Employment

4. Veterans Administration:
    a. A need exists for Negro personnel in veterans administration to handle problems ✓

    b. A need exists for publicising, in the Negro Community, the provisions of the GI Bill of Rights ✓

    c. Need for a veterans counsellor in local demobilization ✓

5. FEPC: (Fair Employment Practices Committee)
    a. Sentiment should be created for a permanent FEPC (The Norton Bill) F-101
    S

    b. The local FEPC Council should serve as an informational Council to interpret for the public the true functions of the FEPC

6. USES: (United States Employment Service)
    a. In order to insure understanding of the Negro Employment problems there is a definite need for Negro personnel on the staff of USES ✓

    b. On difficult problems in connection with the above agency organized community action is suggested

    c. Full employment can be best realized through the USES remaining a Federal Agency ✓

    d. Definite informational programs should be organized to furnish information to the population of the New Orleans area on the Service of unemployment, insurance and old age benefits

7. Vocational Training Agencies:
   a. Full use should be made of all Employment Training Agencies either Federal, City, or State

   b. In reference to this, special support should be given Federal aid for Education and the possibilities of training through the TWI program and distributive Education and other U. S. Office of Education vocational training program

8. Support of Federal Legislation on a minimum wage and hour law looking towards the reduction of hours and increasing the purchasing power through a living wage

9. Public Work Agencies: In Public Work Agencies or similar work agencies it is recommended that reference be made of the quota system so as to guarantee equitable employment to all elements of the population

   a. War Industries to be given permanent status

   b. Technological improvements, especially in rural areas will result in greater rural unemployment which in turn may mean a greater influx into cities, such as New Orleans and therefore an increase in the Urban Employment Problem

   c. New Industries must be developed as the source of a large number of the Post-war jobs. The south is an ideal place for the development of such industry

   d. Employment plans must be aimed at increasing consumer purchasing power. If full employment is to be achieved it must be based not so much upon production for the private profit of a few as on production which will raise the general standard of living for all

   e. It is public responsibility to see that the efforts of private enterprise to supply full employment are bolstered by a comprehensive public works program

   f. We realize that full employment cannot be made, unless rate of control is placed on the price regulations to facilitate the flow of commodities otherwise the ends of full employment are nullified

Agencies concerned in Federal Provisions for Post-war Employment and problems which they present:

A. Selective Service
   1. Extremely limited Negro Personnel in Selective Service especially in the South

GENERAL COMMENTS

1. Need an analysis of job trends - to know what jobs will be most important in New Orleans area

2. Survey of factories and business concerns which have employed Negroes during the war, to get their experiences and positive criticisms

3. Continuing need exists for information, gathered by such agencies as the Urban League, on job possibilities and all phases thereof be made available to our people

PARTICIPANTS: W. Y. Bell, G. L. Netterville, Mrs. R. Edmonds, Ernest E. Neal, Mr. A. R. Germaine, Father O'Connell, Rev. Coleman and Miss Ann Mason.

COUNCIL FOR ADULT EDUCATION AMONG NEGROES

The discussions at the public meetings and in the various panels at the Community Conference on Employment and Employment Opportunities sponsored by the New Orleans Urban League for Negroes in New Orleans emphasized the need for a still greater co-ordination of the existing Adult Education activities and extension of such activities of the people of New Orleans and to more effectively and constructively help solve the many problems arising from the war and problems which will arise in the approaching post-war period.

The Council for Adult Education among Negro people is organized to further develop these Adult educational needs of our people and as our contribution to solving these problems of our city.

After due consideration of present conditions and needs and careful study of the human, material, and social resources, a planning committee for Council for Adult Education was set up and the following recommendations made:

1. Set a Council of 100 with Executive Committee
    - A. Purpose of Council
        - a. Stimulate and co-ordinate agencies in field of Adult Education
        - b. Sponsor city-wide programs
2. Sponsor vocational and educational projects based upon need as indicated by Urban League
3. Leadership training program
4. Study need and resources and make progressive plans for same
5. Committee on Finance

The predominant point of view of the committee on Adult Education was that its program in the future should be regarded as an integral part of the total programs for the New Orleans area.

Was this Done?

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR NEGROES IN LOUISIANA

To begin with and for our purposes we will speak of a "national Economy" in our discussion rather than an agricultural, or urban economy. The Committee feels that we lose basic insight into our task when we speak of a farm economy and an urban economy.

We wish to submit the following report and recommendations, in view of the fact that high level of industrial employment is an indispensable means for accomplishing the ends we seek. It can properly be called a part of agricultural policy. The Committee understands that there is little hope of providing employment for underemployed rural people if the economy generally is characterized by chronic unemployment in cities. An industrial collapse, such as we had in early '30's would again force many people to seek a haven in subsistence farming.

OUTLINE

We have asked ourselves the following question and have proceeded from this point to a logical and, we hope, substantial contribution.

WHAT MAY AGRICULTURE DO TO FURNISH EMPLOYMENT FOR NEGROES IN LOUISIANA IN THE POSTWAR PERIOD?

I. First, it will be necessary to insure security to those Negrods owning, renting, or using land. This may be done by:

    A. Better leasing arrangements, for example, contracts and other tenure agreements should be made

    B. Legislation which in effect would make the rules of the game more equitable

    C. Farm credit systems should be organized to favor the family farm with low interest rates. ✓

II. Encourage veterans who have farmed prior to induction to take advantage of government aid in order to purchase farms

    A. Attempts should be made by the general public to assist veterans in obtaining government aid.

III. The problem of youth leaving the agricultural areas

    A. Farm life must be made to offer just as much inducement to Negro youth as the urban communities

    B. If farm life may be made to "hold" the youth the urban unemployment problem may be lessened a great deal.

IV. Part-time employment for farm people

    A. Location of industrial enterprises pertaining directly or indirectly to farming in the rural areas themselves. Some examples:

1. Sawmills
2. Commercial canning plants (dehydration plants, also)
3. Textile industries (cotton preferred)

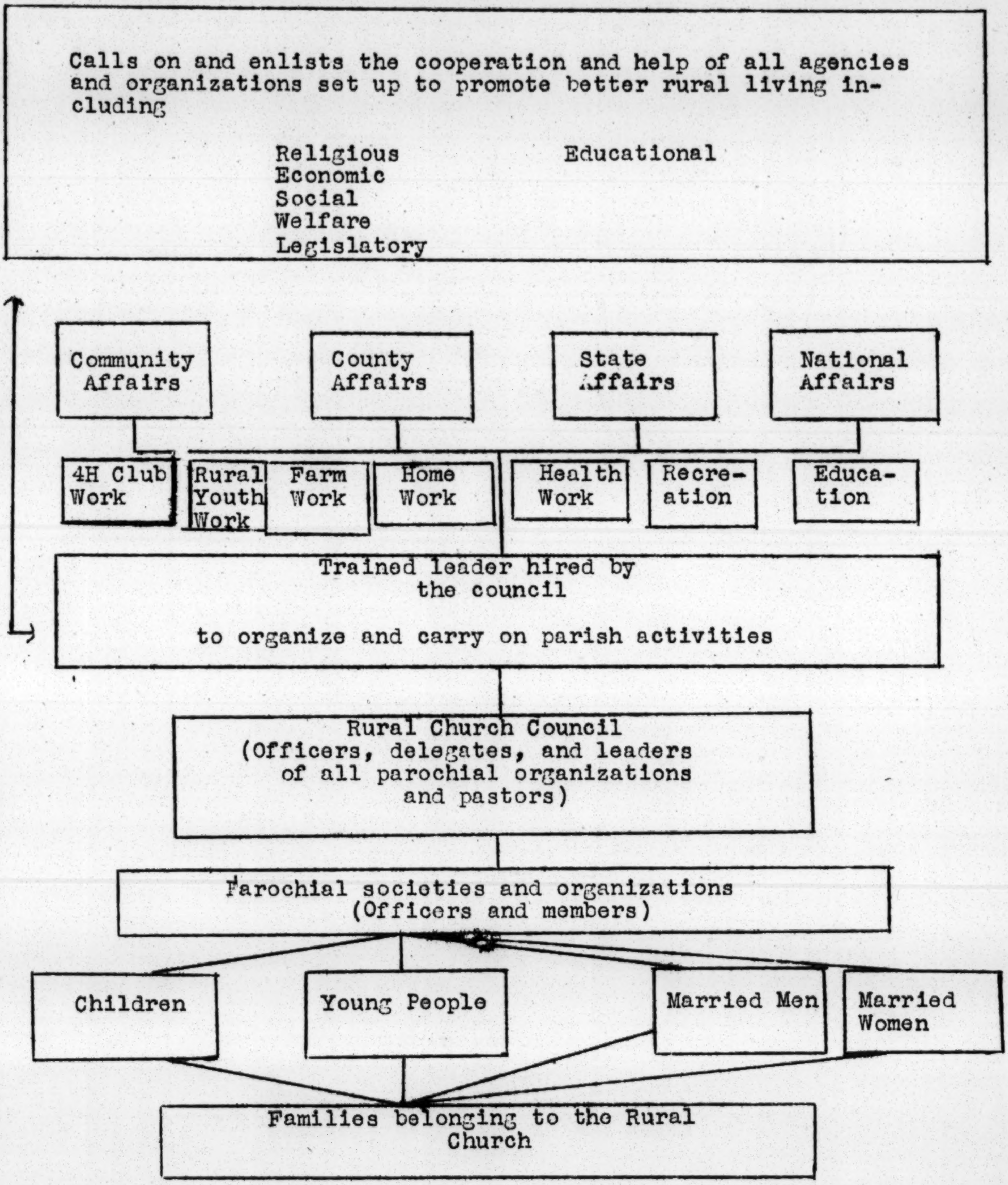
SUMMARY

Although postwar employment is our theme it is important that we look at some problems in postwar activity which when solved will result in more employment for farm families. We have listed the most important below:

1. Farm structures--plans, upkeep and repairs
2. Drainage and land clearing
3. Methods of cropping and soil conservation
4. Livestock problems
5. Tenancy and ownership of farms
6. Encouraging as many Negro tenants and sharecroppers as possible to become landowners
    a. Can be done by seeking information from state and federal agencies as to what aid may be obtained for this purpose
7. Weed control
8. Insect control
9. Rural education
    a. Elementary and secondary schools
    b. Vocational agricultural education
    c. Extension service
    d. Rural church (see graph on page 45)
10. Betterment of rural living

PARTICIPANTS: J. W. Fisher, Rev. George Noll and Mon. Hubert Lerschen

RURAL CHURCH SOCIAL-ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION


Calls on and enlists the cooperation and help of all agencies and organizations set up to promote better rural living including
Religious
Economic
Social
Welfare
Legislatory
Educational
Community Affairs
County Affairs
State Affairs
National Affairs
4H Club Work
Rural Youth Work
Farm Work
Home Work
Health Work
Recreation
Education
Trained leader hired by the council
to organize and carry on parish activities
Rural Church Council (Officers, delegates, and leaders of all parochial organizations and pastors)
Parochial societies and organizations (Officers and members)
Children
Young People
Married Men
Married Women
Families belonging to the Rural Church

UNION PLANS FOR POST-WAR EMPLOYMENT

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

1. Local Unions have accepted equal responsibility with industry and government to maintain a high level of employment in New Orleans and its surrounding area during the peace period. Local committees of labor representatives, government representatives and executives of industry are meeting periodically in the area to discuss the potential volume of private and governmental construction during the post-war period and the type and quality of manpower necessary.

2. The total Negro working force in New Orleans at present is about 60,000 in war and war related industries. Slightly more than 78% of this number are in construction enterprises, and only 5% of the total number are in skilled and semi-skilled work.

3. Roughly 30,000 to 35,000 Negro men and women are in the labor union movement in New Orleans. Two-thirds of this number hold membership with A. F. of L. unions, while the remainder are divided among the C. I. O., railway independent unions and others. Union officials indicate that the present number represents a 55% increase in Union membership during the 1940-44 period. Fully three-fourths of all Negroes in the organized labor movement hold membership in mixed unions.

   (a) As a rule where there are separate locals in the same craft some arbitrary division of available work is agreed upon.

4. Local union leadership feels that it has a special task in relation to Negro members, particularly during the war. First of all, they have spent considerable time and money in educating employers (personnel departments) in private industry to use their Negro workers. While this has been difficult especially in the purely locally controlled plants, the results have been expanded with officials of the local U. S. E. S., W. M. C. and War Department and other agencies in breaking down resistences on the part of those bodies to require maximum use of Negro workers and thereby eliminate discrimination.

   (a) The results of this two-fold educational campaign have not only meant increased job placements but in a number of cases the upgrading and placement of Negroes in supervisory positions in local plants.

   (b) Unions are inclined to look upon the educational phase as most worthy of helping the Negro worker ride the crest of transition from war to peacetime employment in New Orleans.

5. Some local unions have instituted training programs to increase the efficiency of their workers in the particular effort crafts. Possibly the most note-worthy example of such training is taking place among the carpenters local which has a program for training young apprentices and a separate program for adults already working in the craft.

6. Union leaders feel that a large share of Negro employment is closely related to discrimination practiced by the unions against Negroes. Such factors as union constitutional prohibitions against Negro membership, the setting up of auxiliary bodies for Negro unionists, etc., are instrumental in preventing full utilization of the Negro worker.

   (a) Negro unionists feel that they are financially,as well as morally obligated to support organizations sponsoring the FEPC and other legislation and court action which it is hoped will eliminate the above conditions.

7. Union leaders feel that there is need for improving the leadership within their ranks and to this end they recommend that local colleges conduct annual labor institutes.

PARTICIPANTS: Dr. George Snowden, Willard Townsend and Robert Green.

YOUTH

1. Young people support the prospect of full employment for all, and the aim of providing 60,000,000 post-war jobs.

2. In such a program, the main need of youth will be a widespread program, initiated and receiving the support of government, industry, labor, education, and other agencies, to provide industrial training.

3. The program of training envisioned by this panel must meet the following specifications:

   A. Must be open to all youth without discrimination
   B. Must provide training functionally related to the industrial enterprise which exists or will exist in the New Orleans' area.

4. The present program of vocational training offered Negro youth in the schools of New Orleans fails to meet these requirements. It is proposed that an appropriate agency or agencies survey the facilities for vocational training and vocational guidance among youth and make appropriate recommendations for agencies charged with carrying out the program.

5. Such an expansion of vocational training and guidance programs will require additional expenditures for school purposes. As one means of providing a part of these necessary funds, it is proposed that this Conference support the legislation now before Congress for Federal aid to education.

6. The provision of training opportunities for youth is but the initial step. Young people seeking useful employment are also interested in securing the same guarantees which are necessary for the maintenance of fair employment practices for all Negro workers. These guarantees are:

   A. Equal opportunity for employment

   B. Equal opportunities for employment at the individual's highest skill

   C. Equal pay for equal work

   D. No discrimination in policies of discrimination and seniority

7. Changes in occupational patterns of Negroes in the South will depend largely upon changes in occupational fields open to youth. This requires expanding the vision of Negro youth as regards occupational preferences.

   A. An intensive program of popular education among youth is needed--pointing out new fields in which a living might be sought. Young people should be encouraged to go into the field of their choice and then community and government agencies must assume responsibility for seeing that openings are available.

8. Stakes are great:
    A. Migration--will increase from New Orleans if young men returning from war do not find opportunities
    B. Negro soldiers returning with new expectations and new skills
    C. Their energy must be tapped for constructive work in industry and in the development of a just social order, otherwise, you will have cynicism, disillusionment, etc.
9. Urge participation of youth in movements and organizations dealing with these problems--learn more about unions--stimulate inter-racial activity.

PARTICIPANTS: Louis Burnham, Ernest Wright, and Miss Stella Pecot.

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Secretary of the Southern Regional Council, was invited to serve the Conference as a general consultant and as analyst because of his long and sympathetic interest in race relations. He has done extensive research in this field and the resulting pointed works have revealed an unusual capacity for objective scholarship in dealing with the emotionally over-charged field of white-Negro relations. His summary remarks therefore, deserve careful reading and consideration.

CONFERENCE ON POST-WAR EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR NEGROES IN NEW ORLEANS

Summary Remarks by Guy B. Johnson, Southern Regional Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen:

I want to say that I think these committee reports have been very good indeed. It would require more time than we have available to summarize what each committee has done, so I will touch here and there on some of the points given in the reports, but will give most of my time to some additional thoughts.

First, I should like to mention some of the basic factors that will influence trends of employment after the war. Those factors will, in one way or another, greatly influence our economic future.

(1) The general economic condition that will prevail after the war. This will determine whether we have prosperity or depression. We have no absolute assurance that we are going to have continued prosperity.

(2) The state of international trade relations after the war. We seem to be learning and improving in our trade relation with other nations. Latin-American trade will be very important in the prosperity of the New Orleans area. The price of cotton in the world market will be a vital factor. If we try to hold on to cotton after it has lost out in foreign trade, we may have a tremendous amount of farm unemployment which will throw a surplus of labor on the market in the cities of the South.

(3) The extent of public works employment after the war. Ther could be enough federal, state, and local projects for schools, housing, hospitals, highways, etc., to take up the slack for several years if such projects are properly planned and executed.

(4) The method of demobilization. Let us hope that the more than ten million service men and women will be demobilize on a planned, gradual basis rather than being returned to civilian life all of a sudden.

In the South, there are some special factors to be considered. For example:

(1) Mechanization of agriculture. If farm machinery develops too rapidly after the war, we shall soon face a crisis in the cotton growing areas because thousands of farm laborers will no longer be needed.

(2) Industrialization of the South. This will depend upon th competitive position of the South and upon the financial and political ability of Southern business leaders. Revision of the freight rate system will do much to encoura the industrialization of the South.

(3) Population trends in the South. The South has always produced a surplus of population, but so far there has been enough relative advantage in the North and West to drain off this surplus. It is interesting to speculate upon the conditions that might arise if there were no longer any large migration of excess population from the South.

(4) The quality of education. If we are going to get more skilled men, more productive power, more income, and more purchasing power, we must have better education and we must have equalization of educational opportunities as between whites and Negroes and between urban and rural areas.

We have heard these reports and have had good suggestions in every one of them. We are all aware of the difficulties facing us in this problem of employment. The problem is many-sided, and we must not make the mistake of looking for simple solutions. Right here, I should like to leave some words of caution. I think there is a tendency, especially in the thinking of minority groups, to put too much reliance on the federal government. There are obligations which the federal government can and should discharge, but when I hear anyone saying that the greatest problem in employment is to get a permanent FEPC or something of that sort, then I am inclined to think that he is looking for a magic solution. My opinion is that Negroes and the whole South would actually gain more in the long run from a thorough revision of the freight rate system, from federal aid to education, and from the expansion of industry in the South than they would from a dozen FEPC's, because these things would change our basic thinking and our relationships so much quicker Another word of caution that occurs to me is this: Don't expect the unions to go all-out for equality of employment opportunities. I wish I could be more optimistic on this, but the whole history of some of the unions is a little bit in the other direction. When we begin to feel the pinch of unemployment, we shall probably see some reactionary trends among white laborers. In other words, white unionists are ordinary human beings and they have to undergo a great process of attitude education before they are willing to accept the simple principles of labor solidarity and equal pay for equal work.

Negroes must mobilize all the resources that they have with the expectation that in the long run the greatest job toward securing economic opportunity is going to be done by themselves - not alone of course, but I believe that a minority group usually wins out primarily through its own efforts. I feel that Negroes have tremendous assets - skills, personality, organized agencies, capital, and ambition - and I believe that if these resources were thoroughly mobilized and a high degree of group unity achieved the Negro's economic position would be improved very much even if all of the other factors were to remain constant. At the same time we must never relax our efforts to change these "other factors", namely, the attitudes and practices of the white group which stack the cards against the Negro.

I suppose the real question, Mr. Chairman, is this: Is this just another conference? This has been a very excellent conference. It has done all of us here a great deal of good, and it has reached a wide public through extensive newspaper publicity. I think that it may reach some of the people that need to be reached. Too frequently, a conference is merely an occasion on which a few like-minded people tell one another what they already know. Some time I would like to see a conference composed only of people who have never been to one!

Now what can be done to keep the spirit of this conference alive? This should be just the beginning, something which sharpens our wits and gives us courage to carry on. I hope that the numerous social agencies of New Orleans will get their heads together and keep on thinking and working together for the improvement of economic opportunities for Negroes in this area. I hope that individuals will carry on a persistent campaign of attitude education. You know who the key people are. You know who is worth working on and who is not. Keep up the struggle to win friends and supporters. Once you get a Southern white man on your side, he is really good.

In conclusion, I want to emphasize several lines of attack on the problem. Negroes should make a special effort to hold the employment gains which they have made during the war. Regularity and efficiency play an important part in keeping jobs. They may be temporarily annulled by race prejudice, but in the long run, they are going to be recognized. I am very much in favor of the campaigns which are being waged in the press and elsewhere on the theme of "hold your job."

There are some real possibilities in new business ventures which need to be explored. Dr. Dent has pointed out the trend toward organizing and professionalizing such services as gardening, landscaping, window washing, and household cleaning. Someone is going to organize these specialties and profit by them, and it behooves Negroes to get in on the ground floor.

We must also strive for a real program of vocational training for young and old. Adult education has great possibilities, but it should be something more than teaching people to read and write. It should also enlarge the opportunity to learn and practice new skills. Unfortunately, our public schools emphasize the so-called cultural subjects at the expense of the fundamental task of teaching people how to make a better living. It is going to be very hard to sell the public on the idea of a real program of vocational education, but we must keep on working toward this goal until it becomes a reality. Eventually, we shall see that vocational training pays for itself many times over in increased efficiency and productivity.

We should support all those measures, such as federal aid to education, revision of freight rates, et cetera, which help the economic condition of the South in general, and we should support special measures, such as the FEPC, which try to change the rules of the game so that the Negro has a fairer chance to compete in the economic struggle.

Finally, let me emphasize the attitude factor. If you look through the list of topics which we have discussed at this conference, I think you will find that a great deal of the difficulty is rooted in human attitudes - attitudes that block the coming of democracy, attitudes that block the real enjoyment of economic equality. Along with all of the other efforts, you must wage a relentless campaign of attitude education. The economic future of the Negro is going to depend a great deal upon our success or failure in reshaping attitudes and opinions.

THE WHO'S WHO OF THE CONFERENCE

WILLIAM Y. BELL, Director
Southern Field Division,
National Urban League

MISS IONA BERTEAUX, Principal
James Lewis Public School,
New Orleans, Louisiana

LOUIS BURNHAM, Organizational Secretary
Southern Negro Youth Congress

DR. WALTER R. CHIVERS, Visiting Professor
Sociology, Dillard University, New Orleans, La.,
Professor of Sociology,
Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.

REV. THADDEUS CLARK
Council of Social Agencies Committee
on Adult Education

L. D. CROCKER, Principal
Booker T. Washington High School,
New Orleans, Louisiana

WILLIAM COOPER, Director
Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia
Member of the Committee on American
Adult Education Association

A. W. DENT, President
Dillard University,
New Orleans, Louisiana

DR. J. C. DIXON, Vice-Chancellor ✓
Mercer University, Macon, Ga.

MRS. RANDOLPH EDMONDS, Representative
OPA Consumers,
New Orleans, Louisiana

J. W. FISHER, Professor
Agriculture,
Southern University,
Scotlandville, Louisiana

SISTER MARY FRANCIS, Dean
Xavier University,
New Orleans, Louisiana

MRS. JOSEPH E. FRIEND, Chairman
New Orleans Urban League,
New Orleans, Louisiana

JAMES E. GAYLE, **Outstanding** Business Man,
New Orleans, Louisiana

MRS. ISOBEL C. GRAY, Executive Secretary
YWCA, (COLORED)
New Orleans, Louisiana

ROBERT GREEN, Secretary
Local 689 Constructioners Labor,
NewOrleans, Louisiana

DR. MAYNARD JACKSON, Minister and
Civic Leader,
Dallas, Texas

DR. GUY B. JOHNSON, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council

VERY REV. HUBERT LERSCHEN, Director
District of Rural Life
Bureau, Lafayette Diocese
Rayne, Louisiana

MISS ANN MASON, Representative OPA
National Office

W. H. MITCHELL, JR., Director
YMCA School of Commerce,
New Orleans, Louisiana
Executive Secretary, Negro YMCA,
New Orleans, Louisiana

ERNEST E. NEAL, Associate Group Service Officer,
Region 5,
Dallas, Texas

REV. GEORGE NELL, Director
Co-Op Parish Activities Service,
Effingham, Illinois

G. L. NETTERVILLE, Chairman
The Post-war Committee,
Southern University,
Scotlandville, Louisiana

MISS STELLA PECOT, Member
Executive Committee
Southern Youth Congress

DR. GEORGE SNOWDEN, Associate Professor
Economics, Dillard University,
New Orleans, Louisiana

MRS. GRACE TILLMAN, Industrial Secretary
YWCA, (Colored)
New Orleans, Louisiana

WILLARD S. TOWNSEND, Member
Board of Directors,
National Urban League

DR. LOGAN WILSON, Dean
Newcomb College,
New Orleans, Louisiana

MRS. FRANCIS WILSON, Representative
YWCA (WHITE)
New Orleans, Louisiana

ERNEST WRIGHT, Director
People's Defense League

MACEO WALKER, President
Universal Insurance Co., ✓
Memphis, Tenn.

PROGRAM

Monday, March 5, 1945

Dillard University

8:00 P. M.

1. Invocation — Rev. T. I. W. Harris
2. Welcome Address — Albert W. Dent
   President, Dillard University
3. Remarks — Mrs. J. E. Friend
   Honorary Conference Chairman
4. **Presiding** — Dr. Walter R. Chivers
   Conference Chairman
5. Key-note Addresses — Dr. J. C. Dixon
   Vice-Chancellor, Mercer University
   Macon, Ga.

   . Rev. George Nell
   Director, Co-op Parish Activities Service,
   Effingham, Ill.
6. Benediction — Rev. T. I. W. Harris

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Tuesday, March 6, 1945

Dillard University

9:30 A. M.

1. Assembly — 9:30
2. Study Groups — 10:30 - 12:00
3. Luncheon and Dinner Meeting on
   Council of Adult Education
   Speaker: Miss Ann Mason — 12:00
4. Assembly — 2:00

****

Wednesday, March 7, 1945

Xavier University - - - 9:30 A. M.

1. Group Meeting — 9:30 - 11:30
2. Final Report of Groups — 11:30 - 1:00
3. Analytical Summary — 1:00
   Presiding: Dr. Guy B. Johnson
   Executive Director, Southern Regional Council,
   Atlanta, Georgia

No. 10

"... for the promotion and protection of Delta economy and the Delta way of life."

ANNUAL REPORT
DELTA COUNCIL
March 1—April 31
1944-1945

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OF LOUISIANA

JUNE, 1945

BULLETIN No. 559

STATE-OPERATED TRADE SCHOOLS

Compiled by
ANDREW TRICHE, State Supervisor
Trade and Industrial Education

Issued by
JOHN E. COXE
State Superintendent of Education

Baton Rouge

Edu - La

DIRECTORY OF EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING FACILITIES - OPPORTUNITIES

Courses and Schools Approved For
Training Veterans Under Public Law 346
And
Available for Counseling and Training Programs

STATE OF LOUISIANA

Prepared By:
EMPLOYMENT - TRAINING ADVISORY DIVISION
Issued By:
R. D. REEVES, STATE DIRECTOR, WMC - USES

June, 1945

FOREWORD

This Directory has been compiled with the cooperation and assistance of the State Department of Education, Trade School Directors, Federal Apprentice Training Service, State Apprenticeship Council, Colleges and Universities, ESMWT Officials and other Schools of Louisiana.

The curriculums, courses and programs contained herein are subject to changes by the appropriate institution or agency representatives in charge. Revisions will be in order from time to time to keep the Directory current and to provide necessary inclusions of training offered through General Extension Divisions of the colleges, establishment of new courses through trade schools and the development of new programs by industry through the cooperation of ATS, USES, WMC and other agencies.

The information contained herein is assembled according to the four WMC Areas of the State:

Baton Rouge Area - Pages 1 - 7
New Orleans Area - " 8 - 14
Lake Charles Area - " 15 - 16
Shreveport Area - " 17 - 20

LIST OF COURSES AND SCHOOLS
APPROVED FOR TRAINING VETERANS
IN BATON ROUGE AREA

June, 1945

NAME OF COURSE	Louisiana State University Baton Rouge, La.	Southeastern Louisiana College Hammond, La.	Southwestern Louisiana Institute Lafayette, La.	Southern University (Negro) Baton Rouge, La.	Leland College (Negro) Baker, La.	College of the Sacred Heart Grand Coteau, La.		
Accounting	4 Yr.	2 Yr.	4 Yr.	1 Yr.	1 Yr.	1 Yr.		
Agriculture, General	4 Yr.	2 Yr.	4 Yr.	4 Yr.	-	-		
Agricultural Economics	3 Yr.	-	-	1 Yr.	-	-		
Agricultural Engineering	4 Yr.	-	4 Yr.	1 Yr.	-	-		
Agronomy	4 Yr.	-	4 Yr.	1 Yr.	-	-		
Animal Industry	4 Yr.	-	2 Yr.	4 Yr.	-	-		
Anthropology	2 Yr.	-	-	-	-	-		
Botany	4 Yr.	4 Yr.	4 Yr.	1 Yr.	-	-		
Bacteriology	2 Yr.	-	-		-	-		
Business Administration	4 Yr.	4 Yr.	4 Yr.	4 Yr.	4 Yr.	2 Yr.		
Chemical Engineering	4 Yr.	-	4 Yr.	-	-	-		
Chemistry	4 Yr.	4 Yr.	4 Yr.	4 Yr.	4 Yr.	1 Yr.		
Civil Engineering	4 Yr.	-	4 Yr.	-	-	-		
Classical Language	3 Yr.	-	2 Yr.	-	-	4 Yr.		
Dairying	4 Yr.	-	4 Yr.	2 Yr.	-	-		
Economics	2 Yr.	2 Yr.	2 Yr.	2 Yr.	2 Yr.	-		

BATON ROUGE AREA

June, 1945

NAME OF COURSE	Louisiana State University Baton Rouge, La.	Southeastern Louisiana College Hammond, La.	Southwestern Louisiana Institute Lafayette, La.	Southern University (Negro) Baton Rouge, La.	Leland College (Negro-Baptist) Baker, La.	College of the Sacred Heart Grand Coteau, La.		
Education	4 Yr.	4 Yr.	4 Yr.	4 Yr.	4 Yr.	4 Yr.		
Electrical Engineering	4 Yr.	-	4 Yr.	-	-	-		
Engineering Mechanics	4 Yr.	-	2 Yr.	-	-	-		
English	4 Yr.	4 Yr.	4 Yr.	4 Yr.	4 Yr.	4 Yr.		
Fine Arts	4 Yr.	1 Yr.	4 Yr.	2 Yr.	-	1 Yr.		
Forestry	4 Yr.	-	-	-	-	-		
General Farming (Veterans Only)	-	-	4 Yr.	2 Yr.	-	-		
Geology	4 Yr.	-	1 Yr.	-	-	-		
Germanic Languages	4 Yr.	-	2 Yr.	-	1 Yr.	-		
Government	4 Yr.	2 Yr.	-	2 Yr.	-	-		
Health and Physical Education	4 Yr.	4 Yr.	4 Yr.	4 Yr.	4 Yr.	4 Yr.		
History	4 Yr.	4 Yr.	4 Yr.	2 Yr.	4 Yr.	4 Yr.		
Home Economics	4 Yr.	4 Yr.	4 Yr.	4 Yr.	4 Yr.	-		
Horticulture	4 Yr.	-	4 Yr.	4 Yr.	-	-		
Hydraulic Engineering	2 Yr.	-	-	-	-	-		

June, 1945

NAME OF COURSE	Louisiana State University Baton Rouge, La.	Southeastern Louisiana College Hammond, La.	Southwestern Louisiana Institute Lafayette, La.	Southern University (Negro) Baton Rouge, La.	Leland College (Negro-Baptist) Baker, La.	College of the Sacred Heart Grand Coteau, La.		
Journalism	4 Yr.	1 Yr.	2 Yr.	1 Yr.	-	-		
Law	3 Yr.	-	-	-	-	-		
Library Science	5 Yr.	1 Yr.	2 Yr.	-	-	2 Yr.		
Mathematics	4 Yr.	4 Yr.	4 Yr.	4 Yr.	4 Yr.	3 Yr.		
Mechanical Drawing	2 Yr.	1 Yr.	2 Yr.	1 Yr.	-	-		
Mechanical Engineering	4 Yr.	-	4 Yr.	-	-	-		
Military Science	4 Yr.	-	-	-	-	-		
Music	4 Yr.	4 Yr.	4 Yr.	4 Yr.	4 Yr.	3 Yr.		
Petroleum Engineering	3 Yr.	-	-	-	-	-		
Philosophy	2 Yr.	-	2 Yr.	1 Yr.	2 Yr.	2 Yr.		
Physics	4 Yr.	4 Yr.	4 Yr.	1 Yr.	1 Yr.	1 Yr.		
Political Science	2 Yr.	-	2 Yr.	-	-	-		
Psychology	3 Yr.	2 Yr.	3 Yr.	2 Yr.	2 Yr.	1 Yr.		
Religion	4 Yr.			-	4 Yr.	4 Yr.		
Romance Languages	4 Yr.	2 Yr.	4 Yr.	4 Yr.	-	4 Yr.		
Secretarial Science	2 Yr.	2 Yr.	2 Yr.	2 Yr.	2 Yr.	2 Yr.		
Social Science	4 Yr.	2 Yr.	4 Yr.	2 Yr.	4 Yr.	2 Yr.		

June, 1945

NAME OF COURSE	Louisiana State University Baton Rouge, La.	Southeastern Louisiana College Hammond, La.	Southwestern Louisiana Institute Lafayette, La.	Southern University (Negro) Baton Rouge, La.	Leland College (Negro-Baptist) Baker, La.	College of the Sacred Heart Grand Coteau, La.
Social Welfare	5 Yr.	-	4 Yr.	-	-	-
Sociology	4 Yr.	4 Yr.	4 Yr.	2 Yr.	2 Yr.	2 Yr.
Speech	4 Yr.	2 Yr.	4 Yr.	1 Yr.	-	4 Yr.
Veterinary Science	2 Yr.	-	-	2 Yr.	-	-
Vocational Education	4 Yr.	-	4 Yr.	4 Yr.	-	-
Zoology	4 Yr.	4 Yr.	4 Yr.	1 Yr.	1 Yr.	1 Yr.
Pre-Dental	2 Yr.	2 Yr.	2 Yr.	-	-	-
Pre-Engineering	-	2 Yr.	2 Yr.	-	-	-
Pre-Law	3 Yr.	2 Yr.	2 Yr.	-	-	-
Pre-Medical	3 Yr.	2 Yr.	2 Yr.	2 Yr.	2 Yr.	-
Pre-Nursing	2 Yr.	2 Yr.	2 Yr.	2 Yr.	2 Yr.	-

BATON ROUGE AREA

June, 1945

NAME OF COURSE	Baton Rouge Trade School Baton Rouge, La.	T. H. Harris Trade School Opelousas, La.	Baton Rouge High School Baton Rouge, La.	Lafayette High School Lafayette, La.	Istrouma High School Baton Rouge, La.	Ponchatoula High School Ponchatoula, La.		
Accounting		1½ Yr.						
Agriculture				4 Yr.				
Aircraft Engine Mechanics	22 wks.							
Automobile Mechanic		2 Yr.						
Algebra			2 Yr.	2 Yr.	2 Yr.	1 Yr.		
Band, Concert			2 Yr.	2 Yr.	2 Yr.	2 Yr.		
Biology			1 Yr.	1 Yr.	1 Yr.			
Blueprint Reading	24 wks							
Bookkeeping		1½ Yr.	1 Yr.	1 Yr.	1 Yr.	1 Yr.		
Business, General		1½ Yr.						
Business, Machines		9 mo.						
Chemistry			1 Yr.		1 Yr.			
Civics			1 Yr.	1 Yr.	1 Yr.			
Distributive Education			2 Yr.	2 Yr.	2 Yr.	2 Yr.		
Diversified Occupations			2 Yr.		2 Yr.			
Economics			1 Yr.		1 Yr.			
Electricity	30 wks	2 Yr.						

NAME OF COURSE	Baton Rouge Trade School Baton Rouge, La.	T. H. Harris Trade School Opelousas, La.	Baton Rouge High School Baton Rouge, La.	Lafayette High School Lafayette, La.	Istrouma High School Baton Rouge, La.	Ponchatoula High School Ponchatoula, La.		
Electronics	30 wks							
English			3 Yr.	3 Yr.	3 Yr.	3 Yr.		
English, Business		1½ Yr.	1 Yr.		1 Yr.			
Filing								
French			3 Yr.	2 Yr.	2 Yr.			
General Science			1 Yr.	1 Yr.	1 Yr.			
Geometry, Plane			1 Yr.	1 Yr.	1 Yr.			
Geometry, Solid			1 Yr.		1 Yr.			
History, American			1 Yr.	1 Yr.	1 Yr.			
History, European			1 Yr.					
Home Economics			3 Yr.	4 Yr.	2 Yr.			
Latin			3 Yr.	2 Yr.	2 Yr.			
Law, Commercial		1½ Yr.		1 Yr.				
Machine Shop	32 wks	2 Yr.						
Mathematics			1 Yr.	1 Yr.	1 Yr.	1 Yr.		
Mathematics, Business		1½ Yr.						

BATON ROUGE AREA

June, 1945

NAME OF COURSE	Baton Rouge Trade School Baton Rouge, La.	T. H. Harris Trade School Opelousas, La.	Baton Rouge High School Baton Rouge, La.	Lafayette High School Lafayette, La.	Istrouma High School Baton Rouge, La.	Ponchatoula High School Ponchatoula, La.		
Mechanical Drawing	24 wks	2 Yr.						
Office Practice		1½ Yr.	1 Yr.		1 Yr.			
Physical Education			4 Yr.	4 Yr.	4 Yr.	4 Yr.		
Physics			1 Yr.					
Refrigeration	18 wks	1½ Yr.						
Sheet Metal Work	16 wks							
Shorthand		1½ Yr.	1 Yr.	1 Yr.	2 Yr.	1 Yr.		
Spanish								
Speech			1 Yr.		1 Yr.			
Typewriting		1½ Yr.	2 Yr.	2 Yr.	1 Yr.	1 Yr.		
Vocational Guidance					1 Yr.			
Welding, Acetylene	16 wks							
Welding, Arc	16 wks							

LIST OF COURSES AND SCHOOLS
APPROVED FOR TRAINING VETERANS
IN NEW ORLEANS AREA

June, 1945

NAME OF COURSE	Joseph Kohn High School New Orleans, La.	John McDonough High School New Orleans, La.	Martin Behrman High School New Orleans, La.	Sophie B. Wright High School New Orleans, La.	F. T. Nicholls High School New Orleans, La.	L. E. Rabouin Vocational High School New Orleans, La.	Delgado Central Trades School New Orleans, La.	Sullivan Memorial Trade School Bogalusa, La.
General High School	4 yr.	4 yr.	4 yr.	4 yr.	4 yr.			
Wood working			3 yr.		3 yr.			
Metals			3 yr.		3 yr.			
Electricity			3 yr.		3 yr.			
Motor Mechanics			3 yr		3 yr.			
Graphic Arts			3 yr.		3 yr.			
Industrial Arts	1 yr.	1 yr.	1 yr.	1 yr.	1 yr.			
Mechanical Drawing	4 yr.	4 yr.	4 yr.	4 yr.	4 yr.			
Art	4 yr.	4 yr.	4 yr.	4 yr.	4 yr.			
Typewriting	1 yr.	1 yr.	1 yr.	1 yr.	1 yr.			
Shorthand	1 yr.	1 yr.	1 yr.	1 yr.	1 yr.			
Book keeping	1 yr.	1 yr.	1 yr.	1 yr.	1 yr.			
Clerical Practice	1 yr.	1 yr.	1 yr.	1 yr.	1 yr.			
Beauty Culture						1 yr		
Clothing						3 yr		
Cooperative Retailing						4 yr		
Fashion Design						4 yr		
Foods						4 yr		

LIST OF COURSES AND SCHOOLS
APPROVED FOR TRAINING VETERANS
IN NEW ORLEANS AREA

June, 1945

NAME OF COURSE	Joseph Kohn High School New Orleans, La.	John McDonough High School New Orleans, La.	Martin Behrman High School New Orleans, La.	Sophie B. Wright High School New Orleans, Louisiana	F. T. Nichols High School New Orleans, Louisiana	L. B. Rabouin Vocational School New Orleans, Louisiana	Delgado Central Trades School New Orleans, La.	Sullivan Memorial Trade School Bogalusa, Louisiana
Interior Decoration						4 yr	3 yr	
Millinery						2 yr		
Optical Mechanics						4 yr		
Cafeteria						1 yr		
Commercial Art						2 yr		
Costume Design						1 yr		
Tea Room						2 yr		
Dental Assistant						1 yr		
Display						2 yr		
Medical Secretary						1 yr		
Power Sewing						1 yr		
Mechanical Drawing						3 mos.		
Needlework						144 hr		
Layette and Children's Clothing						144 hr		
Tailoring						144 hr		
Fur Remodeling						144 hr		
Retail Selling and Mechandising Information						7-15 wks.		
Aircraft Engine Mechanics							1-1/3 yr	

LIST OF COURSES AND SCHOOLS
APPROVED FOR TRAINING VETERANS
IN NEW ORLEANS AREA

June, 1945

NAME OF COURSE	Joseph Kohn High School New Orleans, Louisiana	John McDonough High School New Orleans, La.	Martin Behrman High School New Orleans, La.	Sophie B. Wright High School New Orleans, La.	F. T. Nichols High School New Orleans, La.	L. B. Rabouin Vocational School New Orleans, La.	Delgado Central Trades School New Orleans, La.	Sullivan Memorial Trade School Bogalusa, La.
Aircraft Mechanics							1-2/3 yr.	
Commercial Cooking							3 yr.	
Electrical Trade							3 yr.	2 yr.
Machinist Trade							3 yr.	2 yr.
Plumbing Trade							3 yr.	
Printing Trade							3 yr.	
Sign Painting Trade							3 yr.	
Welding Trade							3 yr.	
Bldg. Trades Drafting							2 yr.	
Mechanical Drafting							2 yr.	
Blueprint Reading							1 yr.	
Pilots Ground Instruction							1/2 yr	
Radio							1/2 yr.	
Sheet Metal Layout							2 yr.	
Carpentry								2 yr.
Cabinet Making								2 yr.
Ornamental Metal Work								2 yr.

NEW ORLEANS AREA

June, 1945

NAME OF COURSE	Joseph Kohn High School New Orleans, Louisiana	John McDonogh High School New Orleans, La.	Martin Behrman High School New Orleans, La.	Sophie B. Wright High School New Orleans, La.	F. T. Nichols High School New Orleans, La.	L. B. Rabouin Vocational School New Orleans, La.	Delgado Central Trades School New Orleans, La.	Sullivan Memorial Trade School Bogaluse, La.
Machine Drafting								2 yr.
Architectural Drafting								2 yr.
Bachelor of Arts								
Bachelor of Science								
Education								
Pre-Medical								
Medicine								
Pre-Legal								
Law								
Architecture								
Chemical Engineering								

June, 1945

NAME OF COURSE	**Tulane University New Orleans, La.	H. Sophie Newcomb Mem. College New Orleans, La.	Loyola University New Orleans, La.	St. Mary's Dominican College New Orleans, La.	Mount Carmel Normal New Orleans, La.	Ursuline College New Orleans, La.	Dillard University New Orleans, La.	***Xavier University New Orleans, La.
General High School					4 yr.			
Bachelor of Arts	4 yr.	4 yr.	4 yr.	4 yr.		4 yr.	4 yr.	4 yr.
Bachelor of Science	4 yr.		4 yr.	4 yr.				4 yr.
Education	4 yr.				2 yr.	4 yr.		4 yr.
Pre-Medical	2½-3 yr		2 yr.				2 yr.	4 yr.
Medicine	4 yr.							
Pre-Legal	2-3 yr.		2 yr.				2 yr.	4 yr.
Law	3 yr.		2 yr.				4 yr.	
Architecture	4 yr.							
Chemical Engineering	4 yr.							
Civil Engineering	4 yr.							
Electrical Engineering	4 yr.							
Mechanical Engineering	4 yr.							
Business Administration	4 yr.							
Social Work	2 yr.							
Fine Arts		4 yr.						

NEW ORLEANS AREA

June, 1945

NAME OF COURSE	** Tulane University New Orleans; La.	H. Sophie Newcomb Mem. College New Orleans, La.	Loyola University New Orleans, La.	St. Mary's Dominican College New Orleans, La.	Mount Carmel Normal New Orleans, La.	Ursuline College New Orleans, La.	Dillard University New Orleans, La.	***Xavior University New Orleans, La.
Music		4 yr.	4 yr.					
Bachelor of Philosophy			4 yr.					
Pre-Dental			2 yr.					
Dental Surgery			4 yr.					
Pharmacy			4 yr.					4 yr.
Home Economics				4 yr.				4 yr.
Secretarial Science				2 yr.				
Physical Education	4 yr.							4 yr.
Nursing							5 yr.	

* Joseph Kohn High School

This will become a 2-year commercial school beginning with the 1945 - 46 session.

At the same time, bookkeeping and clerical practices will be offered only at Joseph Kohn, Edward D. White, and Martin Behrman Schools.

Industrial Arts will be discontinued and Woodworking, Metals, Electricity, Motor Mechanics, Graphic Arts (Printing) become 4-year courses in the indicated Schools.

** Tulane University

Graduate study offered in the following fields: Arts and Science, Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Architecture, Clinical Medical Science, and Business Administration.

*** Xavier University

Graduate study offered in the following fields: English, Education, Social Problems, Science and French.

LIST OF COURSES AND SCHOOLS
APPROVED FOR TRAINING VETERANS
IN LAKE CHARLES AREA

NAME OF COURSE	John McNeese Junior College Lake Charles, La.	Southwest Louisiana Trade School Lake Charles, La.	Southwestern Louisiana Trade School Crowley, La.	Louisiana College (Baptist) Pineville, La.				
B.A. (Liberal Arts)	2 yr.			4 yr.				
B.A. (Music)	2 yr.			4 yr.				
B.A. (H.S. Teaching)				4 yr.				
B.A. (Elementary Teaching)				4 yr.				
B.A. (LLB.)				3 yr.				
B.A. (Speech)				4 yr.				
B.A. (Commercial and Industrial Art)				4 yr.				
B.S. (Agriculture)	2 yr.							
B.S. (Liberal Arts)	2 yr.			4 yr.				
B.S. (Commerce)	2 yr.			2 yr.				
B.S. (Physical Ed.)	2 yr.			4 yr.				
B.S. (Pre. Engineering)	2 yr.			2 yr.				
B.S. (Chemistry)	2 yr.							
B.S. (Physics)	2 yr.							
B.S. (Forestry)	2 yr.							
B.S. (Sanitary Eng.)	2 yr.							

LAKE CHARLES AREA

June, 1945

NAME OF COURSE	John McNeese Junior College Lake Charles, La.	Southwest Louisiana Trade School Lake Charles, La.	Southwestern Louisiana Trade School Crowley, La.	Louisiana College (Baptist) Pineville, La.				
Machine Shop		2 yr.	2 yr.					
Auto Mechanics		2 yr.	2 yr.					
Welding		1 yr.	1 yr.					
Electricity		2 yr.	2 yr.					
Secretarial		1 yr.	1 yr.					
Stenographic		1 yr.	1 yr.					
Bookkeeping and Business Machines		1 yr.	1 yr.					
Business Administration		2 yr.	2 yr.					
Drafting		1 yr.	1 yr.					

LIST OF COURSES AND SCHOOLS APPROVED FOR TRAINING VETERANS IN SHREVEPORT AREA

June, 1945

NAME OF COURSE	N. W. State College Natchitoches, La.	Natchitoches Trade School Natchitoches, La.	Huey P. Long Trade School Winnfield, La.	Centenary College Shreveport, La.	Shreveport Trades School Shreveport, La.			
Agriculture	4 yr.	11 mo.						
Aircraft Engines		9 mo.			2 yr.			
Art (Fine)	4 yr.			4 yr.				
Auto Mechanics		9 mo.	2 yr.		2 yr.			
Aircraft and Commercial Sheet Metal		9 mo.			2 yr.			
Barbering					1 yr.			
Biblical Literature				4 yr.				
Biology				4 yr.				
Bookkeeping			15 mo.					
Business Education	4 yr.		2 yr.	4 yr.				
Chemistry				4 yr.				
Church Secretary				2 yr.				
Dentistry				2 yr.				
Economics				4 yr.				
Economics (Home)	4 yr.			4 yr.				
English				4 yr.				

June, 1945

NAME OF COURSE	N. W. State College Natchitoches, La.	Natchitoches Trade School Natchitoches, La.	Huey P. Long Trade School Winnfield, La.	Centenary College Shreveport, La.	Shreveport Trades School Shreveport, La.			
Education	4 yr.			4 yr.				
Electricity			2 yr.		2 yr.			
Engineering				2 yr.				
Forestry and Conservation				2 yr.				
Geology				4 yr.				
Government				4 yr.				
History				4 yr.				
Health and Physical Education	4 yr.							
Industrial Arts	4 yr.							
Law				4 yr.				
Languages	4 yr.			4 yr.				
Library	4 yr.			4 yr.				
Machine Shop					2 yr.			
Mathematics	4 yr.			4 yr.				
Medicine				4 yr.				
Medical Technician				4 yr.				
Music	4 yr.			4 yr.				

NAME OF COURSE	N. W. State College Natchitoches, La.	Natchitoches Trade School Natchitoches, La.	Huey P. Long Trade School Winnfield, La.	Centenary College Shreveport, La.	Shreveport Trades School Shreveport, La.			
Nursing				4 yr.				
Physics				4 yr.				
Physical Education				4 yr.				
Pharmacy				2 yr.				
Psycology				4 yr.				
Radio		9 mo.			2 yr.			
Refrigeration and Air Conditioning					2 yr.			
Secretarial Science	2 yr.		1 yr.	2 yr.				
Stenography			1 yr.					
Scientific Aides				2 yr.				
Science	4 yr.							
Teaching				4 yr.				
Theology				4 yr.				
Veterinary Medicine				2 yr.				
Watch Making					2 yr.			

June, 1945

NAME OF COURSE	La. Polytechnic Institute Ruston, La.	La. Negro Normal & Industrial Inst. Grambling, La.	N. E. Jr. College of L.S.U. Monroe, Louisiana	Ouachita Valley Vocational School West Monroe, La.	N. E. Jr. College - (Distributive Education Part-time Tr.) Monroe, La.	Ouachita Parish High School(Distributive Ed. Part-Time Training) Monroe, La.		
Advertising						2 yr.		
Agriculture	4 yr.		2 yr.					
Aircraft Engine Mechanics				2 yr.				
Arts and Science	4 yr.		2 yr.					
Auto Mechanics				2 yr.				
Business Administration	4 yr.		2 yr.					
Business Relations & Organizations						1 yr.		
Display						2 yr.		
Education	4 yr.	4 yr.	2 yr.					
Electricity				2 yr.				
Engineering	4 yr.		2 yr.					
Home Economics	4 yr.		2 yr.					
Interior Decorating						2 yr.		
Landscaping						1 yr.		
Machine Shop				2 yr.				
Radio				2 yr.				
Retail Selling					1 yr.			

DELTA COUNCIL
STONEVILLE, MISSISSIPPI

Following is the eight-point program adopted by Delta Council Board of Directors, after recommendation by Educational Policy Committee:

A. The principles of enlargement of vocational education in Mississippi, as provided by Senate Bill 619, provided the funds are an outright grant to the State Department of Education and no interference from or dictation to by the Federal government

B-1. Better school buildings and equipment for Negroes, to be paid for jointly by the State and the county

B-2. Multiple adoption of textbooks

B-3. Increased salaries for better trained Negro teachers

B-4. The establishment by the State and maintenance by the State of a junior college in the Delta for the training of Negro school teachers

B-5. A study to be made in each Delta county of the Negro school problem, looking to the relocation and consolidation of its rural schools

B-6. A vocational high school for Negroes in each Delta county

B-7. Urging the Board of Trustees for Higher Institutions of Learning in Mississippi that it employ a man to supervise the training and instruction in Negro institutions of higher learning

Approved
July 12, 1945

Presented to the Miss. Legislature by Mr. P.F. Williams for the Delta Council.

N.O.T-P.

Employers Praise Handicapped Vets

10/11/45

New Orleans employers have hired upwards of 1769 World War II handicapped veterans in the past two months and are proud of the work records they already have established.

In reporting the number employed, the United States Employment Service said Wednesday that managements have acknowledged openly that the physically disabled veterans, in many instances, have proved to be more efficient and dependable than able-bodied employes.

V. O. Grantham, vocational rehabilitation field agent, disclosed that information given by 300 employers working 63,382 handicapped workers shows that they have a much lower absentee record and a better safety and efficiency marks—and are able to remain on the job longer hours.

RESOLUTION

Oct 13, 14, 15

New Orleans

THE POCKET SECRETARY

No. 2413

were well ~~ag~~ along,
suddenly the
Executive Order ~~Comm~~ the
stepped in. &
[illegible] it was going
to open a [illegible].
[illegible] may have
been at first a
[illegible] a Canal. got to
form one list.
So the people
before backed down,
as the Ex Order
Comm had gone
to Wagner for
moving. etc.
So it was [illegible]

- 22s staff
a Director
a Supervisor of
volunteers
a bookkeeper 1900
a steno a [illegible] 1,200
has recently added
a part time interviewer a
(whole), space at a

Miss Baynard - Oct 15
able gal

NO has a Commit
on Race Relations.
Rabbi Leipziger pres.
head. In some sense
an outgrowth of
Coucl of Soc Agencies -
freedom object of
[illegible] & It
fought a case of
Segregation in School
auditoriums. & the
Seamans hostel. It
will have RR Institute
Nov 6-7. Brownlee,
& Prof. Ira de A Reid coming.
Society seems active on
program.

As to VLC. when
the problem began to
loom the Coucl of Soc.
Agencies began to
work the ground, &
plan for a
soundly sponsored
Center. When plans

premium, & limited funds, etc. & on volunteers, difficulty of handling a succession of them.

* The VIC has a Board, & an adv. comm. No N's on Board. Adv Comm. not very active, & not much regarded. It has N representation.

— On ~~edu~~ education serious dispute about State Fed. Funds. State war fund, etc war handling Vo Ed funds. Govt held up the money.

Family Ser Society, 1 N position (vacant?) as case wkr. 12 w. case wkrs. Cath Welfare Society

has 1 N to 12 W.
Travellers aid
has no N's (and
it gets a lot of
the relief
problem). Public
welfare has 24
N's — doing
old age, dependency.
allowances, etc

The commission in Mass
VA does a fair
sort for N's —
federally regulated

The Bd of the VIC
includes many
prejudiced groups —
Bus. Men, Legion, etc

I think USO may
be doing same (N)
vets advice on
the side. (OK with
USO)

Raymond says Red Cr.
is a big violation of
info center

Roberts Red Cr.
does not jibe with
fairness

Fed cross says will
withdraw its UCC
money end of this
year center ~~[illegible]~~
worried for fund

Louisiana Otto Passman (La Dept
Passman Equipment Co / Commander
Monroe, La.
Jack Hardy, Los A. Calif
(HQ. Wash D.C.

(Not printed at Government expense)

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 79th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

American Veterans of World War II (AMVETS) Principles, Constitution, and Bylaws Adopted At Its First National Convention, Chicago, Ill., October 1945

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. CLYDE DOYLE

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, November 6, 1945

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I am pleased to insert the constitution and bylaws and a list of the officers elected by the AMVETS:

The AMVETS are dedicated to the dedevelopment of a sound American program to promote the cause of perpetual peace and good will among nations.

The declared principles and objectives of this organization of distinguished veterans of the recent World War II, cannot help but inspire and encourage and strengthen the hearts, minds, and souls of every reader thereof. I specifically call to your attention the preamble and then to article 2, in which article sets forth the 11 highly patriotic and strengthening aims and purposes of this significant organization.

I say to these AMVETS—good luck and God bless **you!**

673238—13801

I know each Member of this House joins me in sincere good wishes. It is a pleasure and an honor for me to be asked to present this constitution and bylaws to your attention and to have it officially placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

If my own son, who was first lieutenant in the Army Air Corps had survived this war, he no doubt would have been identified with these other distinguished AMVETS and their high purposes. So, for him who made the supreme sacrifice—and with hundreds of thousands of others who did likewise—I bespeak your cooperation to the end that this timely and appropriate group of distinguished Americans may realize the most prompt and possible fulfillment of their high ideals.

Certainly these distinguished men have selected their leaders for the first year from the length and breadth of our great Nation.

Their officials were elected at their first national convention in Chicago, and their national headquarters are at 1507 M Street NW., Washington 5, D. C. (National 6681).

CONSTITUTION OF THE AMERICAN VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II—AMVETS

PREAMBLE

We the American Veterans of World War II, AMVETS, fully realizing our responsibility to our community, State, and Nation—associate ourselves for the following purposes: To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to safeguard the principles of freedom, liberty, and justice for all; to promote the cause of perpetual peace and good will among nations; to maintain inviolate the freedom of our country; to preserve the fundamentals of democracy and Americanism; to perpetuate the friendship and associations of the Great War of Liberation, and to dedicate ourselves to the cause of mutual assistance, this by the Grace of God.

ARTICLE I

The name of this organization shall be "American Veterans of Warld War II, AMVETS."

ARTICLE II

The aims and purposes of this organization are as follows:

1. To serve our country in peace as in war; to build and maintain the welfare of the United States of America toward lasting prosperity and peace for all of its inhabitants.

2. To encourage, in keeping with the policies of our Government, the establishment of a concrete plan to secure permanent international peace, and to assist in the maintenance of international peace.

3. To inspire in our membership a sense of responsibility, and to develop leadership, for the preservation of our American democratic way of life.

4. To help unify divergent groups in the over-all interest of American democracy.

5. To train our youth to become purposeful citizens in a democracy with full knowledge of the responsibilities as well as the privileges of citizenship.

6. To cooperate with all duly recognized existing veteran organizations in the furtherance of the aims of World War II veterans.

7. To insure the orderly return of the veteran to civilian life by protecting his rights as an individual while he is still in uniform.

8. To expedite and assist in the rehabilitation of the veteran by maintenance of employment services, sponsoring educational opportunities, and providing counsel on insurance, housing, recreation, personal problems, hospitalization, and veterans' benefits.

9. To act as a liaison agent between the veteran and the Government.

10. To provide an organization to encourage fellowship among all veterans of World War II.

11. To keep the public forever reminded that the veterans of World War II fought or served to preserve peace, liberty, and democracy for their Nation.

ARTICLE III

Organization

SECTION 1. The American Veterans of World War II, AMVETS, shall be organized with a national headquarters, State and territorial departments, and under these departments, local posts. Intermediate administrative groups may be created by the national executive committee where such action is deemed advisable.

SEC. 2. The national headquarters shall be composed of officers hereinafter described; one department representative from each department, and such other members as the national convention shall specify. It shall be the duty of the national officers to advance the cause of the American Veterans of World War II, AMVETS, carry out their aims and purposes, provide the machinery of organization and carry out the national policies and plans of the entire organization, as established by the national convention.

SEC. 3. The State departments shall be organized in a manner similar to the national organization, and shall be composed of officers and representatives selected by post delegates to a department convention. It shall be the duty of the department to aid in organization and maintenance of local posts and to carry out the policies and plans delegated to it by the national headquarters, and to adhere to the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 4. Local posts shall be chartered by the national headquarters and administered by the department headquarters, but shall be governed locally by their own officers chosen according to its constitution and by-laws. The policies, activities, and actions of the local posts must never be at variance with those prescribed by the national headquarters.

ARTICLE IV

Membership

SECTION 1. Any American citizen, male or female, shall be eligible for membership in the American Veterans of World War II, AMVETS, who was regularly enlisted, inducted, or commissioned, and who was accepted for, or was on, active duty in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, of the United States; or our allies, on or after September 16, 1940, and who served between this date and the date of cessation of hostilities, as established by the Government of the United States. Service with the armed forces must have been terminated by honorable discharge or honorable separation from the service, provided, however, that persons otherwise eligible for membership who are on active duty, or who must serve after the cessation of hostilities are eligible.

SEC. 2. There shall be but one form of membership and that shall be an active, regular membership, except, however, honorary members shall be admitted on the following basis:

(a) Not more than one honorary member per post per year.

(1) Only persons performing outstanding service to the Nation or veterans shall be eligible. Nothing herein shall abrogate existing membership.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a member of more than one post at any one time. No person expelled by one post shall be eligible for membership any other post without the consent of the expelling post or the consent of the department executive committee after hearing on appeal.

SEC. 4. Dues shall be payable annually or for life.

ARTICLE V

National convention

SECTION 1. A national convention shall be held annually at a time and place fixed by the previous convention and shall constitute the legislative body of the American Veterans of World War II, AMVETS.

SEC. 2. The members of the convention shall consist of department and post delegates. The department shall choose its delegate and alternate at its convention held at least 3 weeks prior to the national convention. Each local post shall have a delegate and alternate elected to attend the national convention.

SEC. 3. Each delegate shall be entitled to one vote. The vote of an absent delegate may be cast by an alternate. Alternates shall have all the rights and privileges of the delegates, except that of voting.

SEC. 4. The department representative to the executive committee shall be chosen at the department convention and by such election shall become one of the delegates to the national convention, without vote, for that department.

SEC. 5. Sixty percent of the voting delegates shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE VI

Officers

SECTION 1. The national convention shall elect a national commander, first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth national vice commanders, one of whom shall be a woman, a finance officer, adjutant, judge advocate, and provost marshal. No two vice commanders shall be chosen from the same department. The commander and vice commanders shall not succeed themselves in office.

SEC. 2. All the elective officers shall be members of the national executive committee, but the commander shall vote only in the event of a tie.

SEC. 3. Elective officers and the departmental representatives of the national executive committee shall convene immediately following the close of the national convention and transact all necessary business that may come before the committee.

SEC. 4. The national commander, with the consent and approval of the national executive committee, shall appoint a chaplain, historian, two national service officers, one of whom shall be a woman, a national executive secretary, a public-relations officer, surgeon general, and a legislative director.

ARTICLE VII

National executive committee

SECTION 1. The administrative power between national conventions shall be vested in the national executive committee, which shall be composed of the national commander, vice commanders, and other national elective officers, and one national executive committeeman from each State, to be elected by the respective State departments. An alternate shall be selected by each department to act in the absence of the committeeman.

SEC. 2. The term of office of each national executive committeeman and alternate shall be 1 year. The term of office of each national executive committeeman and alternate shall commence immediately upon adjournment of the department convention after his election.

SEC. 3. Members of the national executive committee shall be delegates to the national convention without vote.

ARTICLE VIII

Department organization

SECTION 1. Each State or Territorial area of the United States shall constitute a department, which shall be organized in a manner similar to the national organization. The department shall have an executive committee and shall conduct its own convention, to be held not less than 3 weeks before the annual national convention, at which time it shall choose delegates to the convention and the national executive committee.

SEC. 2. The departments shall be chartered when application has been made to the national headquarters and approved by the national executive committee.

SEC. 3. The departments shall have the authority to create intermediate administrative groups for the handling of the local posts should they deem such action advisable.

ARTICLE IX

Local posts

SECTION 1. Local posts may be formed by any 10 eligible individuals by making application to its local department, and if there be no department, directly to the national headquarters. If the department approves, the application shall be forwarded to the national headquarters and a charter shall be issued. Each charter shall be signed by the national commander and national adjutant, and countersigned by the department commander and department adjutant.

SEC. 2. Local posts shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the national headquarters and the department headquarters and any provision of a department constitution or a local post constitution conflicting with or contrary to the provisions of the national constitution, the provisions of the national constitution shall prevail.

ARTICLE X

Finances

SECTION 1. All finances of the American Veterans of World War II, AMVETS, shall be under the control of the finance officer, who shall make an annual report at the national convention. Revenue shall be derived from annual dues and other sources approved by the executive committee. Regulations of annual dues shall be by a majority vote of the delegates in annual convention.

SEC. 2. An annual budget shall be submitted for approval at the first annual meeting of the executive committee. It shall be prepared by the retiring finance officer, who shall have received national departmental budgets from the other retiring officers and shall have consolidated the same. In the event that the budget is not approved, a finance committee consisting of five members of the executive committee shall be appointed by the new national commander to prepare the budget.

SEC. 3. Each local post shall remit annually to the national headquarters the sum of $2 for each member of the post, and remit annually to the department headquarters the sum of $1 for each member of the post. The post shall retain the balance of the annual membership fee. The annual membership fee for each member shall not be less than the sum of $4.

ARTICLE XI

Discipline

SECTION 1. Disciplinary rules relating to local posts shall be prescribed by the Departments.

SEC. 2. The National Executive Committee, after notice and hearing before a subcommittee, may cancel, suspend, or revoke the charter of any department for good and sufficient cause to it appearing. Procedure for such action shall be prescribed by the judge advocate.

SEC. 3. In the event of such action the National Executive Committee is empowered to take over the operation of the department, but is bound by the constitution and bylaws thereof. At the next department convention new department officers must be selected to carry on the work of the department.

ARTICLE XII

Post transfers

Any member in good standing may change his post or department, and may join a new post without paying the current annual dues.

ARTICLE XIII

Auxiliaries

SECTION 1. The American Veterans of World War II, AMVETS, recognize the organization known as the "Auxiliary of AMVETS, American Veterans of World War II."

SEC. 2. Membership in the auxiliary is limited to the mothers, wives, daughters, and sisters of regular members of American Veterans of World War II, AMVETS, and mothers, wives, daughters, and sisters of deceased veterans and mothers, wives, daughters, and sisters of all men and women who served in the armed forces of the United States between September 16, 1940, and the date of cessation of hostilities as fixed by the United States Government.

SEC. 3. The auxiliary shall be governed in each State department by such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the National Executive Committee and approved by such department.

ARTICLE XIV

Sad Sacks

SECTION 1. The American Veterans of World War II recognizes a subsidiary organization known as "Amvet Sad Sacks" of American Veterans of World War II.

SEC. 2. Membership in Sad Sacks shall be limited to members in good standing of American Veterans of World War II, AMVETS.

ARTICLE XV

Amendments to constitution

SECTION 1. This constitution may be amended at any national convention by a majority vote of the total authorized delegates present. Proposed amendments must be submitted through the national adjutant to the several departments and members of the national executve committee by mail at least thirty (30) days prior to the convening of the next national convention. This constitution may, however, be amended at any convention without notice, by unanimous vote.

SEC. 2. No proposed amendment shall be submitted through the national adjutant unless it shall be submitted by a department convention, department executive committee, or the national executive committee.

BYLAWS OF AMERICAN VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II—AMVETS

ARTICLE I

National executive committee

SECTION 1. In case of death, resignation, or removal by his respective department of any national executive committeeman or alternate to the national executive committee, the successor shall be selected as such department shall determine and shall serve for the remainder of such unexpired term.

SEC. 2. The national executive committee shall meet within 24 hours after the adjournment of the national convention and shall also meet immediately preceding the holding of the succeeding national convention. Special meetings may be held upon reasonable notice at the call of the national commander. The national commander shall call a meeting of the national executive committee upon the written request of the national executive committeemen from 15 or more departments.

SEC. 3. A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum of the national executive committee.

SEC. 4. The national commander shall name such committees as he shall deem advisable, subject to ratification by the national executive committee, at its next meeting succeeding the appointment.

SEC. 5. The national commander shall appoint, subject to approval by the national executive committee, the following standing national committees: Finance committee, membership committee, rehabilitation committee, hospitalization committee, program committee, legislative committee, liaison committee, family welfare committee, and convention committee.

The number of members to serve on any national committee, except the finance committee, shall be determined as outlined in section 6 (B).

SEC. 6. (A) The national finance committee shall consist of three members, appointed following the first national convention, and shall serve for 1 year.

The national commander, national finance officer, and the national executive secretary shall be members ex officio of the national finance committee.

The national finance committee shall be charged with the preparation of the yearly budget and the handling of funds under that budget and such other duties as shall be prescribed by the national commander, subject to the approval of the national executive committee.

(B) The national membership committee, program committee, legislative committee, liaison committee, family welfare committee, rehabilitation, hospitalization and convention committees shall consist of such a number of members as shall be designated by the national commander with the approval of the national executive committee, and their duties shall consist of the usual prescribed duties for such committees, as well as any further directives given by the national commander and/or the national executive committee.

The term of office of the members of such committees shall be 1 year.

SEC. 7. The national executive committee shall provide for the appointment and employment of such subordinate officers and employees as may be needed for the administration of the affairs of the American Veterans of World War II (AMVETS), and prescribe their duties and compensation.

SEC. 8. Any national officer may receive compensation for his activities on behalf of the organization. The amount of such compensation shall be fixed by vote of the national executive committee.

SEC. 9. All questions affecting the eligibility for office and conduct of national officers shall be referred to and determined by the national executive committee. All questions affecting the eligibility for office and conduct of the national executive committeemen, department officers, or members of department executive committees, shall be referred to and determined by the executive committee of the department involved, which shall be the final authority. However, no candidate for nomination or election to any remunerative elective public office shall be eligible to serve as national executive committeeman, or as alternate national executive committeeman, except upon the approval of the department executive committee by unanimous vote.

ARTICLE II

Duties of officers

SECTION 1. National commander: The national commander shall be the executive head of the American Veterans of World War II, AMVETS, with full power to enforce the provisions of the national constitution, national bylaws, and the will of the national convention. He shall be the chairman of the national convention and the national executive committee. He shall appoint all necessary committees, where not otherwise provided, subject to the ratification of the national executive committee, and shall perform such other duties as are usually incident to the office.

SEC. 2. National vice commanders: The national vice commanders shall act as representatives of the national commander in all matters referred to them by him, and shall upon his request preside over the meetings of the national convention or national executive committee, and perform such other duties as are usually incident to the office.

SEC. 3. National executive secretary: The national executive secretary shall be charged with the administration of the policies and mandates of the national convention, the national executive committee, and the national commander. He shall perform such other duties as are usually incident to the office. His tenure of office shall at all times be subject to the will of the national executive committee.

SEC. 4. The national finance officer: The national finance officer shall be the custodian of the funds of the national organization. He shall sign all checks disbursing the funds of the national organization, and shall make reports upon the condition of the national treasury when called for by the national commander or national executive committee. The national treasurer shall furnish a surety bond as hereinafter prescribed. He shall perform such other duties as are usually incident to the office.

SEC. 5. National judge advocate: The national judge advocate shall advise the national officers and the national executive committee on all legal matters, including the construction and interpretation of the national constitution and bylaws, and shall perform such other duties as are usually incident to the office.

SEC. 6. National service officer: The national service officer shall be the welfare officer of the national organization. He shall be directly concerned with all matters pertaining to the social and material welfare of members, and shall particularly be concerned in the assistance of all members in securing all rights and privileges accorded them by law. He shall act as liaison officer between the national executive committee and Federal agencies charged with veterans' affairs, and shall also act in direct assistance to department and post service officers. His tenure of office shall at all times be subject to the will of the national executive committee.

SEC. 7. Public-relations officer: The national public-relations officer shall keep the public informed relative to the activities of the national organization, in order to build and maintain good will toward the organization. He shall be directly responsible for national convention plans and activities. His tenure of office shall at all times be subject to the will of the national executive committee.

SEC. 8. National chaplain: The national chaplain shall perform such divine and nonsectarian services as may be necessary, adhering to the appropriate ceremonial rituals.

SEC. 9. National historian: The national historian shall compile from year to year all records of historical value and interest for the national headquarters of the American Veterans of World War II. He shall also assist department and post historians so as to coordinate and unify the work of these officials, and shall perform such other duties as the national executive committee shall prescribe.

SEC. 10. National provost marshal: The national provost marshal shall maintain order at all meetings and conventions. He shall distribute, collect, and count ballots and shall announce the result of voting. He shall perform such other duties as may be requested by the national commander.

ARTICLE III

Charters

SECTION 1. A department executive committee may suspend, cancel, or revoke a post charter. The action taken by a department executive committee shall be final and conclusive, unless an appeal is taken to the national executive committee within 30 days from the date of said suspension, cancellation, or revocation. The action taken by the national executive committee, upon appeal, shall be final.

SEC. 2. Any post failing to meet the obligations imposed upon it by the constitution and bylaws, or ceasing to function for 6 months as a post of the American Veterans of World War II (AMVETS), or voluntarily ceasing to function as a post, or merging with one or more other posts, or refusing, or failing to pay the department and national per capita dues, or under such other conditions as might make such action necessary, shall upon order of the department executive committee, surrender its charter. Upon failure to surrender such charter, immediate steps may be taken for its revocation, suspension, or cancellation.

SEC. 3. Upon revocation, cancellation, or suspension of the charter of a post in any department of the American Veterans of World War II, AMVETS, said post shall immediately cease operations, and upon revocation or cancellation, shall turn over its charter to its department commander or department executive committee. The department executive committee is authorized, empowered, and directed by and through its duly authorized agent to take possession, custody, and control of all the records, property, and assets of said post: *Provided, however,* That nothing herein shall be construed as requiring any department to take over or assume any financial responsibility as to such property. Said department executive committee may provide for the transfer of the members in said post to other posts of their choice, subject to the approval of such other posts.

SEC. 4. The national executive committee shall provide a uniform code defining the procedure to be followed in the revocation, cancellation, or suspension of post charters, a method of appeal and further, a code of procedure for the revocation, cancellation, or suspension of post charters with continuing power to revise said code: *Provided, however,* That the procedure now in effect shall continue until such code is so adopted.

ARTICLE IV

Discipline of posts and post members

SECTION 1. Each post of the American Veterans of World War II, AMVETS, shall be the judge of its own membership, subject to the restrictions of the constitution and bylaws of the national organization.

SEC. 2. Members may be suspended or expelled from the American Veterans of World War II, AMVETS, upon a proper showing of cause. Charges shall be based upon disloyalty, neglect of duty, dishonesty, and conduct unbecoming a member of the American Veterans of World War II, AMVETS.

SEC. 3. Any member who has been suspended or expelled has the right of appeal to his department executive committee, or to the department convention, according to the provisions in the bylaws of such department. The decision of the department shall be final.

SEC. 4. A member whose dues for the fiscal year have not been paid by January 1 shall be classed as delinquent. If his dues are paid on or before April 1 he shall be automatically reinstated. If he is still delinquent after April 1 his membership in the American Veterans of World War II, AMVETS, shall be forfeited. A member so suspended or whose membership has been so forfeited may be reinstated to active membership in good standing by a vote of the post and payment of dues for the year in which reinstatement occurs.

ARTICLE V

Membership

SECTION 1. Membership in the American Veterans of World War II, AMVETS, is membership in the national organization of the American Veterans of World War II, AMVETS, by affiliation with posts.

ARTICLE VI

Moneys and collections

SECTION 1. All national, department and post officials handling moneys of the American Veterans of World War II, AMVETS, shall be properly bonded with a good and solvent bonding and surety company as acceptable to the United States Treasury, as surety to cover double the average amount of money handled in a single year. In case of delinquencies in the payment of amounts due department or national headquarters, action shall be taken at once by the proper officials to bring about an immediate and complete settlement. The bonds provided by national officials shall be approved by the national judge advocate and the national executive committee, and those provided by department and post officials shall be approved by the department judge advocate and the department executive committee.

ARTICLE VII

Transfer of posts

SECTION 1. Posts of the American Veterans of World War II, AMVETS, which may transfer from one place to another, and which are organized under the department in which they are then located, may transfer to another department in a manner similar to the transfer of individuals from one post to another.

SEC. 2. Any existing post in the territorial or insular possessions of the United States or in foreign countries, and not under the jurisdiction of a present existing department, shall, within 1 year following the adoption hereof, unless extended by the national executive committee, request the national executive committee to place it under the jurisdiction of a department to be selected by such post. Said request shall have attached thereto the formal consent of such department. Should a post fail or refuse to make such request or be unable to obtain the consent of a department, then the national executive committee shall designate the department.

ARTICLE VIII

Definitions

SECTION 1. The word "he" wherever it shall appear in either the constitution or bylaws of the American Veterans of World War II, AMVETS, shall be construed as referring to both sexes.

ARTICLE IX

Restricted use of organization

SECTION 1. The American Veterans of World War II, AMVETS, or any component part thereof, shall not be used to promote the interest of any individual who is a candidate for public office, or to promote otherwise, any individual, organization, political party, faction, or product. Any violation of this provision shall be sufficient cause for the suspension or revocation of any post or department charter.

ARTICLE X

Meetings

SECTION 1. All meetings of the American Veterans of World War II, AMVETS, shall be conducted under Robert's Rules of Order.

ARTICLE XI

National flower

SECTION 1. The national flower shall be the fourleaf white clover, meaning "think of me."

ARTICLE XII

International affairs and peace division

SECTION 1. There is hereby created the international affairs and peace division of AMVETS, American Veterans of World War II. The division shall be composed of three directors, one of whom shall be the executive director and the other two shall be associate directors. The directors shall be appointed by the national commander with the consent of the national executive committee.

SEC. 2. The directors shall serve subject to the will of the national executive committee.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the directors to be informed on matters of international affairs, perform research and investigation in such affairs, inform the national executive committee and the membership of the organization of all matters found to affect the peace, and make recommendations thereon, and provide representation at any peace conference, subject to the approval of the national executive committee.

Funds shall be provided upon approval of the executive committee for the operation of this division.

ARTICLE XIII

Accounting for moneys

SECTION 1. All moneys received by this organization shall be strictly and accurately accounted for, and a public report shall be made annually, showing the source of all such income and the expenditure thereof. Such accounts shall be audited monthly by a nationally known firm of public accountants.

ARTICLE XIV

Amendments

SECTION 1. These bylaws may be amended at any national convention by a majority vote of the total authorized representation thereat, provided that the proposed amendment shall have been submitted through the national executive committee by mailing or delivering the same to it at least 30 days prior to the convening of the next national convention; and provided further, it may be amended by unanimous vote at any convention without notice prior to the national convention.

SEC. 2. No proposed amendment shall be submitted through the national executive committee or considered by the national convention, as provided in section 1 of this article, unless said proposed amendment shall have been first submitted by a department convention through the department executive committee.

Following is the list of officers of AMVETS elected Sunday, October 14, 1945:

National commander: Jack W. Hardy, Title Guaranty Building, Los Angeles, Calif.

First vice commander: Gerald I. Cetrulo, 234 Mt. Prospect Avenue, Newark, N. J.

Second vice commander: Dr. Clyde Longstreth, Atlantic, Iowa.

Third vice commander: Mrs. Beatrice Wade, care of 125 Fourth Street, Reading, Pa.

Fourth vice commander: Henry Simpson, St. Louis, Mo.

Fifth vice commander: Edward A. Trudell, 88 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

Sixth vice commander: Frank Ross, Milwaukee, Wis.

Judge advocate: Anthony R. McGrath, 530 William Penn Place, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Adjutant: Jess Curtis, 807 North Third Street, Phoenix, Ariz.

Finance officer: Carl Freudenberg, 1298 Michigan Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Provost marshal: Fred F. Nimz, Glendale, Ariz.

Principles Adopted by AMVETS at National Meeting in Chicago

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLYDE DOYLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 1945

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, by unanimous consent, I was privileged to have incorporated in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the constitution and bylaws adopted by AMVETS—American Veterans of World War II. I am now privileged to insert therein the principles adopted by the AMVETS at their first national convention on October 12, 13, and 14, 1945:

THE AMERICAN VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

We, the American Veterans of World War II, believing that we bespeak the mind of the American men and women who bore arms, fought, and died for a free America and a free world, do hereby resolve that our national leadership must assert itself through cooperation with leaders of all nations who advocate and practice international peace as a national policy, to the end that not again shall any nation be permitted to breach the international peace.

And we do resolve that since Americans on the fighting front, supported by civilians on the home front, have made available to the world one last chance for the survival of humanity; and that since the cataclysm of another world war will result in the extinction of civilization; and since that we are determined that this final opportunity shall not be lost by individual or collective greed, ignorance, or indifference, we therefore pledge ourselves to develop mutual confidence and understanding within our Nation and between America and the other nations of the world to the end that all men may live in peace and be responsible members of an enlightened family of nations. We shall not fail this trust.

And we do further resolve that we accept our paramount obligations and duties as American citizens, and adopt the basic principle that the best interests of all the American people are superior to any group or organization within the national political, economic, or social structure. To this end, we rededicate ourselves to service to our Nation in peace as in war to insure that American ideals for which we and our countrymen have fought and died, may be preserved for us and posterity. We believe that the basis of world peace is founded upon the following truths and beliefs, which we do hereby declare:

1. INTEGRITY

National integrity is based upon the intergrity of the individual citizen and those who lead and represent him. To maintain our spiritual and political leadership in the world, individual and national integrity must exist as a fact and be practiced as a living philosophy. To this end, we further resolve that our national leaders cooperate with the leaders of all nations who accept world peace as a national policy, and to establish forthwith common principles for the settlement of all international problems and disputes, and to abandon the progressive tendency toward national self-interest and power politics on the world level. The objectives of the four freedoms must be made a living precept for all peoples and nations.

2. EQUALITY

We are representative of the membership of various political parties, races, faiths, and creeds, and our common denominator is that we are all Americans who have honorably served the Nation during time of war. We shall not discriminate between veterans because of rank, service, sex, race, creed, or political party affiliation. Our first demand is loyalty to the United States of America, and that the welfare of the Nation be placed above the interests of any individual, group, or organization. We shall endeavor to represent honestly and effectively the 13,000,000 men and women veterans of World War II, and we shall not front or permit our organization to be used as a front for any individual, group, party, movement, or "ism."

3. INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

We believe that America's unparalleled industrial achievements during the war resulted from the combined efforts and cooperation of industry and labor. To attain our full potentialities as a nation, this effort and cooperation must be continued without interruption, and we believe that industry and labor are interdependent and that what harms one injures both, as well as the national welfare. We demand that both industry and labor clean house and establish responsible leadership and labor-management policies and procedures based on merited mutual confidence and integrity. We believe that both industry and labor have a paramount duty to the American people to reestablish their faith by denouncing and removing from their ranks and leadership professional racketeers, labor haters, labor baiters, and agitators, regardless of what names they go by or what positions they occupy.

4. FREE PRESS

We believe not only in a "free" world press, but in an honest press. We believe that the honest, impartial, and unslanted dissemination of news can heal the internal wounds and strife between our racial and economic groups, and give all Americans a chance to know and understand more fully the problems and aspirations of others within our own country as well as those of other nations and their peoples.

5. RECONVERSION

American veterans of World War II do not want "charity" in any form. We believe that the American people feel a deep obligation to the men and women casualties of a war in which they fought for all Americans, and will do all things necessary and proper to care for and assist them so long as that care and help is necessary. Those who have served in the armed forces and have returned to civilian life or who will later return ask only that they be not prejudiced by their absence in the service. They demand a decent opportunity for employment so that they may establish themselves as thrifty, industrious, self-respecting, and worthy citizens of the American community.

6. LIVING MEMORIALS

We believe that the memory of those who gave their lives that a free America and a free world might survive, should be honored and preserved by living memorials in the form of additional educational and recreational facilities so that no American shall lack opportunity for adequate education, a healthy mind and a healthy body.

7. TECHNICAL RESEARCH

We deplore the wasteful extravagance of war in both human and material resources. We dedicate ourselves to the principle that these resources can be preserved by devoting part of our national income to the development of means by which future wars may be made impossible, to the extension of education and research in the sciences to the end that disease and ignorance may be abolished.

8. MILITARY PREPAREDNESS

We believe in the necessity of maintaining such military training programs, and adequately equipped active and reserve components of the armed forces as may reasonably be necessary to insure that this Nation shall never again be vulnerable to attack or invasion; that under Government supervision, such scientific research and personnel shall be maintained as may be necessary to insure that this country shall lead all peace-loving nations in such military and scientific techniques as may be required to preserve and maintain the peace against any future aggressor nation or nations.

9. ETERNAL VIGILANCE

We shall resist by whatever means are reasonably necessary any attempts by enemies from within or without to undermine or destroy the democratic principles upon which this Nation is founded. These must be maintained inviolate. Only by eternal vigilance on the part of all Americans can this, our heritage, be preserved for ourselves and posterity.

673238—13801

10. DUTY TO VOTE

We believe that public office is a public stewardship and trust, and must be administered as such; that it is our responsibility as citizens to exercise our voting franchise, and to elect, and maintain in office men and women of personal and public integrity; persons who will serve all the people instead of any bloc, organized minority, special or pressure group. AMVETS will stand with any man who is right, but part with him when he is wrong.

DEDICATION

The American Veterans of World War II believe in the America which we fought to preserve. We believe in the future of America and in the men and women who have made it great and who will make it greater. In this faith, we dedicate ourselves to the fullest development of the spiritual, mental, physical, economic, and human resources of the Nation.

To these ends, we resolve, and do dedicate ourselves to these ideals and pledge ourselves to their fulfillment.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 194[illegible]

Adopt Budget Ordinance

The council also adopted ordinances introduced at its previous meeting, including:

One providing for a city budget of anticipated revenues for 1946 of $11,880,920.05 as compared with $11,022,285.11 in 1945, and another providing for a budget of expenditures for 1946 of $11,880,920.05 as compared with $11,022,285.11 in 1945.

Changing the zoning classification on a lot at Calhoun and Hewes streets from "A" residential to "E" commercial as requested by Peter Joseph Rizzo and recommended by the city planning and zoning commission.

Accepting the bid of Mrs. Mildred Lloveras for removal of dead animals from the city's streets for the period from November 1, 1945 to November 1, 1946, at $425 per month.

The following motions, all introduced by Commissioner Skelly also were adopted: Authorizing the city to advertise for bids for three 30-passenger busses to operate between Moisant International Airport and the city; for construction of an access road to Moisant from the Air-Line Highway at hangar B, and for operation of foods, drink and novelty concessions at Moisant.

Other motions authorized the mayor to purchase one 13-cubic-yard refuse getter garbage body complete with compactor at a cost of $2235; a tractor equipped with a highway mower for $1007.92, and one display poultry case at a cost of $700.

11-16-48

CSM:

This looks okay. It will, as you said, have to be shorter — under 10 pages — to make a single sheet tip-in.

If you have the dope, it might be well to start the series with a generalized account of the situation for the South as a whole, then begin the state-by-state series to follow. The general one could be just a commentary on the main observations you have made

RW

N O Times Picayune

12-5-45

Aid in Apprentice Training Aim

Ordinance to Establish Advisory Group Offered

An ordinance providing for establishment of an advisory apprenticeship committee to aid in training apprentices employed in municipal departments was introduced Tuesday by Mayor Robert S. Maestri at a commission council meeting.

Under the proposal, the mayor will appoint to the committee one representative from each unit of city government employing five or more journeymen from the following trades: Auto mechanic, blacksmith, boilermaker, carman, carpenter, electrician, glazier, horseshoer, horticulturist, lineman, machinist, painter, paver, plasterer, plumber, roofer, sheet metal worker, sign painter and steamfitter.

Ex-officio members of the committee will be the director of the city service department and the director of the Delgado Trades school.

The ordinance provides that the committee will set up standards of accomplishments, periods of training, requisite experience and school training for all city employes in the classification of apprentices. The committee, further, will require apprentices to comply with all regulations designed for efficient operation of departmental services.

The ordinance also provides the committee shall co-operate with the city civil service director to establish working schedules in the various trades in keeping with the city's "pay plan" and industrial practices.

Will Fix Standards

Under the proposed ordinance, the committee is to establish disciplinary standards to govern the training and education of apprentices and to recommend in cases of violation suitable remedies to the department heads.

Other ordinances introduced at Tuesday's meeting included:

By Mayor Maestri: Authorizing the appropriation of $100,000 from the Edward Wisner trust account for construction and embellishment of Wisner Boulevard on the north side of Bayou St. John from Beauregard monument to Robert E. Lee Boulevard. The city hopes to obtain federal funds for the project.

By the mayor and referred to the commissioner of finance: One providing for issuance of $140,000 New Orleans Public Belt Bonds, new series, and another providing for the issuance of New Orleans Public Belt bridge fund bonds in the amount of $150,000.

N O Times Picayune

USES FINDS 1244 VETS POSITIONS

12-6-45

Figures released Wednesday by the United States Employment Service disclosed that 1244 veterans were placed in jobs during October and November in New Orleans.

However, Jules Gueymard, office manager of the USES, said that these figures do not include veterans who have returned to their old jobs or who have been employed without referrals from the USES.

At the same time, J. H. Bonfiglio, assistant manager of the United States veterans administration for the state, said that many of the returning service men who had no jobs prior to entering the service, but drew high pay in uniform, are disappointed because the same incomes are not available.

It was also explained that many veterans are obtaining jobs at the reopened Industrial canal plant of Higgins Industries, Inc., although under existing regulations, the USES is prohibited from sending applicants to any industry where a labor dispute is involved.

Robert H. Cone, district manager for the Smaller War Plants Corporation, declared that many veterans have jobs in view but are handicapped because of their inability to obtain motor vehicles.

NO Times-Picayune

12-7-45

VETERAN TRAINEE PROGRAM CITED

Subsistence Under GI Bill Allowed in Plan

While many untrained war veterans are futilely looking for white-collar jobs in New Orleans, a good many employers are looking for white-collar workers to train. A simple answer to this problem was offered Thursday by Robert A. Peirce, Orleans parish service officer.

Few veterans know, according to Mr. Peirce, that they can work as trainees in a place of business qualified as a training establishment, and at the same time receive government subsistence under the GI Bill of Rights.

At the same time, he said, New Orleans places of business appear to know that they can hire veterans and train them in their line at apprentice salaries if they will write to the state department of education at Baton Rouge and ask to be qualified as training establishments.

If the establishment is approved by the education department after an investigation, it can notify the veterans' administration, Mr. Peirce said. Then veterans on its pay roll as trainees could apply to the administration for subsistence—$50 a month, or $75 if they have one or more dependents.

Mr. Peirce added that the problem could be simplified further if qualified establishments would make themselves known to the United States employment service local office at Elk Place, so that the office could refer veterans to them.

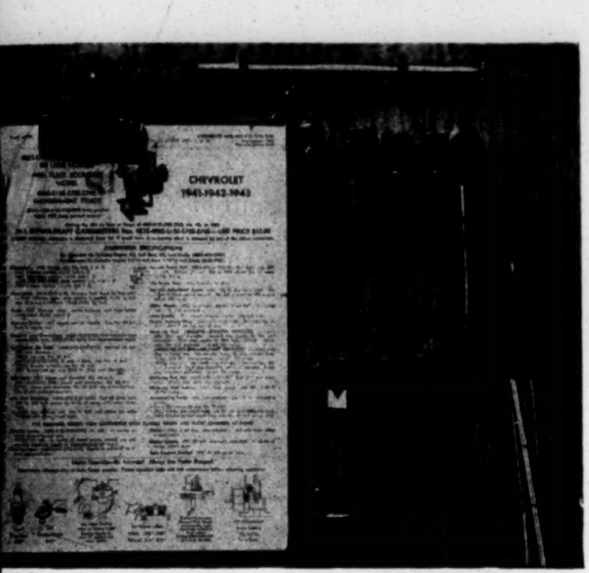
"There are thousands of jobs available in New Orleans, but almost all of them are laboring jobs which pay about $15 a week, and the white-collar worker is just about out of the picture unless he can go back to his prewar job," Mr. Peirce pointed out.

"But even some who had jobs before they went into the service can't afford to go back to them or are dissatisfied with them. This is partly because of ambition, partly because of the higher cost of living, and partly because many of them have acquired families in the meantime.

"Many of the men are anxious to better themselves and don't know that they can do it while earning some salary—say $100 or so a month—and still get subsistence, instead of just going to school and trying to live on $50 or $75 a month," he said.

L. A. Hiller, chief of vocational rehabilitation of the veterans' administration here, said that out of 1100 men who have qualified in New Orleans to receive benefits under the GI bill, only 94 are either in apprentice training or are training on the job.

12-45



Carburetor CLINIC

By Andrew Triche,
State Supervisor, Trade and Industrial Education, Louisiana

ITINERANT SHORT COURSES POPULAR WITH LOUISIANA MECHANICS

CAPITALIZING on the demand to "keep the old car rolling," Louisiana finds eager response to itinerant clinics for auto mechanics. During the past year more than 300 mechanics enrolled in three clinics: carburetion, brake and front end, and tune up. We will describe the Carburetor Clinic which is typical of our clinic program.

Each clinic offers only supplementary or upgrading work. All men who attend have to be employed in automotive work. The course is based on the assumption that the men already know something about the work. Beginners or helpers can get much from it; the old-time mechanic is the one who benefits most. The itinerant clinics remain in a city three months and then move to another city.

Course of instruction: Each clinic includes 12 lessons, or a total of 24 hours of instruction—one lesson per week for two hours' duration. Each man attends one night per week. The clinic, however, operates five nights per week, Mondays through Fridays. The men are divided into groups. Each group attends one night per week.

Materials and Methods

As this is written, 127 men are enrolled in New Orleans. They are divided into five groups of about 25 men each. If a man misses on his night, he is allowed to make up his lesson on any other night *that* week, as the *same* lesson is given each night during the week. Lessons change each week. The number of lessons and hours are based on experience.

Materials for instruction: Each man has a carburetor. Carburetors listed below are those most frequently worked upon: Carter WI Chevrolet, Carter Ball & Ball Plymouth, Carter WDO (Dual), Buick, Stromberg, Dodge, Chandler, Ford, Groves, Zenith-International. Thirty of each are on hand at all times.

The special tools shown on the accompanying photograph will handle most carburetor jobs. A tool board, with these tools and a specification sheet, is in front of each man when class opens. The men sit at tables before the carburetor. By arranging tables in U shape, the instructor can move freely among the students and help each one personally. Charts, slide films, blackboard, cutaway models, catalogs, specification sheets, and many other visual aids have been assembled to aid instruction.

Traveling School

In a few hours the entire school with its equipment can be packed in special boxes ready for shipment to the next city.

Method of Instruction: Lectures are avoided. Explanation and demonstrations are used. Men follow step by step on the particular carburetor on which they are working. The instructor follows the outline. Deviation is rare. Since each man receives an outline, he knows what to expect. Students bombard the instructor with questions. Although the class is scheduled for two hours, men rarely leave before three or four hours. Often the instructor finds it necessary to request the men to leave around 11:00 p.m. Ample reference material is available and used.

Instructors: We employ a full-time, well-paid man. From past experience we believe the high class skilled mechanic is incapable of correctly teaching carburetion unless he is a graduate of the Carter Carburetor Company factory school.

How can we justify a full-time instructor to teach two hours at night? Taking our cue from industry, we use the instructor during the day in an advisory capacity for local shops. After about the second week in a city, calls are so frequent that the instructor has to schedule his appointments. He gives help to shops on invitation only.

Since our instructors are all-round mechanics, they can give help on any part of the automobile. Sometimes they give individual instruction or coach a man or small group of men either in their shops or in the school. We have found day work to be very effective; sometimes more so than the class work.

Chief instructor for the auto clinics is S. B. Mallet. Assisting him are A. F. Perry, teaching carburetion, and Tom B. Watson, teaching tune-up.

Recruiting for the Clinic

Methods of recruitment: Mechanics are enrolled usually through the parts jobbers. These business men have been of more help to us than any other group. Placards are placed on parts counters with enrollment blanks. We also use advertising, personal calls, and telephones. This activity is usually started several weeks prior to the opening date.

Then several days before opening, a mass meeting of all mechanics is held in some convenient place, usually in a dealer's sales display floor or in some public building. The course is explained to the men, but the real purpose is to get the men divided into equal groups. If too many try to come on any one night we persuade some of them to change. They are very cooperative. After this, a post card or letter is sent to each man verifying his night.

Certificate requirements: We require the men to attend nine out of twelve sessions to be eligible for a certificate. Satisfactory performance on the unit is the examination. No written work is given.

Certificates are awarded at a banquet, each man paying his own way. Some outstanding speaker from the automotive industry addresses the men.

See next page for Clinic Outline

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NEW PLANS—PROGRAMS—BUILDINGS for Vocational Education

Mar. 1 '46

Georgia: The general continuation or part-time schools in Georgia have shown a decided increase in enrollment this year. This increase has been steady since September. The diversified cooperative training program, which decreased during the war partly because of lack of qualified coordinators, is also beginning to expand, with 700 enrolled in 85 different occupations.

Training maintenance workers of the Rural Electrification Administration Cooperatives has been developed during the past year in Georgia. An itinerant full-time instructor devotes a day at regular intervals in each of the cooperatives for training on the job, and foremanship conferences have been conducted on problems and possible solutions. Based on the consumers increased demand for minor repair service of electrical equipment, an intensive short-unit course in this field was provided for selected employees from each of the cooperatives.

A new training service has been developed offering specialized instruction in carburetion maintenance and repair to those engaged in the auto mechanics field in Georgia. Complete training equipment is provided by the state, accommodating 30 trainees at one time. Classes meet five nights each week with a different group each night. Each trainee completes the unit of instruction consisting of 12 lessons in a period of three months and is presented with a certificate of achievement. The instructor devotes his time during the day to technical advice and aid to trainees on the job.

Mar '46

Louisiana: In order to meet the need for trained teachers of industrial arts education for the elementary and high schools of Louisiana, Southwestern Louisiana Institute has organized a department of industrial arts education in the College of Education under the direction of Ralph W. E. Bowers. A four-year curriculum leading to the bachelor's degree has been prepared. The following courses are included in the curriculum:

Technical courses—crafts, woodwork, machine woodworking, sheet metal, foundry, applied electricity, mechanical drawing, auto mechanics, forging and welding, carpentry and building construction, wood turning, elementary machine shop, ornamental iron, art metal.

Professional courses — industrial arts for elementary teachers, introduction to industrial education, administration and organization of industrial arts shop, visual aids in industrial arts teaching, job analysis, curriculum construction in industrial arts education, safety in the school shop.

To make this work available to regularly enrolled students and to teachers in service, several courses are offered at convenient hours during the current semester.

—*Education in Louisiana.*

Transfer of $25,000 from the State Board of Education's building fund for the construction of the Avoyelles Parish Trade School at Cottonport was authorized by the board at a meeting on November 27. The appropriation from the building fund will be used together with a 1942 legislative appropriation of $50,000 in the construction, equipping, and furnishing of the building. The transfer will permit the awarding of bids and the beginning of actual construction of the school.

The state's most urgent trade school need is for Negroes, Andrew Triche, state supervisor of trade and industrial education, told the board. Particularly is this true for Negro veterans.

The board requested Dr. Triche to prepare a report on the trade school needs for Negroes and to submit at the next meeting of the board figures and estimates "that would serve as a guide in assisting the board in determining whether the schools could be established and how they might be financed."

—*Education in Louisiana.*

Texas: The State's restaurant training program, given through the cooperation of the State Restaurant Association and the Texas Distributive Education Division, now offers courses in San Antonio, El Paso, Houston, Fort Worth, and the University of Texas. There have been 158 courses in food handling and sanitation, 37 in food service training, 29 in supervisory training. Seven adult instructors are to be added in order to develop this new program of restaurant training.

When writing advertisers please mention *American Vocational Journal.*

Cut for filing under [illegible]

9 [illegible] 19

Dr. Mitchell
Be sure to read this
article I have marked:
Wright

Delta Council News

DELTA COTTON
MISSISSIPPI

VOLUME VII STONEVILLE, MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 1946 NUMBER 1

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS AT CLARKSDALE

Around The Delta

Read Dunn, Jr., former secretary-Manager of Delta Council, was a visitor to Greenville last month. Read came to take Mrs. Dunn and Read III back to Washington where he is now located with National Cotton Council.

* * *

Col. Alexander Fitz Hugh, Vicksburg, has been named chairman of an executive council, including representatives of Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi, formed to further efforts to make Greenville, Natchez and Vicksburg bridges over the Mississippi River toll-free.

* * *

Guy C. Billups of Greenwood, and his two brothers have purchased the Bobshaw Chemurgic Plantation at Heathman, Miss.

* * *

Eugene Fisher of Greenville and Leland has sold his plantation in Black Bayou.

* * *

Lt. Albert R. Russell, Secretary-Manager, on leave with the U. S. Navy, reports he is "sweating out a ship" for return to the United States from the Pacific Theatre. Lt. Russell has sufficient points for discharge and is expected home sometime this month.

* * *

The Delta has another member in the New York Cotton Exchange. Chas. H. Bradshaw, owner of Beaverdam Plantation at Clayton, Miss., and Memphis cotton factor, was recently elected. He is the only Tunica County cotton man to hold membership.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John Brunini, Vicksburg, celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversary, Sunday, December 9.

* * *

Panola-Tate County entries carried off the honors at the recent National Polled Hereford Show in Jackson. In competition with 52 herds from 19 states, these part-Delta counties won three championships out of a possible four; nine firsts out of a possible 21; 39 percent of the total seconds and 42 percent of the possible total scorings. Premier Exhibitors awards based upon point score made by winning first, second and third places by any one exhibitor went to Circle M Ranch, owned by M. P. Moore, of Senatobia.

Mis

FRANK M'GEOY OUTLINES PLANS

Frank R. McGeoy, Membership Drive Chairman and Treasurer of Delta Council, on last November 20 told members of the Board of Directors that the 1946 membership campaign would have to be one of intensified effort. "For the past four years we have done very little to increase membership in Delta Council. Now that so many of our young people are returning from military service to enter business, practice their professions, engage in farming, all of us in Delta Council should make a real effort to enlist these persons in the organization."

A series of community meetings will be held prior to inauguration of the campaign March 1 and Community and County Council members will be asked to assist County Finance Chairmen during the drive. Membership dues in the organization vary in accordance to size of operation, with a minimum of $10 for individual subscriptions.

Present and past members of Delta Council will receive a notice of subscriptions paid in past years and reminded of the beginning of a new fiscal year.

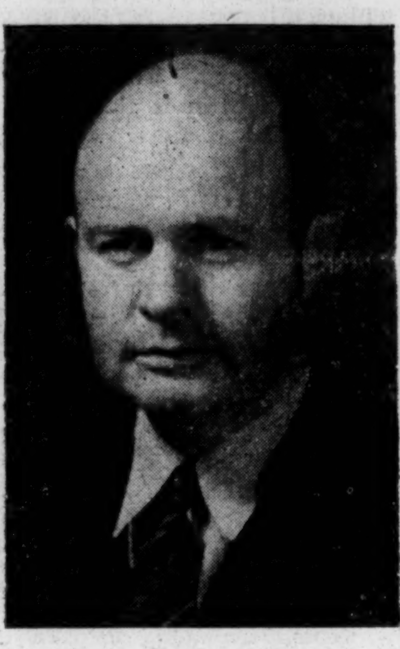
Checks may be mailed to County Finance Chairmen or Delta Council direct. Persons joining the organization for the first time are urged to contact the Stoneville office so they can learn the name of their county leader.

Mr. McGeoy, who has distinguished himself nationally for his fine work on war bond drives, has many other plans for Delta Council next spring and hopes that 1946-47 membership will be the largest in the history of the organization.

Special Group Study College Consolidation

On instruction from Delta Council Board of Directors, President Jere B. Nash appointed a special committee to study the economic plausibility of consolidating the University of Mississippi, State College, and Mississippi State College for Women. Those persons serving on the Committee include: W. T. Wynn, Chairman, James Hand, Jr., Dr. George Rhea Walker, Mrs. L. L. McAllister, James McClure, James McGraw, George Perry, Senator George B. Walker, Mrs. P. T. Lagrone, J. T. Thomas, Jr., S. H. Kyle. Preliminary meeting of the group was held in Greenville, Dec. 10. This committee is authorized to report its recommendations direct to the 1946 Legislature.

John A. Putnam



John A. Putnam, Southern Forest Experiment Station, New Orleans, La., has been appointed Forester and Program Leader of Delta Experimental Forest, Delta Experiment Station, Stoneville, and will be associated with L. C. Maisenhelder, Forester, in an expanded program of forest research here. Mr. Putnam started the Delta Experimental Forest Project several years ago but left the Forest Service to take a position in private industry. He returned here from Farmers Cooperative at Asheville, North Carolina.

LELAND SCHOOL TO TRAIN VETS

PLANTATIONS WILL TRAIN MANAGERS

On January 4 a large group of farmers and returned service men me at the Leland High School to hear the detailed plans of that institution for an Individual Training Program in Plantation Management for Veterans of World War II. This is the program submitted by W. E. Bufkin and A. L. Andrews to Delta Council Board of Directors at its last meeting.

Dr. Adams has extended the full facilities of the Delta Experiment Station to trainees in the program and the following schedule of classes has been arranged: Thomas L. Baggette, Agricultural Engineer, will teach the January 8 group; Dr. J. W. Neely, Henry Thomas and F. L. Gerdes, cottonseed and cotton genetics, January 11; Mr. Farish, horticulture, January 15; and Dr. John Pitner, fertilizer, January 18.

Classroom Work First

The training program calls for a minimum of four hours classroom work per week. Mr. Andrews plans to get as much

(Continued on page 4)

TAX SURVEY COMPLETED

Dr. Robert B. Highsaw, Director, Bureau of Public Administration, University of Mississippi, has filed with Delta Council Traffic and Industrial Committee "A Survey of Greenville, Mississippi, With Especial Reference to Municipal Taxation." The study was authorized to secure an analysis of how a large colored population affects the tax structure of a typical Delta city and how that city's system of taxation affects industry. The Committee felt there was a need for such study as many urban centers of the Delta area are becoming interested in industrialization.

In the preface of the report made by Dr. Highsaw in collaboration with Clive F. Dunham and Frank S. Scott of the School of Commerce and Business Administration, which centers primarily around the tax system of Greenville, he states:

"This study centers primarily around the tax system of Greenville, Mississippi. In order to gain perspective of the city's tax problem, the study has touched upon the governmental structure and administrative services of the municipality. Important areas of research such as general administration and debt service have not been included since it is the line services which by and large account for the present total in city expenditures. The motivation of this study lies not in a complete analysis of city government, but in an analysis capable of affording the reader an adequate picture of what the municipality spends on services for its residents.

"References to other Mississippi municipalities for illustrative purposes occur with frequency, but nowhere does this study review the tax system of any city other than Greenville. With this great Delta city as the focus of attention, comparative statistics are open for accurate use. Conclusions with respect to our Mississippi cities must be made after individual case studies. Only close research and careful analysis on a state-wide basis can give the complete story of municipal taxation in Mississippi. Such research is plainly needed."

City Growth

From 1940 census data Dr. Highsaw finds the growth of cities in Mississippi has been slight but continuous and that the largest urban aggregate belongs to the ten cities of the 10-25,000 population class.

"Population composition en-

(Continued on page 4)

NEW CHAIRMAN CALLS MEETING

CLARKSDALE HOST ON DECEMBER 10 TO GROUP

E. T. Woolfolk Presides Over Important Discussion

E. T. Woolfolk called the first meeting of the Executive Committee since he was appointed by President Jere B. Nash to succeed the late John H. Pettey as Chairman of the group. Mr. Woolfolk opened the meeting with a thoughtful and sincere tribute to his deceased co-worker and told committee members that it was with some hesitation that he had accepted his appointment. "The loss of a man like John Pettey cannot be ameliorated but if I can in any way serve Delta Council, I do not want to fail to do my duty." Mr. Gary thanked Mr. Woolfolk for assuming the responsibility of Chairmanship and in behalf of the Executive Committee commended President Nash for his fine selection.

Mr. Woolfolk is a past-president of the organization and has served on the Board and Executive Committee since its inception.

New Work Planned at Stoneville Station

James Hand, Jr., appointed by Senator George B. Walker, Chairman of the Advisory Research Committee. to head a special sub-committee on expanded research work at Stoneville Experiment Station, received from the Executive group approval of a plan to assist Delta Station to secure more funds for research. (Details of this program are incorporated in the account of that committee's meeting, printed elsewhere in this paper.) Mr. Hand suggested three possible groups which might be interested: Pace Committee, National Cotton Council, and International Harvester Company. Mr. Hand, Hugh L. Gary and W. T. Wynn were appointed to prepare a brochure on the proposed studies and present them as recommended.

H. R. 4499

Pending now before the House Committee on Education, Representative Dan McGehee (D-Miss.), Chairman, is a bill to furnish Federal monies to states for the construction of school buildings, level of instruction all-inclusive, and libraries. Low income states, such as Mississippi, would receive 60 percent of evaluated need, in proportion to population, per capita wealth, and similar criteria. The bill provides for buildings and does

(Continued on page 4)

DELTA COUNCIL NEWS

Published monthly by the Delta Council, Stoneville, Miss.

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Mrs. Dorothy Lee Black, Editor

Official Journal of the Delta Council, a non-profit economic federation of the 18 counties of the Mississippi Delta.

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Stoneville, Mississippi, under Act of March 3, 1879.

Purpose of the Council is to promote and develop the economy of the Delta and the State of Mississippi and the welfare of the people therein.

So Long Shall Democracy Last

At the close of the Executive Committee meeting, which is reported on elsewhere in this paper, chairman E. T. Woolfolk thanked members of the group for their presence and stated, "As long as a group of men like this can get together and talk over their problems, the Delta Council shall continue to serve the people of this area." Mr. Woolfolk has accurately summarized the spirit of cooperation that key-notes Delta Council activities and makes its programs sound and constructive.

Policies and programs of Delta Council grow out of group discussions and actions. They represent the majority of opinion. The same desire to work together for common good that is uppermost in Delta Council work is the same spirit and desire that has built America. America shall be as strong and great as her democratic spirit and the people of this area should take pride and responsibility in the fact that they actively participate in a miniature democratic organization that key-notes the whole great indomitable will and spirit of a great nation.

Will M. Whittington

The Delta is justly proud of Representative Will M. Whittington. He is the man who has worked and fought for the flood control projects that so vitally affect every acre of Delta land; he is the man who has tirelessly represented Delta interests, regardless of kind, wherever and whenever those interests and views were for the good of the greatest majority. Tributes have been paid Mr. Whittington time and again by the people of his District.

To work for a person is to know him well. Service can be bought, but not loyalty or esteem. This is the reason we reproduce, from a personal letter, a comment made by one of Mr. Whittington's employees: "I am sure you have heard somewhat of the trouble with the flood control appropriation. Believe me, Mr. Whittington did the most beautiful job on that I have ever seen. The entire country owes him a great debt of gratitude . . . Even though the people of the Third District have re-elected him for many years, I still don't think they appreciate his unusual and superior qualities."

We of Delta Council office well know the speed and forthrightness of his action whenever his assistance is asked, and we join in paying a tribute to a great Representative.

To Whom The Honors Belong

The article, "The Geneticist in Cotton Research" was originally prepared to pay tribute to one of the outstanding men at Delta Experiment Station, Dr. J. Winston Neely. When Dr. Neely checked the rough draft of this story he refused to allow his name to be mentioned. Never-the-less, the story of "The Geneticist in Cotton Research" is the story of this outstanding scientists's contribution to cotton development. Stoneville takes great pride in the number of visitors it has from all over the nation and from all over the world. The men who come to Stoneville from China, Brazil, Egypt, Dominican Republic, come mainly to see Dr. Neely and to learn first-hand of his great work in cotton genetics. The article is a brief resume of Dr. Neely's work. We profess to know nothing of genetics but only good work when we see it.

Capital invested in forest land and forest industries in Mississippi amounts to $340,000,000. This represents a sum approximately equal to one-half the total ad valorem assessments placed against all classes of property in Mississippi for 1944. An investment amounting to one-third of a billion dollars warrants great care in its protection and growth.

What is done with respect to protecting Mississippi's forest land from the destruction of uncontrolled fire will determine in a large measure whether the asset is to be further increased or diminished.

—From booklet prepared by Mississippi Forest Service.

HEALTH for the DELTA

One of the outstanding pieces of legislation relative to health to be presented to the 1946 Legislature is a law requiring premarital blood tests for the purpose of finding hitherto undisclosed cases of venereal disease. The following article is an excerpt from a radio talk recently presented over Radio Station WJPR for Delta Council.

I Take Thee

Mississippi has a problem in public health, in the solution of which all people of the state should be, and I think are, vitally interested. The problem to which I refer is that of the control of the venereal diseases.

These diseases are as old as our country, and were found among the native population of the Americas as early as the discovery of this part of the world. Much has been said and much has been done about the venereal diseases over a period of years, but the fact remains that it is still one of our biggest public health problems in Mississippi. In 1944, 55,000 new cases of venereal diseases were found in our State.

In the first 2½ years of selective service, 36,000 registrants in Mississippi were found to have venereal disease. These figures reveal many things to us. In the first place they show that our State stands at or near the head of the list with reference to V. D. infection. It also reveals to us the fact that where men should have been the strongest physically they were found, many thousands of them, physically unfit to do the job before them.

Mr. Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, said, "In 1918 a general relaxing of measures to curtail venereal disease followed the armistice and the rate of infection reached epidemic proportions. We must not let this history repeat itself. This war against venereal disease is a fight on many fronts. All sectors—health, law enforcement, ethics, economics, and human dignity, are equally important."

Medical science has produced drugs in recent years which in a comparatively short treatment time will cure these diseases. The unsolved problem is that of finding the cases and getting them under treatment. As syphilis, the greatest and most damaging of venereal diseases, is found best and most often through blood test, it naturally follows that the hidden cases among our population will be found only when methods are used to get people's blood tested.

It is a fact that our highest rate of venereal disease lies in the age group from 18 to 30 years of age. It is also a fact that more marriage licenses are issued to people in this same age group than in any other. It then follows that a blood test taken just prior to marriage would find many thousands of cases otherwise not brought to the attention of private physicians or health authorities. Most of the other states in the United States have recognized the need for changing their marriage laws to aid in the control of V. D.

Thirty-five states have found laws requiring physical examination before marriage and early in pregnancy very effective in finding many new cases of venereal disease and finding them at a time when much disaster can be averted. Syphilis in the infectious stage is almost always passed on to the marital partner. It is also a fact that syphilis in the mother is almost always passed on to her children. Many thousands of children are born each year with this dreaded disease. Of these children born to syphilitic mothers, many die in infancy and most of those who survive will be physically handicapped for life. These children, innocent victims of a society which permit these conditions to exist, become a burden on the home and on society.

We can end many sorrows by requiring physical examination, including a blood test, before marriage and early in each pregnancy. You, the people of Mississippi, will make the decision as to whether we continue to allow conditions to exist where innocent children come into the world without a chance to live a normal, healthy life.

It is not enough to make a thoughtful decision about this: you must make your opinion audible if such conditions are to be remedied and if helpless victims are to be freed from the shackles of these crippling diseases. A premarital examination law would prevent many of these disasters we have mentioned. So why not ask your legislators to support legislation for our State that will help guarantee protection in marriage and to the child of that marriage, against venereal diseases?

Two monthly publications of interest to those concerned with health work are: "Nutrition News Letter," edited by Carlton Fredericks of the Institute of Nutrition Research, Inc., and "Hospital Survey News Letter," published by the Commission on Hospital Care.

New Course At Delta State

W. M. Kethley, President, Delta State Teachers College, reports that that institution will have a professor of Resource Use Education as of March 1. This is the first college in Mississippi to initiate this particular recommendation of the Committee on Southern Regional Studies and Education.

Hand Requests Aid For Research Work

James Hand, Jr., Rolling Fork, represented Delta Council Advisory Research Committee, at a meeting with officials of International Harvester Company in Chicago, December 28.

Mr. Hand was authorized to request additional assistance by the Harvester Company for Delta Experiment Station research work on the mechanized harvest of cotton.

A Tribute To John Hilliard Pettey

Prepared For Delta Council
By John Brunini

John Hilliard Pettey died at the age of fifty-eight years at his home in Greenwood, Mississippi, after his last illness of several weeks.

He was born near Vaiden, but the greater part of his life was spent in Greenwood where he was actively identified, not only in all phases of the community, but throughout the State as well. No one in the business or civic life of the State enjoyed a wider acquaintance nor had more friends in every walk of life. His capacity for constructive work was soon recognized by the people, not only of the Delta but of the entire State and nation.

He demonstrated in a high degree the fact that only the busy man has time to meet all of the calls of his own undertakings as well as those for the benefit of humanity herself. He served his people in so many places of honor and trust with distinction as to be almost unbelievable.

When the Council was organized by him and others, he at once became, by his sheer ability and wonderful personality, one of its great leaders, if not the greatest.

He had outstanding success in all of his undertakings, so much so that he challenged the administration of all those who were witnesses to his great work in the Council as Director, as well as during his Presidency.

He was as gentle as any member of the gentler sex, full of life and splendor and joy, and when entered into any group of his fellow men his broad smile and open heart at once won the attention and affection of everyone. To which we might add, in simple words, he made everybody in his presence feel good and happy.

So John Hilliard Pettey has gone from us in the height of human glory to be with his Master and so brighten and enliven the Angelic Host.

Still we mourn his going and grieve with his beloved ones, in their and our great loss.

Respectfully submitted,
W. T. Wynn,
James Hand, Jr.,
John Brunini,
Oscar Johnston.

Copy sent to Mrs. J. H. Pettey,
As requested by Delta
Council Board of Directors.

Recommended Reading For The Cotton Man

Excellent current articles dealing with cotton include the two on Will Clayton's cotton business, November and December issues of Fortune; the report of the Committee for Economic Development on the postwar farm problem; and one on cotton in the December 8 issue of Saturday Evening Post.

Relative to the cotton question is an article in Dec. 15 Liberty: "Five Million Negroes Move North," by Sam H. Jones (former Governor of Louisiana) and James Aswell.

THE GENETICIST IN COTTON RESEARCH

The key to further cotton improvement through plant breeding lies in learning how genes affect certain cotton characteristics and how these genes are inherited. The science that is concerned with study of these phenomena is known as genetics. Located at Stoneville, Mississippi, is an outstanding research project in the field of cotton genetics, which is a cooperative endeavor of the Delta Experiment Station and the Division of Cotton and Other Fiber Crops, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soil and Agricultural Engineering. The defined part that the cotton genetics work takes in the extensive cotton research program that Stoneville represents to the cotton world is the conducting of studies designed to develop or designate high-yielding varieties with oil contents and spinning characteristics that will result in the maximum amount of fats and oils and of high quality textile products from each unit of labor and materials expended.

The work in connection with the developing of higher yielding varieties with improved fiber qualities is divided into three groups: Genetical Investigations, Breeding and Improvement, and Variety and Strain Testing.

The significance of the genetical investigation lies in the fact that the efforts of cotton breeders are expended toward the development of varieties characterized by the best possible combinations of desirable characteristics. It follows that this work becomes more efficient as their knowledge concerning the mode of inheritance of those characteristics and their interrelations increases.

The mode of inheritance of a characteristic is determined by the number of genes affecting it and by the behavior of these genes in a cross. A "gene" is a unit of inheritance and unfortunately for the cotton breeder the single gene affects only characteristics economically unimportant to the cotton producer: plan color, seed color, flower color, dwarfness, et cetera. These are classed as qualitative characteristics Quantitative characteristics, such as size of boll, yield, and fiber strength, are far more complicated, involve many genes, and, as they are affected by environment, make the work of the cotton breeder complex indeed. The complexity of the work is illustrated by results of crossing of a brown lint, red leaf cotton wih a white lint, green leaf cotton in which nine types of plants are attained. By the addition of a characteristic such as cluster the number of different types of plants jumps to 27. Another gene would means a total number of 81 types and so on, increasing three times with each added gene.

The genetic studies of primary interest to the producer, as well as the breeder, are divided into three groups and explained as follows: (1) Introduction of new forms; (2) maintenance of stocks; (3) inheritance studies.

"The Introduction of New Forms may be thought of as the procurement of new products for the genetics and breeding studies because it is through the introduction of cotton from all parts of the world that the material for genetical analyses and valuable genes for variety improvement work are attained." When a new plant is introduced it is analyzed taxonomically, that is, given classification as to type of plant; morphologically, as to characteristics such as yield, boll size, staple length, gin turn-out, et cetera; and genetically, to determine mode of inheritance. In the seed stocks filed away and in the cultures grown and held in the greenhouse during the past season at the Delta Experiment Station are hundreds of forms of cotton representing every recognized species of wild and cultivated cottons from all parts of the tropical and subtropical. These cottons come from home and abroad. Visitors to the station from Egypt, South America, China, and many other countries send back cottons when they get home.

Sometimes missionaries will send in a new kind of cotton. Domestic breeders and growers frequently offer specimens of some new or unusual cotton they have discovered. The geneticist does not lack for cottons with which to work; his greatest deficit is time in which to do all the work he wants to do and knows must be done for continued improvement of cotton.

In the second project, or the maintenance of stocks, cottons that are received are grown in the greenhouse or field and classified according to species and variety and according to their characteristics. This information is used in determining the use that can be made of the individual stocks and the characteristics that are afforded for genetical research or improvement programs. The field in which these valuable stocks are planted is a veritable paradise of colors, a field of beauty. The plants are red, yellow, and green. Blooms are of all colors and size, lint colors include green and brown, as well as white, and plant leaves are of every known shape and size.

The Inheritance Studies were conceived and are being conducted with the conviction that a more thorough understanding of the relation of the chromosomes and cytoplasm on one hand and the physiological and morphological characteristics of the cotton plant on the other hand will result in a more efficient and productive breeding program.

The results of these genetics studies have been listed as follows: 1—Information regarding the effect of genetical factors, seasonal differences and soil variation upon certain characteristics of upland cotton is valuable to breeders because of relative effects of weather or soil conditions, and of variety in determining several economic characteristics. 2—Relationship between green pigmentation of lint and lint percentage is valuable information for breeders because an explanation for the antagonism of desirable characters like long staple and high gin turn-out is provided. 3—Relationship between plant color and fruiting habit indicates how certain apparent antagonisms of desirable characters can possibly be overcome. 4 — Relationship of different lint colors provides information as to how some characters in cotton may be determined. 5—Inheritance of seed fuzz condition provides an explanation of the occurrence of degeneration in seed stocks and suggests methods of providing a greater degree of purity in planting seed.

The results of one of the cooperative cotton genetics studies conducted at Stoneville were reported in a paper on the "Heritable Relation of Wax Content and Green Pigmentation of Lint in Upland Cotton." Simply stated, they found that instead of one gene controlling both color and wax, the gene controlled only color, and the gene of the green color characteristic governed the gene of high wax content. Another study that has been reported is the relation of green lint to lint index, inheritance of cluster habit and its relation with anthocyanin pigmentation in upland cotton. These two studies resulted in the determination of the basic reasons for the close association of undesirable and desirable characteristics in cotton varieties.

The breeding and improvement work is divided into four parts: selection within inbred lines, within general Delfos and Express progenies, within intra-upland crosses, and within inter-species crosses. The variety and strain testing work is being rapidly expanded each year. As some varieties are eliminated, others are added in the field tests conducted by the Delta Branch Station that are designed to determine the adaptation of various commercial varieties under a wide range of soil, climate, and even weather conditions. Published results of these tests are available upon request.

The facilities for cotton research at Stoneville are unmatched. The work of the cotton geneticist is fundamental to cotton improvement. The facilities and projects of the world's largest cotton experiment enable all of the cottons developed and tested by the station to be subjected to soil, fertilizer, planting, cultivation, and harvesting conditions and methods being tested at the Delta Experiment Station. Likewise the U. S. Ginning Laboratory, the only one in the United States, can use and test these cottons in their research work and the Cotton Fiber and Testing Service Laboratory at Stoneville can furnish fiber data. Small wonder it is then that the entire world looks to Stoneville for what's new in cotton and it is a well deserved, earned and fitting tribute to the work of the Cotton Genetics staff that to the station come men from all over the world to study, to listen, and to learn. Cotton improvement depends upon cotton genetics and the genetics staff is one of the keys to the success of the work.

IN AND AROUND STONEVILLE

Dr. J. E. Adams appeared before a joint meeting of the North Carolina Ginners Association and Extension Service at Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 11.

* * *

Thomas L. Baggette was in Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 10 and 11 to confer with Col. McLemore on the engineering design of the improved flame cultivator to be manufactured next year.

* * *

Senator George B. Walker reported to the American Farm Bureau Dairy Conference in Chicago on Dec. 17 on "The Dairy Situation in the South."

* * *

F. L. Gerdes returned to Stoneville Dec. 17 following a tour of cotton mills in the New England area.

* * *

Delta Council Manager has been invited by the Forest Farmers Association of Valdosta, Georgia, to appear before their Conference meeting in Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 17. Subject assigned Mrs. Black: "Projecting Education."

* * *

Radio Station UMCA, New York City, will carry a special broadcast describing the Housing Unit on Senator George B. Walker's plantation at Stoneville. John Farley will write the material based on two articles prepared in Delta Council Office relative to Mr. Walker's unique experiment in better housing for plantation labor.

* * *

Dr. J. E. Adams and Mrs. Dorothy Lee Black appeared before the Itta Bena Rotary Club on January 9.

* * *

"The Packaging of American Cotton and Methods for Improvement," by John W. Wright, Francis L. Gerdes and Charles A. Bennett, has just been released. Copies of this are available from Delta Council office upon request.

* * *

Keith Cranston has joined the staff of Foresters at Delta Experimental Forest. Mr. Cranston is the second person to be added to the staff this year. Mr. Cranston was formerly stationed at Hammond, Louisiana, with the Timber Production War Project.

Soaking The Rich And Penalizing The Poor

J. T. Thomas, Jr., Cruger, sent the following information to the Office of Delta Council last month. It is reproduced here at his suggestion and because of the widespread interest of many Delta people in the question of high tax rates on individual net earnings. The information was taken from statistics of income for 1942 by U. S. Treasury Department, Bureau of Internal Revenue and Treasury Bulletin A-33 issued August 1945. It is available for distribution from the Tax Relief Committee, Kirby Building, Houston 2, Texas.

The following compilation is from figures contained in that document and relate to 1941 and 1942 when the prevailing maximum rates were 79 and 83 per cent, respectively, as compared with 1928 when the lowest maximum rate ever written into a Federal Revenue Law was in effect. The table shows conclusively that when the rates on large incomes are high and excessive those in the lower income brackets must shoulder a large share of the total individual income tax burden and that when fair and reasonable rates are applied to large incomes the "millionaire" taxpayers take over most of the burden to the relief of those with small incomes.

(See table below).

In 1928 when the maximum rate on large incomes was only 25 per cent taxpayers who earned $100,000 and over paid 61.35 per cent of all individual income taxes collected by the

(Continued on page 4)

Identification Of Cotton Subject Of Growing Interest

Delta Council Bale Identification Association has been asked by the Executive Committee of Delta Council to make a study on the possibility of identifying cotton variety along with the regular program of gin and area identification of cotton fiber. The request for this study was made because of the increased number of mills and shippers desiring specific varieties of cotton together with the regular characteristics of grade, staple, strength, etc.

The recent action of American Farm Bureau to have finished goods containing cotton so labelled is another facet of the whole identification picture. Cotton producers of the Far West are planning to initiate an identification program along the lines of Delta Council, and an increased number of inquiries from all over the cotton belt about the bale identification tag program indicates a fast growing interest in bale identification.

Delta Council bale tags available on order from the Stoneville office of the Association will in 1946 carry area and gin identification, since they can be used for a gin tag, and where the producer desires may carry year of growth and variety. The Delta is far ahead of other cotton areas of the belt in having its identification program already set up and it is hoped that all of the cotton produced in the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta will carry this copyrighted tag in 1946. Sales will be conducted this year as in the past by mail and ginners wishing to place their orders for 1946 may do so at any time.

New Chairman

(Continued from page 1)

not ascribe to courses of instruction, non-segregation, and similar measures inimicable to previous opponents of Federal aid to education. Full endorsement of the bill was made by committee and officials were instructed to contact Congressional representatives for report on and subsequent approval of the measure.

W. T. Wynn reported that the special committee appointed by the Board of Directors to study possible consolidation of three of Mississippi's institutions of higher learning had met and found that no recommendation could be made before facts were available on comparative operational, maintenance vs. construction costs, and similar economic phases of the project. Mr. Wynn did report, however, that his group were in sympathy with the proposal if it were financially and educationally sound. Executive Committee authorized an expenditure of up to one thousand dollars for procurement of needed data, which Mr. Wynn said would be sought from Joe Gibson, in charge of the Investigation of Institutions of Higher Learning in Mississippi this last year.

1946 Annual Meeting

Jere Nash, Oscar Johnston, W. T. Wynn, Hugh L. Gary, E. T. Woolfolk, P. F. Williams, B. F. Harbert, W. M. Kethley constitute a committee to arrange for Delta Council Annual Meeting, tentatively scheduled for May 15, Delta State Teachers College, Cleveland, Miss. Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson has been proffered invitation but no definite confirmation has yet been forthcoming. Several other names are up for invitation should the Secretary not be able to at-attend.

It is also planned that the morning session of the meeting shall be devoted entirely to Delta business: 5-minute reports from each of the committee chairmen, reading of the resolutions, and similar activities. Following the traditional luncheon, new officers will be introduced and the principal speaker will climax the day's program. Board of Directors will hear the resolutions as reported and edited by Resolutions Committee and suggestions of Nominating Committee (composed of past-presidents) in a meeting approximately one month prior to annual meeting time.

International House

Joe Rice Dockery, prominent Delta planter, long interested in Latin American affairs, introduced to the Executive Committee Pierre Viellere, Public Relations Counsel of International House, a New Orleans organization designed for the promotion of world peace, trade, and understanding — particularly in South American countries. Mr. Viellere presented the organization's plan to achieve the outlined objectives and Mr. Dockery was named head of a special Delta Council committee to draw up a resolution approving the aims and objectives of the organization.

The matter of a cotton wage ceiling program for 1946 was referred to the Labor Committee (F. C. Wagner, Chairman) by Messrs. Nash and Gary. Respectively they recommended extension of the Federal wage ceiling program and establishment of a state program.

Committee Action Desired

Delta Council Bale Identification Association, headed by F. L. Gerdes, Stoneville, was requested to study the possibility of variety identification and certification of lint through the existing bale identification program of Delta Council.

President Jere B. Nash recognized the service rendered by Delta county agents during the promotion, education, and operation phases of the cotton wage ceiling program; high commendation was given and confirmed.

Arrangements for the meeting, exceptionally well attended, were made by W. K. Anderson, Clarksdale, past-president.

Soaking the Rich

(Continued from page 3)

government and those earning $5000 and under paid only 1 per cent of the total amount. But in 1942, with a maximum rate of 83 per cent taxpayers in the $100,000 and over brackets paid only 9.23 per cent of all individual income taxes and those earning $5,000 and under paid 48 per cent of the total individual income taxes collected.

The exemptions of $3500 for married, and $1500 for single persons prevailing in 1928 were lowered to $1200 and $500, respectively, but this does not fully account for the shifting of the tax burden from the "rich" to the "poor." Nearly 6,300 persons who paid taxes on incomes of $100,000 and over in 1928 when the maximum rate was 25 per cent entirely disappeared from the higher brackets with the maximum rate set at 83 per cent in 1942.

Income Group (000 Omitted)	Percent of Total Individual Income Taxes Paid 1942 83% max rate	1941 79% max rate	1928 25% max rate
Under 3	14.50	9.28	.49
3 under 5	33.55	22.67	.64
5 under 10	11.37	10.06	1.97
10 under 25	13.24	17.44	7.11
25 under 50	10.19	14.40	11.73
50 under 100	7.92	11.63	16.71
100 under 150	3.06	4.48	10.04
150 under 300	3.06	4.61	15.68
300 under 500	1.30	2.09	9.74
500 under 1000	1.09	1.78	10.00
1000 and over	.72	1.56	15.89
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Tax Survey

(Continued from page 1)

ters into the study of a Mississippi municipality. It is essential to determine the ratio of negroes to whites if only for the reason that the laws and mores of our social organization place the two races in such distinct social and economic categories that governmental consequences flow inevitably. What effect, one may reasonably ask, does a high negro population have upon the costs of a municipal police force or a public school system?

"By and large, however, it is the rural character of Mississippi municipalities which poses the main problems. To a large extent, our cities are in a transitional process from rural to urban life. In the past at least, this has meant that they have escaped the pernicious farm-city rivalry to a greater measure than have cities where the urban ratio is hgiher. It also means, and unfortunately so, that Mississippi municipalities have been left with a tax system whose main feature, the general property tax, is better suited to a rural, decentralized community than to the demands of a rising urbanism. The adjustment of municipal tax to current governmental needs is only one of the problems resultant from the trend towards urbanism. It is the purpose of this study to take one Mississippi municipality, Greenville, and to examine its tax system in relation to population, governmental, and economic factors."

The report covers governmental organization and administration, the Greenville industrial establishment, industrial attraction in relation to the municipal tax system, general conclusions on the tax system and industry in the city, an evaluation of the form of government and effect of population composition upon governmental costs.

The Highsaw report will be published by Delta Council and made available to all state legislators and leading state municipalities. It is the hope of the Traffic and Industrial Committee that similar studies be made throughout the state. The Delta Democrat-Times will also print the report in its columns.

Downer To Tour Delta And Visit Ginners

Beginning January 21, Selby Downer, Director of Delta Council Bale Identification Association, will begin a tour of the Delta, visiting all gins in the area. Mr. Downer has just recently returned to the Association after an absence of three years with the U. S. Army.

Mr. Downer is making the calls to reacquaint himself with Delta ginners and to personally solicit their interest in the bale identification program. He does not contemplate an intensive sales tour, since the sales work will continue to be done by correspondence as in years past. Miss Mitchell Finch has been in charge of sales work and continues as Sales Manager of the Association.

Leland School

(Continued from page 1)

of this study out of the way as possible during the bad weather so the men will not have to be taken away from the plantation during heavy work seasons. The classroom work is in addition to the minimum of 1576 hours that the veteran shall work each year under the general supervision of the plantation manager or owner, and the 96 hours of individual instruction that shall be given.

Extension Service, local implement companies and State Vocational Department are all cooperating in this program. Delta Council has endorsed the school and representatives of the organization are to address the trainees early in their program.

Forty-Two Enrolled

Forty-two veterans have already enrolled in the program and all but one has been placed. The program is open to any veteran in the Mississippi Delta who wants to learn plantation management and mechanization. The veteran qualifies for remuneration from the government under Public Laws 16 and 346 and is free to make any type contract he wishes with the person for whom he shall be working.

Plantation managers and owners are required to furnish only such information to the Leland School as is necessary for them to complete their reports for the Veterans Administration and State Vocational Supervisor's offices. Superintendent Bufkin is responsible to the State Vocational Board for the program and Mr. Andrews is responsible for courses of study, training program, keeping attendance records, teaching, supervising the instructional program, and reporting on the progress of the trainee. The training institution is the Leland High School and the cooperating agency is the plantation on which the veteran is employed.

Sets a Precedent

This veterans training program sets a new precedent in this state and because of that fact has been delayed in its beginning. Approval of the program was made by the Governor's Council and other responsible agencies and it is now ready to function. A similar program may be set up in any community desiring one or trainees may contact Mr. Bufkin or Mr. Andrews about taking the course. Plantation owners interested in securing one of these young men are urged to get in touch with the Leland High School.

Negro School Holds Fair

The December 13 issue of The Greenwood Commonwealth carried a most interesting item on the fair held in the Browning Community by colored farmers of that area. S. L. Hilton, principal of the school, has been asked to make that event an annual affair. According to the news item, this school is doing many things to improve living conditions of the colored people in this particular part of Leflore County.

RADIO SERIES TO COVER TERRITORY

Four Radio Stations Feature Council Program

On January 8 Delta Council began the first of a regular series of radio programs with radio station WQBC, Vicksburg. John Brunini, charter organizer and member of Board of Directors of Delta Council, made the initial broadcast. WQBC will carry a Delta Council program at 1:15 the second Tuesday afternoon of each month. Radio Station WJPR, Greenville, will continue to carry "Delta Council Is On The Air" 1:15-1:25 each Wednesday.

Clarksdale and Greenwood

So that reports on Delta Council activities may be Delta-wide, the Council has also arranged for a regular monthly broadcast with WROX, Clarksdale, and WGRM, Greenwood. W. K. Anderson, past president Delta Council, gave the first Clarksdale broadcast January 17th. This series will be heard 1:15 the third Thursday in each month. WGRN, Greenwood, will carry Delta Council programs the fourth Tuesday of each month.

Council programs will continue to feature guest speakers and to present a diversity of subjects for the information of Delta radio audiences.

Snapping Ceiling Raised To $1.40

E. H. Benton, Executive Secretary, USDA State Wage Stabilization Board, has announced an increase in the ceiling price for snapping cotton. New ceiling is now $1.40, an increase of 25 cents over the former ceiling of $1.15. There has been no change allowed in the ceiling price for picking.

McGraw-Hill Studies Cotton Mechanization

McGraw-Hill Publishing Co. will soon begin publication of a new illustrated science magazine that will depict pictorially new developments in science. The magazine will discuss chiefly the social and economic impacts that may be presumed to follow application of new machines and processes of manufacture.

Mr. and Mrs. Mathewson, of McGraw-Hill, have been in the Delta area for the past ten days studying the mechanization of cotton and gathering material on what effect mechanization will have on the people and the business and industrial activities of the area. This is one part of a South-wide survey that is seeking to evaluate the agricultural and social revolution now taking place.

Clarksdale, Stoneville and Greenville Visited

The Mathewsons have spent considerable time in Clarksdale, Greenville and Scott, talking with Delta farmers, business men, and industrialists. They made an extensive tour of the Delta Experiment Station at Stoneville, studying the reresearch program underway there, and were guests of Delta Council for several hours.

VETERANS' INFORMATION CENTER
1124 Canal Street
New Orleans 16, Louisiana
STATISTICAL REPORT
January, 1946

	For Month	To Date
TOTAL INQUIRIES:	5512	31509
White	4365	25992
Negro	1142	5384
Not Recorded	5	133
Resident	4285	16741
Transient	810	4992
Not Recorded	417	9776
Veterans	5305	26522
Servicemen	171	3555
Civilians	32	1363
Not Recorded	4	69
Family	2535	7329
Non-Family	740	2737
Not Recorded	2237	21443
Recurrent	289	1593
New	5166	22372
Not Recorded	57	7544
Applicant	5217	23325
Relative	213	1537
Other	82	477
Not Recorded	-	6170
Office	4857	24480
Phone	641	3114
Letter	14	55
Not Recorded	-	3860
TOTAL SERVICES:	7222	38780
Claim	102	720
Directions	321	4899
Discharge	243	2040
Education	1018	3315
Employment	1352	6472
Fin. Asst.	82	826
Housing	363	1778
Insurance	532	2159
Lapel Button	63	1072
G. I. Loan	472	2770
Medical	391	2083
Mustering-Out Pay	271	934
Pension	36	606
Selective Service	129	767
Surplus Property	305	1535
Travel	43	420
Unemp. Benefits	578	1374
Other.	921	5010

	For Month	To Date
OTHER:	921	5010
Allot. & Allow.	66	352
Appreciation	9	13
Apprentice Trng.	228	601
Bonus - WW I	-	18
WW II	5	38
Burial Benefits	1	17
Business Counselling	12	53
Business License	7	7
Business Practices	-	4
Cashing Checks	12	12
Communications	33	305
Community Complaints	5	16
Community Resources	50	333
Death Benefits	1	64
Family	14	91
G. I. Bill	20	259
Homesteading Land	3	7
Household Effects	-	5
Immig. & Emig.	7	60
Income Tax	63	254
Legal Advice	41	303
Lost Seaman's Papers	-	1
On-the-job training	15	15
Patents	-	2
Pay-Back	16	110
Retirement	-	15
Personal Effects	8	8
Priorities	6	193
Rationing	19	308
Re-enlistment	63	126
Reserve Corps	8	14
Self-employment	6	102
Svc. at Center		
Clerical	42	367
Equipment	34	225
Service Awards	1	23
Social Security	32	169
Spearhead Deposit	3	4
Unions	4	4
Vets. Organizations	46	195
Voc. Guidance	11	91
Voc. Rehabilitation	10	122
War Bonds	20	102
Workmen's Compensation	-	2

	For Month	To Date
Information Only	2736	14837
Handled at Center	241	5732
Referred	3344	13666
Phone calls made in completing information and referrals.	700	1499

REFERRALS TO AGENCIES:

American Legion	11	30
American Red Cross	24	235
Apprentice Trng. - State Department of Labor	36	190
Army Emergency Relief	-	3
Army Personal Affairs Officer	-	70
Army Transport Service	6	22
Association of Commerce - Business Counselling	15	33
Better Business Bureau	-	3
Charity Hospital - Social Service Dept.	-	2
City Civil Service	22	102
Coast Guard Civil Readjustment Officer	1	2
Community Resources - Health, Protection & Recreation	17	116
Department of Public Welfare	1	38
Disabled American Veterans	2	9
Fair Employment Practice Committee	-	2
Family Service Society	3	29
Farm Security Administration	-	44
Federal Housing Administration	-	13
Housing Authority of New Orleans	90	220
Hutchinson Memorial Clinic	5	9
Insurance Counsellor (At Center)	55	313
Insurance Officer - Army	-	9
Jewish Federation	-	2
Legal Aid Bureau	3	46
Legal Officer - Coast Guard	-	1
Legal Officer - Navy	-	9
La. Bar Association - War Work Committee	8	49
La. Dept. of Veterans' Affairs	-	47
Marine Rehabilitation	1	54
Naval Civil Readjustment Officer	4	21
New Orleans Urban League	1	40
Office of Defense Transportation	-	9
Office of Price Administration	11	151
Orleans Parish County Agent	-	1
Orleans Parish School Board - Voc. Counselling	1	8
Orleans Parish Service Officer	16	75
Railroad Retirement Board	17	79
Reconstruction Finance Corporation (now the War Assets Corporation)	30	31
Recruiting Officers	12	22
Salvation Army	3	9
Selective Service	5	108
Smaller War Plants Corporation (now Reconstruction Finance Corporation)	168	948
Social Security Board	18	64
State Civil Service	8	32
State Department of Labor	-	5

REFERRALS TO AGENCIES: (continued)

	For Month	To Date
State Vocational Rehabilitation	-	3
Travelers Aid Society	24	147
Unions	1	16
United Seaman's Service	3	11
United States Civil Service	245	1037
U. S. Department of Commerce	3	16
U. S. Department of Internal Revenue	13	52
U. S. Employment Service	1010	4137
U. S. Immigration & Naturalization Service	2	18
U S. Maritime Enrolling Office	10	38
U. S. Maritime Upgrade School	-	1
U. S. Merchant Marines	-	1
Veterans' Administration	1334	5448
Veterans of Foreign Wars	22	64
Veterans' Psychiatric Service	-	18
Veterans' Representative - Higgins Industries	-	30
War Housing Center (now Veterans Housing Center)	81	139
War Labor Board	1	2
War Producation Board	-	38
War Shipping Administration	1	37
TOTALS	* 3344	14558

* Veterans are in some instances referred to more than one agency.

* * * * *

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

NEW ORLEANS LABOR MARKET

H. T. UNDERWOOD
AREA DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE
MA 5041

VOL. 1, NO. 4
FEBRUARY 1946

Description of Labor Market Area

For the purpose of these monthly summaries, the New Orleans Labor Market Area includes the parishes of Orleans, Jefferson and St. Bernard, and is served by the New Orleans local office and the Gretna office with the center of activity in metropolitan New Orleans.

Employment Trend

The trend established several months ago of moderate net monthly gains in total employment in Reporting Firms continued this month. The increase was noted principally for male workers with a decrease in female workers. However, no increase in total area employment was evident as decrease in Government employment about balanced the increase in other activities. Total employment this month is estimated at 261,000, which is as the same level as the November, 1945 estimate.

Employment gains were evident in the shipbuilding and repair industry in the past thirty days. Employment gains were also widespread throughout the non-manufacturing industry. Principal gains were in stevedoring firms and construction.

Unemployment Trend

Gross unemployment in the area is estimated at 20,000, an increase of 2,500 in the past thirty days and was principally a result of releases from the Armed Forces, and reduction in Government employment. Thirty per cent of the unemployed are estimated to be females. The ratio of whites to colored is about 2 to 1, which is approximately the same ratio as the racial pattern of the total population of the area. Unemployed veterans in the area were estimated at 4,500 as of February 1.

Outlook

No decrease in total employment is anticipated in the next sixty days; however, a slight increase in the total civilian labor force is anticipated from the continued flow of veterans into the labor market.

It follows that an increase in unemployment can be expected in that new jobs will develop somewhat more slowly than men are demobilized, coupled with a decrease in out-migration and those "dropping out" from the labor force. The impact of "drop-outs" from the labor force, especially service men's wives and teen agers, has been felt although expected to continue at a reduced rate.

Labor-management disputes retarded the flow of manufactured goods. The way in which these disputes are settled will influence the rate at which business resolves the uncertainties that surrounded its planning heretofore with its effect on employment in the next sixty to ninety days.

Labor Supply

Applications at the United States Employment Service by unemployed workers actively seeking employment number 16,500 as of February 1, an increase of 2,500 over last month. Workers are available in practically every occupation of the industrial pattern of the community. A shortage of high type stenographers and secretaries still exists. There is also a shortage of waitresses and applicants in a few specialized professional fields.

Difficulty in referring workers to jobs paying less than 60¢ per hour has eased moderately.

Labor Demand

Job openings listed with the United States Employment Service numbered 2,052 as of February 1. This was a decrease of 970 from the period ending December 31. The number of job openings listed reflects a normal number of openings for any one period when the time involved between receiving an order, selection of worker, referral and the verification processes are considered.

Veterans

Since V-J Day, 35,000 veterans who were former residents of this area have been discharged from the Armed Forces. An estimated 18,000 of these have returned to their former employment. During this period, 13,680 veterans registered at the USES for jobs, of whom 3,595 were placed in jobs. Of those placed, 120 were disabled.

Recent estimates are that 4,500 veterans are unemployed in this area with an additional 2,500 who are not considered in the labor force, but are taking well-earned vacations or "looking around" before reporting themselves available for work.

Veterans' applications for work in January numbered 4,527. This was a 60 per cent increase over the December number.

Forty-four per cent of the total placements made by the USES in January were veterans. In November, the latest available data, the national average of veterans' placements to total placements by the USES was 28%, whereas in New Orleans it was 42% for the same period.

In January, for every 100 veteran placements made by USES, it was necessary to make 238 referrals. The national average in November, the latest available data, was that for every 100 veteran placements made, it was necessary to make 271 referrals, whereas in New Orleans, during the same period, for every 100 placements made, 217 veterans were referred.

Trend of the Labor Force and Employment

	*April - 1940		July - 1944		February 1, 1946	
	Total	Male	Total	Male	Total	Male
Population	552,244	263,483	642,500	303,000	630,000	302,400
Civilian Labor Force	240,311	166,054	290,000	191,900	283,500	190,300
Non-Agr. Employment	193,110	131,748	285,000	188,000	261,000	174,000
Agr. Employment	2,900	2,637	2,000	1,800	2,500	2,300
Unemployed	44,301	31,669	3,000	2,100	20,000	14,000
Armed Forces	1,900	1,900	51,000	50,000	21,000	20,400

Source of Data - *16th Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

In spite of a decrease of 6,500 in the civilian labor force as of February 1946 compared to July 1944, the decrease in the male labor force was only 1,600 due to the large number of dischargees from the Armed Force.

The reduction of 4,900 in the female labor force was due to out-migration and withdrawals from the labor force.

Workers Seeking Employment Registered at the United States Employment Service as of February 1, 1946

Occupational Grouping	Total	Female	White	
			Total	Female
Professional and Managerial	800	150	750	85
Clerical and Sales	2,500	1,800	2,350	1,650
Service	1,200	580	580	185
Skilled	4,550	365	4,160	350
Semi-Skilled	3,560	630	2,395	430
Unskilled	4,675	745	1,150	280
TOTAL	17,285	4,270	11,385	2,980

Prepared by: Reports and Analysis Division

"A COMPLETE SERVICE FOR EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS"

Reds Growl Protest At Chinese Students

Negotiations Over Manchuria Snarled As Chungking Demonstrations Continue

CHUNGKING, March 1.—(AP)—Continuing student demonstrations demanding that Russia get out of Manchuria were reported by the Chinese press Friday to have drawn a protest from the Soviet Government.

The report, which said that Chiang Kai-shek's government already has replied to the Russian protest, was neither confirmed nor denied by the Chinese Foreign Office.

Sino-Russian negotiations over Manchuria continued with Chinese newspapers reporting snarled angles.

The Catholic newspaper, Social Welfare, said Russian authorities in Manchuria had requested that Japanese property seized there by the Russians be registered as Russian-owned but that Chinese representatives in Manchuria had refused, taking the view such property should revert to China.

The Soviet ambassador, Apolon Petrov, and China's foreign minister, Wang Shih-chieh, are meeting frequently in Chungking to discuss the situation.

The main point at issue, Social Welfare reported, was the question of China taking over the mining industries of Manchuria.

The World Daily News, in its report on the series of conferences, said Chiang Ching-kuo, the Generalissimo's elder son and special commissioner for foreign afairs in Manchuria, has postponed a projected visit to Moscow.

The agitation for Russian withdrawal from Manchuria, carried on in many of China's cities by thousand of parading students, found new forms of expression today. Twenty-seven public organizations sent a telegram to the United Nations organization urging the application of sanctions against Russia. Chinese public bodies in Formosa asked General Chiang to take a firmer stand against Russia's "insatiable demands."

In Nanking, reports persisted that 300,000 Chinese troops are to be sent to Manchuria to take over from the Russians, with thousands of them already assembled at Shanghai and Canton awaiting orders to move.

Chinese circles said they were encouraged by a Russian statement that Soviet troops expected to be out of Manchuria before the United States recalls its forces from China but expressed the view that the two positions were not analogous.

Gratitude for American assistance in China was avowed at Peiping Thursday in the presence of General Marshall, U. S. special envoy to China.

"There is no other place in this world where we could find friendship and assistance like that from America," said General Chang Chih-Chung, central government committeeman.

"I know China and her people will never forget."

General Marshall, Chinese Government and Chinese Communists representatives are touring areas where civil war cease-fire orders are being put into effect.

Pay Raises Urged For Rural Workers

Salary adjustments designed to make public service work more attractive in rural areas have been recommended to the State Merit Council.

State Auditor B. E. Thrasher Jr., said the Georgia Departments of Health, Welfare and Labor have recommended that public health doctors, nurses, welfare workers and clerks be paid the same rates regardless of whether they work in urban or rural areas.

He said under the proposal public health physicians would be increased from a maximum of $490 a month to $550 a month and nurses in rural areas up to $160 a month. It was pointed out that nurses in 158 counties received $10 to $20 a month less than those in Fulton.

It was recommended also that welfare workers receiving maximums of $120, $140 and $160 a month be increased $10 a month in each bracket and that clerks and employes of the State Labor Department be given similar increases.

Onslow W. Milam Dies in Miami Beach

Onslow Wilson Milam, former general counsel for the Southern Federal Savings and Loan Association of Atlanta, died of a heart attack in Miami Beach last Sunday.

A former Atlantian, Mr. Milam at one time was assistant city attorney for the City of St. Petersburg. Survivors include his wif and sister, Mrs. John Lind Conner, of Atlanta.

Funeral services Monday at 2:30

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USE JOURNAL WANT ADS

OPA Program Set To Aid Veterans

A strengthened program for assisting veterans to return to civilian life has been mapped out by Office of Price Administration veterans' relations advisers in the Southeast, the Regional OPA announced Friday. Major A. B. Culbertson, OPA veterans' adviser for the Atlanta regional office, said that foremost in the new program were plans for making contact with veterans directly through the American Legion. Veterans of Foreign Wars and other service organizations.

The nation's first four-year course in highway engineering at an accredited school was started at Rhode Island College, Rhode Island.

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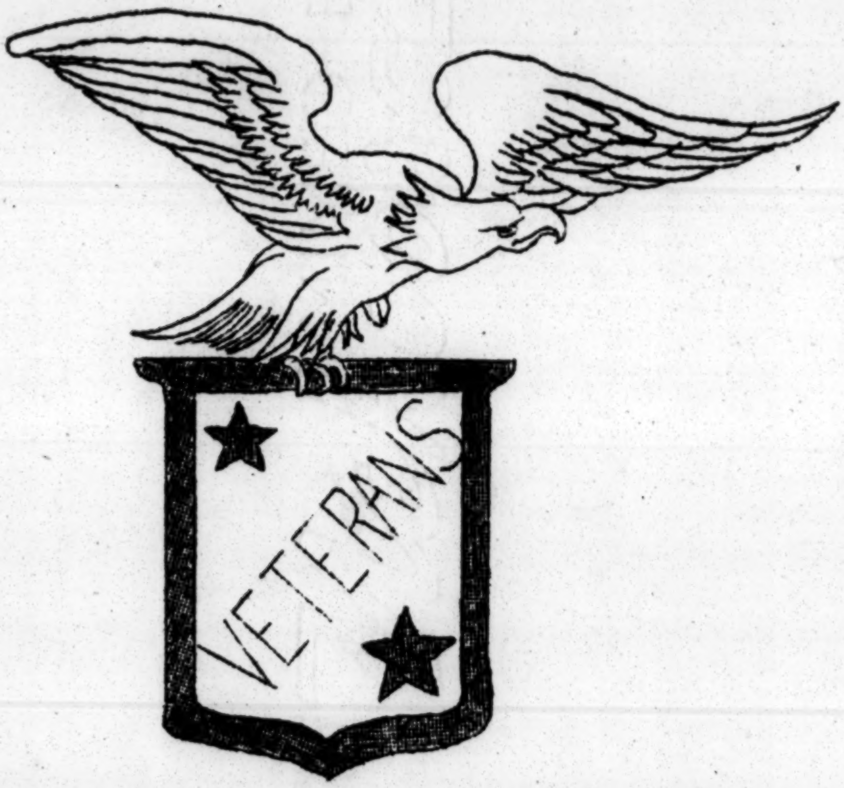
INSTITUTE ON VETERANS' PROBLEMS

REFECTORY BUILDING
DILLARD UNIVERSITY



Thursday, March 7, 1946
1:30 PM - 5:30 PM

Friday, March 8, 1946
1:00 PM - 5:00 PM

PURPOSE AND PLAN OF THIS INSTITUTE

The Citizens Committee on Services to Veterans is approximately one year old. It came into existence at a time when many communities, throughout the country, were developing plans for the transition period from war to peace.

The early intent of the Committee was to secure information relative to demobilized soldiers which had been and were continuing to be provided through national, state, and local legislation; and in turn, pass this information on to the citizens of New Orleans in the hope that they would be stimulated to participate actively in the soldiers' readjustment to civilian life. This latter continues as the primary emphasis of the Committee's work.

The membership of the Committee is representative of a cross-section of agencies and organizations more or less directly related to the Negro population of New Orleans.

It is the hope of the Committee that the present Institute will accomplish certain definite results:

1. It is hoped that those in attendance will gather some prospect of the broader aspects of certain problems, peculiar to the Negro Veteran, from a national point of view.

2. It is the desire of the Institute to point out the peculiar problems as they relate more directly to the local community of New Orleans and the State of Louisiana.

3. The development of a specific program of action for the more satisfactory adjustment of Negro Veterans in this community.

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PROGRAMME

Thursday, March 7, 1946

AFTERNOON SESSION

1:30 - 2:45

Presiding . . . . .Dr. George W. Snowden
Chairman, Citizens Committee on Services to Veterans

Greetings . . . . President Albert W. Dent
Dillard University

Address - The Status and Problems of Negro Veterans - . . . Col. Campbell C. Johnson
Executive Assistant to Director Selective Service, Washington, DC

3:00 - 4:30

The Status of Business Among Negroes and Business Opportunities for Negro Veterans
Dr. Joseph A. Pierce
Director, Study of Negro Business, Atlanta University

CONSULTANTS:

Mr. R. H. Cone, Manager Veterans and Small Business Priority Section, RFC
Mr. James Lewis, Jr., President Peoples Life Ins. Co., New Orleans, La.
Mr. William H. Mitchell, Director YMCA School of Commerce, New Orleans
Mr. G. L. Netterville, Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Mr. Horatio Thompson, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

4:30 - 5:00

Guiding the Negro Veteran to "Joes" . . . . .Mr. Charles S. Eastwood
Acting Chief, Veterans Guidance Center, Dillard University

5:00 - 5:30

Open House. . . . . Veterans Guidance Center
Dillard University Campus

Friday, March 8, 1946

AFTERNOON SESSION

1:00 - 2:45

Presiding . . . . Mr. L. D. Crocker
Principal, Booker T. Washington High School, New Orleans

Employment and Employment Problems of Negro Veterans. . . . . . . Mr. Julius A. Thomas
Director, Industrial Relations Department, National Urban League
New York, New York

CONSULTANTS:

Mr. Louis Dawson, State Representative, Veterans Employment Service, WMC
Mr. W. E. Hogan, National Office, USO-YMCA
Mr. S. J. Mullins, Chief Vocational Rehabilitation Division, Veterans Administration
Mr. Monroe Stringer, Business Agent, General Construction Laborers, AFL
Mr. Raymond Tillman, International Representative, Transport Workers, CIO
Dr. Andrew Triche, Director Trade and Industrial Education, State Department of Education, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

2:45 - 4:00

Housing for Negro Veterans. . . . . Mr. A. Maceo Smith
Race Relations Officer, U. S. Housing Authority, Regional Office
Dallas, Texas

CONSULTANTS:

Mr. Brooks Duncan, Custodian, City Property
Mr. Elliott J. Keyes, Manager, Reynes Homes
Mr. George Washington, Manager, Lafitte Housing Project

4:00 - 5:00

Community Planning for Negro Veterans . . . . Mr. George S. Mitchell
Director, Veterans Services, Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Summary Statement . . . . Mr. Lucius L. Jones
Managing Editor, Louisiana Edition, The Pittsburgh Courier

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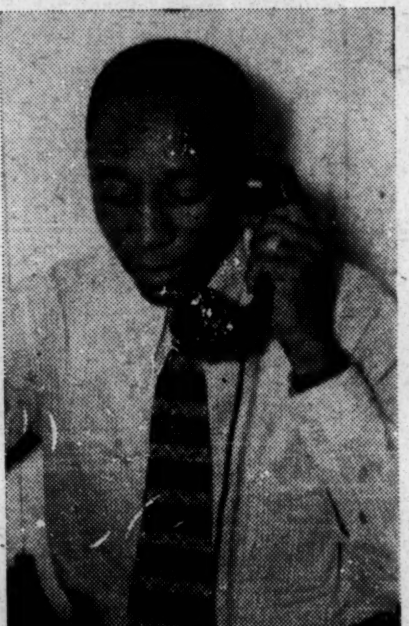

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Manuscript A Washington News Letter

P. O. Box 6666 - Washington, D. C.

Analysis and Preparation Supervised by
CHARLEY CHEROKEE
HARRY McALPIN
AL SMITH

Supplied by Staff of Confidential Assistants

Tomorrow's News As It Affects Negro Welfare

(Contents Copyrighted)

March 12, 1946

No. 52

Dear Reader:

This week's letter rounds out a full year of MANUSCRIPT service in bringing you the behind-the-scenes facts of tomorrow's news as it affects the welfare of Negroes. In that initial period of consistent analysis, exclusive predictions and unique comment, MANUSCRIPT has made many friends and a few enemies. It is now an established institution with a reputation for unveiling the truth and letting the spotlight fall where it may. Some high and mighty feet have been stepped on, some deserving backs have been patted. You may expect the same during the next year, too, for MANUSCRIPT has no axes to grind, no favors to ask, no favorites to play. It is the one source from which you may expect and get the unvarnished truth.

Veterans returning to the South are finding that little or no change has occurred since they went away to risk their lives and limbs presumably to put down the threat of racism and facism but ostensibly to preserve imperialism. The boast of a few Southern liberals that a new day is a-borning in the South is evident in only isolated instances.

Most Negroes living in the South help preserve the status quo by bending over backwards to show anyone with a white skin that they "know their place". They tremble whenever one of those "Northern agitators" departs from the servile role which has become so commonplace it seems natural. They fear for the safety of their Northern brother in such instances as well as for their own continued "peaceful" if oppressed existence.

When Julius Thomas, director of the Industrial Relations Department of the National Urban League was in New Orleans recently, he was taken on an appointment to see the head of the U. S. Employment Service in Louisiana by the head of the New Orleans Urban League. Immaculately dressed as usual and carrying an impressive leather briefcase, Thomas strode into the white man's office, sat his case down on the official's desk, then removed his hat and placed it on the desk, and without being asked he sat down. He had violated no less than three of the cardinal Southern principles of good Negro-white relationships. His companion expected them to be thrown out on their ears. But the unusual, manly approach had disconcerted the white man too. He was eating out of Thomas' hand.

The veteran finds too that little has been done by either the whites or Negroes to make possible his readjustment to civilian life. In Louisiana, for example, there are 600 employees of the Veterans Administration, of whom only four are Negroes. (Louisiana's draft record shows 37 per cent of its selectees were Negroes.) Of 2500 U. S. Employment Service workers in the state, not one is a Negro. In fact, of 35,000 USES workers in the entire Southern Region (Region 7), only 80 are Negroes, and just six of these hold professional jobs. Even the jimcrow offices for servicing Negro applicants are entirely manned by whites.

These facts affecting the welfare of the millions of Negro masses, as well as the exercise of the franchise, are entirely ignored by most of the professional groups (doctors, college presidents, college professors, school teachers). They are busy growing fat and affluent, mimicking white society, and "walking on eggs" lest they offend the lowliest white. They brag about understanding their white folks and knowing how to get along. A courageous few are the exceptions, and these come primarily from the youth groups.

Veterans are being advised by those sincerely interested in their welfare, to get out of the South and stay.

* * *

Hearings begin Friday on the controversial National Health Act. A number of Negro physicians, misled by propaganda of the American Medical Association, with which they cannot become affiliated, are opposed to the measure. Most of those in opposition refer to the measure as "socialized medicine" without having read the provisions of the bill.

It is not generally understood among many of those opposing the legislation that the patient and the doctor have free choice -- the patient to choose any doctor or dentist participating in the program, and the doctor retaining the right of consent to treat the patient.

The bill provides also that payments to general practitioners shall be made according to the method chosen by the majority of such physicians or dentists in each local area -- (1) fees for services rendered to individuals, according to a fee schedule; (2) on a per capita basis, according to the number of individuals entitled to benefit who are on the practioners list; (3) on a salary basis, whole time or part time; or (4) on a combination or modification of these bases, as the Surgeon General may approve. And if a practioner does not prefer the method chosen by the majority, the Surgeon General may make payments by another method.

The NAACP is arranging for Dr. Montague Cobb, who it once tried unsuccessfully to get released from Howard University on leave to lobby on health problems, to testify in its behalf at the hearings.

* * *

Although the Senate has yet to confirm Dean Hastie as Governor of the Virgin Islands, Virgin Islanders already have held a celebration of his appointment and a controversy over failure to commend him.

Last month, in St. Thomas, a monster rally expressing confidence in the ability of the Governor-designate was held. A parade, a huge crowd and speakers marked the occasion.

The sister Island of St. Croix, however, was taken to task by one of its youthful residents, for failing to send a message of cooperation to Dean Hastie to match the acts of St. Thomas. Said the youth:

"One of the two white members who voted against the resolution commending the appointment of Hastie is reported to have said he has never voted for any man, white or black, until he knows him. Well, grant that that is correct. Did this 'honest' Councilman ever hear of Federal Judge Hastie, who was once judge of the

District Court here? Sure we know him. That is no excuse. As for the other one, whose excuse was that Governor Harwood was not treated right, may I ask whose fault was that, if it is true? Was it Hastie's? So, St. Croix must suffer because this Councilman was personally hurt....

"We appreciate Governor Harwood for his efforts, but we are now calling on the other seven Councilmen to make plans for giving the new Governor, William Hastie, a warm reception when he arrives. We are proud of the new Governor, and we want everyone to know it."

* * *

"It's dangerous to organize in unions to defend yourself against a 12-hour day at straight time and 50 cents an hour. It's dangerous, that is, if you live in Little Rock, Arkansas, and happen to be a Negro worker.

"One man who did it was stabbed to death on December 26, 1945. Five other union men were arrested and placed under bond of from $1000 to $2500.

"The confessed slayer of the union man (a strike-breaker) walks scot free."

These are the opening lines of a pamphlet distributed by the Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers Union of America, CIO, in its appeal for funds to defend the Negroes arrested under the anti-labor Arkansas "Anti-Violence" Act 193. The case comes up in court March 18.

The union says the murder and the arrests were a frame-up and that the "Christian-American Association", alleged facists, are attempting to sway public opinion against labor through costly newspaper ads and meetings throughout the state.

Contributions to the defense fund are being received by Georgia Morris, Southern Cotton Oil Company Strikers Defense Committee, 119 Glover Building, Little Rock, Ark.

The murder victim was Walter Campbell, who is survived by a wife and 5-year-old daughter.

* * *

The American Red Cross, through its chairman Basil O'Connor, has appointed an advisory committee of 27 members to study the structure of the organization. The basic objective of the committee is to "make certain that all the American people who constitute the American National Red Cross have adequate representation in shaping the policies of the national organization".

The ARC got off to a false start on its "adequate representation" aims by naming only one Negro to the 27-member-committee. He is Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute.

* * *

As never before, Negroes are awakening to the kindred problems facing colonial peoples throughout the world and themselves in the United States.

Fast upon the heels of Winston Churchill's Fulton, Mo., speech advocating an Anglo-American alliance and castigating Russia, a strong letter of protest was addressed to President Truman by the Council on African Affairs. "It is the height of absurdity and hypocrisy for Mr. Churchill, who even during the war, in an address on Nov. 10, 1942, declared his intention of preventing 'the liquidation of the British empire', to speak now of the 'freedom and progress of all the homes and families of all the men and women in all the lands', Paul Robeson and Max Yergan told the President.

The NAACP issued a strong statement declaring that the Churchill proposal "would virtually insure continuation of imperialism" as far as colonial peoples are concerned.

Previous to these blasts, the Washington Industrial Union Council, CIO, and delegates from the Cook, Pastry Cooks & Kitchen Employees, AFL; Hotel Service Workers, AFL; Fraternal Council of Negro Churches; National Negro Congress, and others expressed concern over the situation in Bombay, India, to the Deputy Labor Attache of the British Embassy.

Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, last week told the Conference of the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen in Richmond, Va., that the United States' indorsement of British and Dutch colonization was responsible for making Russia "our spiritual competitors".

* * *

According to Dale Carnegie's (How to Win Friends and Influence People) Leadership Training Institute in the District of Columbia, Howard University, Catholic University of America, American University and one or two private schools are all violating the law.

Conducting a course "approved under Public Law 346 for men and women GIs", the Dale Carnegie institution is offering training to veterans for which the government foots the bills. When asked if the institute would accept Negro veterans, a representative of the Institute declared that as far as the Institute is concerned Negroes would be acceptable, "but you know there is a District law that white and colored peoples cannot attend the same classes". An assurance was given that if 40 Negroes got together, a separate class would be started for them at some separate location.

There is no such law in the District. White students attend Howard University, Negro students attend Catholic and American Universities. The only law violation seems to be in the approval and accreditation of schools which do not provide for all veterans regardless of race, creed or color, and in the expenditure of federal funds to discriminating institutions.

* * *

The jabs at A. Philip Randolph, co-chairman of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC, authorized by the Executive Board of the National Negro Congress for his "Senate first" tactics, emphasizes anew the bickerings traceable to differing political ideologies (MS #50). Continuation of the effort to promote extraneous interests at the expense of so vital an issue as FEPC will lead soon, MANUSCRIPT predicts, to the establishment of the NAACP's Board-authorized national committee on FEPC which is now being held in abeyance.

* * *

MANUSCRIPT'S round-up for the week . . . . R. O'Hara Lanier, new Minister to Liberia, will speak over CBS Wednesday (6:30 to 6:45 p. m. EST) on the Urban League's 14th Vocational Opportunity Campaign, then rush to change into formal attire for the reception in his honor sponsored by the National Council of Negro Women at the Council House. Mrs. Bethune was among the first to propose Dr. Lanier for the Liberian post.

... The American Junior Red Cross News for March carries a lengthy article on the commendable performances of the Negro paratroopers who fight forest fires. Its cover page features the paratroopers in action.

... National Negro Health Week will be observed March 31 to April 7.

... Little is being said about it, but the FBI has its investigators in Columbia, Tenn., investigating the recent riot. Requests for such an investigation were made by the NAACP and the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

... March 31 will be observed as "Help Africa Day" under nationwide plans announced by the Council on African Affairs. The Council points out that Africa was omitted from the famine areas mentioned by President Truman as requiring more food relief.

... The National League of Women Voters has just advised MANUSCRIPT that the Oct. 8 report of the cancellation of a meeting of a Tennessee local because of invitations to Negro speakers (Ms #30) "is contrary to the policy of the League of Women Voters". Neither the National League nor the Tennessee League has any record of recollection of any such occurence, MANUSCRIPT is just advised.

... B'nai B'rith Women are undertaking to establish a Four Freedoms Library at the University of Illinois as a memorial to Franklin Roosevelt. Commenting on the meaning of the memorial, Mrs. Maurice Turner, national chairman of the memorial says: "The Four Freedoms must also be the first and last objectives in planning the world of tomorrow if it is to be the kind of world where men of all faiths and color will enjoy the fundamental freedom and security so vitally necessary to give meaning and dignity to life".

... As predicted in MANUSCRIPT (#49) the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration has named a Negro -- Dr. Robert C. Weaver -- as member of an UNRRA mission to the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to assist in development of a program for distribution of relief supplies. He will take six-months leave from the American Council on Race Relations in Chicago.

... D. C. medicos, after a stormy session, came to agreement to push for integration of Negroes in local hospitals rather than trying to solve the problem by increasing the number of beds at Freedmen's Hospital. (Ms #51).

... Adam Hats, sponsors of sports broadcasts, have entered another field. They have granted the Urban League $12,000 in scholarships -- 10 yearly $1200 awards -- for social service and industrial relations training. Credit Julius Thomas with obtaining the grant. The scholarships probably will be placed at the Atlanta School of Social Work.

MANUSCRIPT

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STATE OF LOUISIANA
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

THE LOUISIANA SELF-PROPRIETORSHIP PLAN FOR TRAINING VETERANS FOR FARMING

(Effective July 1, 1946)

Issued by

JOHN E. COXE
State Superintendent of Education

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

Suggestions to Veterans Who Seek Self-Proprietorship Training for Farming Through Vocational Agriculture Education in Louisiana 1

Chapter I. Procedures for Enrolling Veterans 4

Chapter II. Plan for Veterans Training on the Farm 6

Chapter III. Statistical Reporting 17

Chapter IV. Finance 18

Forms

VA 1953 - Certificate of Eligibility and Entitlement 22

Form for Approving Veterans' Farms for Training 23

Recommended Farm Lease 24

Louisiana A-1 (Rev. July, 1946), Notice of Entrance Into Training 25

VA S-863, Veterans Administration - Notice of Entrance Into Training 26

Louisiana A-6 (Rev. July, 1946), Monthly Progress Report 27

Louisiana A-7 (Rev. July, 1946), Trainee's Weekly Report on Training 28

Louisiana A-9, Reimbursement Voucher 29

Louisiana A-10, Letter of Transmittal 30

Training Program and Progress Record 31

SUGGESTIONS TO VETERANS WHO SEEK SELF-PROPRIETORSHIP TRAINING FOR FARMING THROUGH VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE EDUCATION IN LOUISIANA

The Louisiana Self-Proprietorship Plan provides that a veteran must receive, per year, 200 hours of organized instruction and 100 hours of personal visitation on the veteran's farm by the vocational agriculture instructor. In addition, the veteran will devote his full time to the operation of his farm in carrying out his supervised farming program, but in no case can such activity be less than 36 hours per week. The veteran who has been approved for training and is enrolled for instruction under this program will be entitled to full subsistence benefits under existing laws.

I. Suggestions for Those Who Desire to Train Under P. L. 346 (G. I. Bill)

A. The veteran should call on a contact representative of the Veterans Administration, if there is one in the area, or a parish service officer who will assist him in securing a certificate of entitlement (VA Form 1953).

B. At the same time, the veteran must do one of the following:

1. The veteran calls on the county agent if:

   a. He already owns his farm.
   b. He wants to purchase a farm with his own funds or through a loan from some lending agency other than the Farm Security Administration.
   c. He is a farm renter.

2. He calls on the parish Farm Security Administration supervisor if:

   a. He desires to purchase a farm with the aid of a Farm Ownership Loan through the Farm Security Administration.
   b. He is already a borrower of the Farm Security Administration.

C. The veteran secures from the county agent's office (if he is not a borrower of the Farm Security Administration) a statement to the effect that the Veterans County Agricultural Advisory Committee certifies that his farm is a family-size farm suitable for training and sufficiently fertile for successful operation.

D. The veteran contacts the parish superintendent of education and presents a certificate of entitlement and evidence that his farm has been certified by the Veterans County Agricultural Advisory Committee or that he is a borrower of the FSA (in such case, the certificate from the Veterans County Agricultural Advisory Committee is not required). The superintendent will direct the veteran to an instructor of vocational agriculture to commence training under the self-proprietorship plan.

E. The veteran calls on the instructor of vocational agriculture who enters him into training.

II. Suggestions for Those Who Desire to Train Under P. L. 16

A. The veteran should call on a contact representative of the Veterans Administration or a parish service officer who will assist him in filing application for training.

B. The Veterans Administration will call the veteran to a sub-regional office, advisement and guidance center, or to the regional office for advisement.

C. After the employment objective of farmer (general) has been selected, the case will be referred to the agricultural training officer of the Veterans Administration who will visit the veteran, approve his farm for training according to the degree of his disability, contact the superintendent of education, and induct the veteran into training.

III. Miscellaneous

A. Under P. L. 346, a trainee may be granted 30 days' leave per year, exclusive of Sundays and holidays. This leave accrues at the rate of 2½ days per month and cannot be granted in an amount in excess of the amount accrued.

B. Under P. L. 16, the trainee may be granted 30 days' approved leave and 30 days' sick leave per calendar year. Approved leave may not be granted in excess of the accrued amount. If sick leave is necessary in excess of accrued amount, prior approval must be secured from the Veterans Administration through the training officer supervising the trainee.

C. Tools and equipment up to the amount of $100 may be furnished each trainee. (This will be limited to those hand tools and equipment necessary for the individual veteran's training.) Upon satisfactory completion of his training, the tools will become the property of the veteran. Required tools and equipment may be purchased by the training instructor who, in turn, will submit vouchers to the Veterans Administration for payment.

D. Subsistence Allowances

1. Under P. L. 346, subsistence allowance in the amount of $65 monthly is payable to the veteran without dependents, and $90 monthly is payable to the veteran with a dependent or dependents. (Proof of dependency must be submitted. A certified copy of the public record or church record of marriage or birth of a child must be submitted. To establish dependency of a parent, the veteran must submit a certified copy of the public record or church record of his birth and the properly executed VA Form 509 establishing the dependency of his parent or parents.) These forms may be secured from a contact representative of the Veterans Administration, or a service officer, or by writing to the regional office of the Veterans Administration.

2. Under P. L. 16, subsistence allowance is payable in the amount of $65 monthly to the veteran without dependents and $90 monthly to the veteran with a dependent or dependents. However, under P. L. 16, the Veterans Administration guarantees the veteran a minimum combination of subsistence allowance and disability pension of $105 monthly if without dependents; $115 monthly with one dependent; $10 additional for his first child; $7 additional for each of his other children; and $15 additional for each dependent parent. The evidence to be submitted to prove relationship and dependency is the same as under P. L. 346.

CHAPTER I. PROCEDURES FOR ENROLLING VETERANS

Part A
Procedure for Enrolling Under P. L. 346

It is the responsibility of parish school officials to enter the veteran into training under P. L. 346. In order that the veteran may receive subsistence and the parish may be paid tuition, the veteran should have in his possession when he presents himself for training the following:

1. VA Form 1953, "Certificate of Eligibility and Entitlement." (See page 22 for copy of this form.)

2. Evidence of approval of his individual farm by the Veterans County Agricultural Advisory Committee, (See page 23 for copy of this form.) OR a statement from the Farm Security Administration supervisor certifying that he is an FSA borrower.

3. If he is a farm renter, he must have, in addition to the above, a certified copy of his farm lease which has been recorded by the clerk of court. (See page 24 for copy of the approved lease form.) Another form which may be used is USDA-Flexible farm lease. If any other form is used, prior written approval must be secured from the Veterans Administration.

When the superintendent has determined that the veteran is ready to be placed into training in keeping with the suggestions made above, the following steps are necessary in order that the veteran may be officially placed into training:

1. Send to the Veterans Administration, Vocational Rehabilitation and Education Division, 7267 West End Boulevard, New Orleans 19, Louisiana:

    a. VA Form 1953, "Certificate of Eligibility and Entitlement." The trainee must certify to his entrance into training in the spaces provided therein. The superintendent or his designee must prepare the endorsement and sign same. (See page 22 for copy of this form.)

    b. Attach to VA Form 1953, "Certificate of Eligibility and Entitlement," Louisiana A-1, (Rev. July, 1946), "Notice of Entrance Into Training." (See page 25 for copy of this form.)

    c. Attach to VA Form 1953, "Certificate of Eligibility and Entitlement," one copy of the approval of the individual farm. (The Veterans County Agricultural Advisory Committee's certification, OR the letter of certification signed by the parish Farm Security Administration supervisor.) (See page 23 for copy of this form.)

    d. If the trainee is a renter, a certified copy of the farm lease must also be attached.

This information must be sent to the Veterans Administration on the same date that the veteran is entered into training.

2. When the trainee is enrolled, send to the State Supervisor of Agricultural Education, State Department of Education, Baton Rouge 4, Louisiana, the following:

   a. A copy of Louisiana A-1, (Rev. July, 1946), "Notice of Entrance Into Training."

   b. A copy of the approval of the individual farm. (The Veterans County Agricultural Advisory Committee's certification, OR the letter of certification signed by the parish FSA supervisor.)

   The above information must be sent on the same date that the veteran is entered into training.

The superintendent will receive, in due course, an official notice from the Veterans Administration that the trainee has been entered on their rolls as being in training.

Part B
Procedure for Enrolling Under P. L. 16

It is the responsibility of the Veterans Administration to place into training all veterans who train under P. L. 16; and the Veterans Administration representative will secure from the superintendent or his designee, at the time the trainee is placed into training, his signature on VA Form S863 which will be the official act of placing the veteran into training. (See page 26 for copy of this form.) The training officer of the Veterans Administration will keep the original executed copy of VA Form S863, send one executed copy to the State Supervisor of Agricultural Education, State Department of Education, Baton Rouge 4, Louisiana, and one executed copy will be kept by the superintendent or his designee.

CHAPTER II. PLAN FOR VETERANS TRAINING ON THE FARM

The general objective of the program is to aid veterans of World War II in becoming successfully established in farming through systematic instruction in vocational agriculture. There are certain minimum requirements which must be met in order to provide full-time instruction under the program and to obtain the objective set forth above.

It is the responsibility of the training agency (the school board) to provide training for veterans on the farm as follows:

1. A veteran will be placed in training on the farm if he is operating a farm as owner or tenant, or under management of share agreement or other tenure arrangement which fully protects the welfare of the veteran. Under this plan the veteran's training program will be based upon a complete operating farm and home plan, including financial statement, budget of income and expenses, schedule of production and disposal of crops, livestock, and livestock products, inventory of livestock, equipment and supplies, and a statement of family living furnished by the farm. The trainee's instruction will fall into three categories:

    a. The vocational agriculture teacher, either regular or special, will visit the trainee on his farm at regular intervals for a minimum of 100 hours per year at least 50 per cent of which must be made applicable specifically to the veteran's individual farm by visits of not less than twice a month, for the purpose of giving him instruction and assistance in the management and operation of the farm and for the purpose of relating the institutional training to the carrying out of the farm and home plan.

    b. The trainee will receive a minimum of 200 hours per year of organized related instruction, not less than 8 hours of which shall be given in any month, in the classroom, shop, food preservation center or laboratory at a nearby institution or other satisfactory location. Whenever possible this instruction will be given or supervised by the same vocational agriculture teacher who instructs the veteran at the farm.

    c. Instruction, guidance and assignments of work and study covering all phases of the operation of the farm, between visits of the instructor, will be given at the time of each visit by the instructor.

2. This course will be for 12 months per year for 3 years or a total of 36 months. (Trainee will devote at least 36 hours per week on his program.)

The Veterans Administration shall be responsible for developing with the veteran and the vocational agriculture instructor the individual veterans training program.

The agricultural training officer of the Veterans Administration will facilitate the coordination of available services of agricultural and educational agencies in the area by bringing together representatives of all State and Federal agricultural agencies with the representatives of vocational education in agriculture. This group will form the nucleus of a Veterans Agricultural Training Committee who will assist the training officer of the Veterans Administration to develop plans for making use of the services of several agencies in carrying out the individual training program of veterans.

Purpose of Personal Visits

The trainee, in performing his farm duties, will encounter many problems which will require counsel from a qualified agricultural technician. The personal visits for instruction and supervision should not only afford an opportunity to help the trainee with these problems but also teach him how to plan and manage his farming business. Following is a suggested plan for instruction and supervision when visiting the trainee on his farm.

1. Assist the trainee in making an individual farm and home plan. (It is the responsibility of the instructor to teach and direct the trainee in making an individual farm and home plan for the successful operation of the veteran's individual farm. The preparation of this plan is a part of the instructional program and the job should be taught in the same manner as any other managerial job taught in the course of instruction.)

    a. Estimated livestock production for sale and home use
    b. Estimated crop production for sale and home use
    c. Estimated amount of food to be preserved for family use
    d. Estimated expenditures for family living
    e. Estimated expenditures for home capital goods
    f. Estimated expenditures for farm running expenses
    g. Estimated expenditures for farm capital goods
    h. Estimated income from crops
    i. Estimated income from livestock and poultry
    j. Estimated other incomes (PMA payments, etc.)
    k. Summary of expenditures and income

2. Assist and teach each trainee how to make a farm inventory
3. Assist and teach each trainee how to make a home inventory
4. Assist and teach each trainee how to make a net worth statement
5. Assist and teach each trainee how to make a complete farm job operation plan
6. Supervise farm job operations
7. Assist and teach each trainee how to keep proper farm records
8. Assist and teach each trainee to analyze his farm business
9. Give the trainee individual instructions on any problem that may arise concerning his farming business

SUGGESTED OUTLINES TO BE USED IN GROUP INSTRUCTION FOR VETERANS WHO ARE TRAINING ON THE FARM

The suggested plans consist of an overall plan analyzing in general all enterprises found in Louisiana, to be used in instructing veterans with the employment objective of General Farming, and specific enterprises analyzed for more extensive study for those veterans who desire to specialize in the different major enterprises found in the different type-of-farming areas. The overall plan is so arranged that any enterprise or parts of an enterprise for specialization are left out entirely when the study of that enterprise or parts of the enterprise are not practical in an individual case.

PLAN FOR VETERANS WITH THE EMPLOYMENT OBJECTIVE OF GENERAL FARMING

This plan is designed to meet the needs of the individual veterans. It is prepared for the State of Louisiana in general and any part which is not needed by an individual veteran or which is not practical for a particular type-of-farming area can be deleted without affecting the rest of the program.

Estimated time for the completion of a study of each enterprise is not included because of the varied needs of individuals and the degree of importance of each enterprise in the various type-of-farming areas. Time for completion of each enterprise will be estimated when the individual program is set up by the veteran, a training officer of the Veterans Administration, a supervisor of the State Department of Education, and the teacher of vocational agriculture who will instruct the veteran.

Following is an outline of the suggested subject matter to be included in training programs:

I. Farm Management (economics)
    1. Planning the farming program
        a. Planning the farm layout
        b. Planning a farming system
        c. Equipping the farm
        d. Analyzing the farm business
            (1) Factors determining farm profits
            (2) Keeping records and accounts
            (3) Using farm labor and machinery efficiently
            (4) Marketing the products of the farm
    2. Agricultural Financing
        a. Agricultural credit needs
        b. Sources of agricultural credit
        c. Types of farm loans
        d. Rental agreements
            (1) Options for purchase

II. Animal Husbandry (Take into consideration livestock in locality)

A study of the types and breeds of beef cattle, swine, sheep, horses, and mules found in the locality. Special emphasis shall be given to the feeding, care and management of the various classes of livestock. Selection of breeding stock and sanitation should be stressed. Training in managerial and manipulative skills necessary to make a success of livestock enterprises should be the main objective.

1. Choosing the breed
2. Selecting breeding stock
3. Feeding and management
4. Forage crops and pasture
5. Sanitation and disease control
6. Housing and equipment for livestock
7. Marketing livestock
8. Classing and grading wool
9. Grooming and fitting livestock
   a. Care of feet and horns
   b. Tattooing and ear marking
   c. Castration and docking
   d. Branding and dehorning
   e. Training the horse
   f. Shearing
10. Breeding livestock

III. Poultry (home poultry flock)

A study of this enterprise should be designed to give the trainee a practical working knowledge of poultry, keeping in mind that the main objective should be the training in managerial and manipulative skills necessary for profitable production of a home poultry flock.

1. Establishing the farm flock
2. Selecting and managing the breeding flock
3. Feeding poultry
4. Incubation
5. Brooding
6. Housing poultry
7. Controlling diseases and parasites
8. Management of the home flock
9. Marketing surplus poultry and eggs

IV. Dairying for Home Milk Supply

1. Selecting a good milch cow
2. Breeding the milch cow

3. Sanitary home milk production
4. Diseases and parasites of dairy cattle
5. Feeding the milch cow

V. Operation, Care and Maintenance of Farm Equipment

To develop skills so that trainee will be able to operate his farm equipment efficiently and economically.

1. Soil preparation machinery
2. Seed-bed preparation machinery
3. Seeding machinery
4. Cultivating machinery
5. Fertilizing machinery
6. Harvesting machinery
7. Food preparation machinery
8. Machine and equipment maintenance

VI. Farm Shop

To develop skills in general farm carpentry, cold metal work, farm blacksmithing, and general farm repair.

1. Carpentry
2. Painting
3. Cold metal work
4. Farm blacksmithing
5. Miscellaneous
    a. Concrete work
    b. Harness repair, belting
    c. Rope work

VII. Home Garden

A practical study of production methods for vegetables grown for home use.

1. Selection of soil
2. Seed bed preparation
3. Fertilizing
4. Production of plants in hotbeds and cold frames
5. Transplanting of plants
6. Direct field planting of seeds
7. Cultivation, thinning, irrigation, pruning, and other special practices
8. Insect and disease control
    a. Preparation of insecticides and fungicides
    b. Application of insecticides and fungicides
9. Harvesting
10. Planning a year-round home garden
11. Marketing a surplus

VIII. Home Orchard

A practical study of the culture and varieties of fruit adapted to farmsteads in the locality.

1. Selection of kind and number of each to plant
2. Purchasing of plants and propagation
3. Laying out and planting of orchard
4. Culture and orchard soil management
5. Training and pruning
6. Insect and disease control
    a. Spraying schedule for all trees included in orchard
    b. Preparation and application of insecticides and fungicides
7. Harvesting
8. Marketing of surplus

IX. Farm Crops (All crops of any importance locally to be studied)

A study of the problems of crop production with special emphasis on practical application to local conditions.

1. Seed bed preparation
2. Choosing type and variety to grow
3. Planting and fertilizing
4. Cultivation
5. Disease and insect control
6. Harvesting and marketing
7. Study of recent advances made in agronomy based on reports and bulletins of local and federal research stations

X. Soil Management

A study of the problems of soil science with special emphasis on maintenance and improving soil fertility

1. Crop rotation and soil adaptations
2. Erosion control, terracing, contour planting (where needed)
3. Drainage, construction and maintenance (where needed)
4. Quick method of soil testing for lime and nutrient deficiencies
5. Green manure and cover crops
6. Compost
7. Proper use of commercial fertilizers

XI. Food Preservation

A practical study of the preservation of foodstuff produced on the farm.

1. Canning of fruits and vegetables
2. Meat cutting, curing and canning

XII. Homestead Beautification

A practical study of the beautification of the homestead and its surroundings.

1. Farmstead landscape design
2. Plant materials adapted to the region
3. Propagation of plant materials
4. Culture of plant materials
5. Pest control

XIII. Agricultural Literature and Arithmetic

1. Agricultural literature
   a. Sources
   b. Uses of
   c. Farm correspondence
2. Agricultural arithmetic
   a. Budgets
   b. Interest
   c. Insurance
   d. Areas
   e. Volumes
   f. Bills of material

XIV. Farm Forestry (where practical)

1. Need for and use of products on the farm
2. Establishing farm woodland by natural and artificial means
3. Selecting species to favor in woods already present
4. Improvement and intermediate cuttings
5. Harvest cuttings - usable method
6. Determination of volume of material cut
7. Market and value of different products
8. Secondary uses of forest, as grazing, shelter for livestock and wild life, etc.
9. Financial returns from farm woodlands

PLAN FOR VETERANS WITH THE EMPLOYMENT OBJECTIVE OF GENERAL FARMING SPECIALIZING IN DAIRYING

This plan is designed to meet the needs of a veteran who has dairying as a major enterprise on his farm. The veteran will receive instruction on all the enterprises of any importance in the particular type-of-farming area in which he is located. The greatest emphasis will naturally be placed on dairying and with a reduced varying degree on the other enterprises according to the importance he places on them in his farm and home plan.

The following enterprise analysis will be used in conjunction with "Plan For Veterans With the Employment Objective of General Farming" with No. IV - Dairying for home milk supply deleted.

ANALYSIS OF DAIRYING ENTERPRISE

The main objective in teaching this enterprise is to give the veteran a practical working knowledge of dairying, developing managerial abilities and manipulative skills so that the trainee can profitably manage a dairy unit in connection with his farming program.

1. Establishing the herd
2. Breeding dairy cattle
3. Development and function of the mammary glands
4. Composition and properties of milk and its products
5. Milking (hand and mechanical milking)
6. Dairy farm sanitation
7. Diseases and parasites of dairy cattle
8. Dairy herd management
9. Feeding dairy cattle
10. Selecting breeding stock

PLAN FOR VETERANS WITH THE EMPLOYMENT OBJECTIVE OF GENERAL FARMING SPECIALIZING IN POULTRY

This plan is designed to meet the needs of a veteran who has poultry as a major enterprise on his farm. The veteran will receive instruction on all the enterprises of any importance in the particular type-of-farming area in which he is located. The greatest emphasis will be placed on poultry and with a reduced varying degree on the other enterprises according to the importance he places on them in his farm and home plan.

The following enterprise analysis will be used in conjunction with "Plan For Veterans With the Employment Objective of General Farming" with No. III - Poultry (home poultry flock) deleted.

ANALYSIS OF POULTRY ENTERPRISE

A study of this enterprise is designed to give the trainee a thorough knowledge of commercial poultry production. Special emphasis should be given to actual work in culling, feeding, vaccination, blood testing and sanitation.

1. Culling the flock
2. Selecting and managing the breeding flock
3. Feeding principles and practices
    a. Suitable poultry feeds
    b. Methods of feeding
    c. Feeding for egg production
    d. Feeding for development of growing stock
    e. Feeding the baby chick
4. Incubation
    a. Selection of hatching eggs
    b. Care of hatching eggs
    c. Types of incubators
    d. Operation of incubator
5. Brooding
    a. Types of brooders
    b. Brooder equipment
    c. Brooding chicks

6. Housing
    a. Types of poultry houses
    b. Requirements of a good house
    c. Remodeling houses
    d. Poultry house equipment
7. Marketing eggs, live poultry, dressed poultry
8. Controlling disease and parasites
    a. General sanitation
    b. Vaccinating
    c. Pullorum testing
    d. Treatment of diseases
    e. Controlling parasites
9. Broiler production - Capon production
    a. Breeds to use
    b. Caponizing
    c. Feeding and management
10. Management of the flock
    a. Planning the home flock
    b. Chick management
    c. Management of laying hens
    d. Record keeping

PLAN FOR VETERANS WITH THE EMPLOYMENT OBJECTIVE OF GENERAL FARMING SPECIALIZING IN COMMERCIAL FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

This plan is designed to meet the needs of a veteran who has commercial fruits and vegetables as major enterprises on his farm. The veteran will receive instruction on all the enterprises of any importance in the particular type-of-farming area in which he is located. The greatest emphasis will be placed on commercial fruits and vegetables and with a lesser degree on the other enterprises according to the importance he places on them in his farm and home plan.

The following enterprise analysis will be used in conjunction with "Plan For Veterans With the Employment Objective of General Farming."

ANALYSIS OF COMMERCIAL FRUITS AND VEGETABLE ENTERPRISE

(Study the following for all vegetables grown commercially)

1. Choosing varieties to grow
2. Selection of soil
3. Propagating plants
4. Planning a rotation
5. Buying plants
6. Seed-bed preparation
7. Fertilizing
8. Production of plants in hotbeds and cold frames
9. Transplanting of plants
10. Direct field planting of seeds and plants
11. Cultivation, thinning, irrigation, pruning and other special practices
12. Insect and disease control
    a. Preparation and application of insecticides and fungicides
13. Grading and packing
14. Marketing

Note: A Training Program and Progress Record for use by instructors in individual and group instruction will be sent instructors as a teaching aid. A supply is also available for all trainees.

Trainee Instructional Data

In developing the instructional program and in maintaining records of the jobs taught the trainees, certain information must be accumulated and kept on file in the parish. The information contained therein is to be available to the proper authorities for inspection upon request. In addition, certain data should be kept by the trainee himself and the information should be available upon request.

The following records must be maintained as prescribed below:

1. A "Training Program and Progress Record" for use in individual and group instruction. (See page 31 for copy of program outline.) The jobs taught must be recorded, in accordance with the directions contained on the progress record form. There should be one such record kept on each trainee enrolled, and this form should be kept up to date in order that progress may be determined at any stage of training. A copy of the training program, with progress records kept up to date, should be in the hands of the individual trainee receiving the instruction. A similar copy will be kept by the regional office of the Veterans Administration, and progress will be determined from the instructor's monthly report.

2. Each trainee must keep an up-to-date supervised farm practice record book. The record book will be the Louisiana Farm Family Record Book for Veterans Training on the Farm. Copies of this record book are available from the State Department of Education upon request. This record book contains, in addition to the financial information and transactions, certain forms for use in the instructional program. These include the farm and home plan, the farm inventory, the home inventory, and the monthly job operation plans. Suggestions for the teaching of these jobs appear below:

    a. "Farm and Home Plan" It should be prepared by the trainee with the assistance and direction of the teacher as a part of his instruction. The teacher may desire to keep a duplicate copy of the plan for his use and for his records. Copies of this form are available upon request.

    b. "Farm Inventory" It should be prepared by the trainee prior to the preparation of his farm and home plan with the assistance and under the direction of the instructor. The trainee must keep a copy of this inventory in his record book, and the instructor may keep a copy should he so desire.

    c. "Home Inventory" It should be prepared by the trainee prior to the preparation of his farm and home plan with the assistance and under the direction of the instructor. The trainee must keep a copy of this inventory in his record book, and the instructor may keep a copy should he so desire.

    d. A monthly job operation plan must be prepared monthly and at least one month in advance. The instructor must assist and direct each trainee in the preparation of this plan which will be the trainee's guide in carrying out his supervised farm practice activities for that month. The jobs planned should be those which will have a direct bearing upon the success of his farming program, as outlined in his farm and home plan.

CHAPTER III. STATISTICAL REPORTING

All statistical reports must be sent to the State Supervisor of Agricultural Education, State Department of Education, Baton Rouge 4, Louisiana. No statistical reports are to be sent directly to the Veterans Administration. All statistical reports submitted to the State Supervisor will be transmitted to the Veterans Administration in accordance with procedures established between the State Department of Education and the Veterans Administration. The following reports must be made:

1. On the first day of each calendar month following the date of entrance into training, the instructor must submit, to the State Supervisor, Louisiana A-6 (Rev. July 1946), "Monthly Progress Report" for each trainee enrolled. (A copy of this form will be found on page 27.)

2. The instructor must secure from each trainee, weekly, the "Trainee's Weekly Report on Training," Louisiana A-7 (Rev. July, 1946), and the instructor must certify that the trainee has performed these jobs by approving the report. (A copy of this form will be found on page 28.) The instructor should accumulate the weekly reports of the trainee, and these must be attached to and transmitted with the instructor's monthly report, Louisiana A-6 (Rev. July, 1946).

Method of Obtaining Reimbursement for Veterans in Training

The parish school board is entitled to receive $20 per trainee per month from the Veterans' Administration for each trainee in the agricultural program. According to the agreement with the Veterans' Administration, each parish will transmit to the State Department of Education monthly a list of the veterans in training during that month. The State Department of Education, in turn, will bill the Veterans' Administration for all the veterans who are being trained in the state under the program and will receive a single check from the Veterans' Administration. Upon receiving payment from the Veterans' Administration, the State Department of Education will send to each parish the amount due that parish. In order for this procedure to work smoothly, the following rules should be observed:

1. Request for reimbursement should be made on Louisiana A-9, "Reimbursement Voucher for Agricultural Training of Veterans." (See page 29 for copy of this form.)

2. Separate requests should be filled out for trainees under Public Law 16 and Public Law 346. This is a requirement of the Veterans' Administration.

3. The reimbursement voucher should reach the State Department of Education not later than the fifth day of the month following the month for which reimbursement is requested. For example, for training during the month of February the reimbursement voucher should be in the State Department of Education on or before March 5. If the reimbursement voucher is not received on or before the fifth of the month, it may not be possible for this Department to bill the Veterans' Administration until the next month. This would represent a delay of a month in receiving the amounts due your parish.

4. Louisiana A-9, "Reimbursement Voucher for Agricultural Training of Veterans," should be submitted to the State Department of Education in duplicate. One copy will be sent back to your parish with the check.

5. The Veterans' Administration has emphasized that tuition will be paid on trainees from the effective date the veteran entered training. The effective date means the date indicated on the official notification sent the parish by the Veterans' Administration. The Veterans' Administration will send a copy of the official notification to this office. In the event a veteran is listed on the reimbursement voucher, who has not been entered officially by the Veterans' Administration as a trainee, the State Department of Education will delete this trainee from the

list before billing the Veterans' Administration. In such cases the parish will be notified and tuition can be requested for the trainee at a later date after this veteran has officially been entered in training.

6. The trainees should be listed on Form Louisiana A-9, "Reimbursement Voucher for Agricultural Training of Veterans," in alphabetical order, last name first. This is a requirement of the Veterans' Administration.

7. The reimbursement voucher should be transmitted to the State Department of Education with Louisiana A-10, "Letter of Transmittal for Agricultural Training of Veterans." (See page 30 for copy of this form.) You will note that included on the letter of transmittal is a certification which must be signed by the parish superintendent.

8. An explanation of each column on the reimbursement voucher is as follows:

   (1) Period Reimbursement Covers: Enter in this column the beginning and ending date of the period for which reimbursement is being requested. For example, if the reimbursement voucher is being submitted to cover the month of January and if an individual trainee began his training on January 3, 1946, the entry in this column will be "1/3/46-1/31/46." If an individual trainee began his training on November 15, 1945, the entry in this column will be "11/15/45-1/31/46."

   (2) Training Status: Indicate in this column the training status of each trainee by the use of the following symbols:

      a. ENT-TR--To indicate that a veteran entered training during the month.

      b. TR-COMP--To indicate the veteran completed his training during the month.

      c. TR-INT--To indicate the veteran's training was interrupted during the month.

      d. TR-DISC--To indicate the veteran's training was discontinued during the month.

      e. No symbol is needed if the trainee had entered training in a previous month and his status has remained unchanged during the current month.

(3) Name of Trainee: List in alphabetical order the name of each veteran for whom reimbursement is being requested, last name first.

(4) Serial No. for Public 346, C-No. for Public 16: If the reimbursement voucher covers training under Public Law 346, enter in this column the serial number of each veteran in training. If the reimbursement voucher covers training under Public Law 16, enter in this column the C number of each veteran in training. In addition, the Veterans' Administration requires the serial or code number of the veteran to be prefixed by symbol denoting the branch of the service from which the veteran was discharged. Use the following symbols for this purpose: AR--Army; NA--Navy; CG--Coast Guard; and MC--Marine Corps.

(5) Months or Fraction Thereof: If the reimbursement covers one or more full calendar months, indicate in this column the number of months. If, for example, the training has covered only the preceding month, indicate in this column "1." In the event the reimbursement covers a fractional part of a month, indicate the portion of the month for which reimbursement is being requested. In computing the fractional part of the month use the exact number of days in the month and include both the beginning and ending day of the period of training. For example, if the reimbursement voucher is being submitted to cover the month of January, and if a trainee began his training on January 3, 1946, the parish is entitled to tuition on the basis of 29 days, or 29/31 of $20. If the reimbursement voucher covers the month of January, and if the individual trainee began his training on November 15, 1945, the entry in this column will be "2 16/30." The parish is entitled to tuition on the basis of 2 16/30 X $20.

(6) Amount: Enter in this column the amount of tuition for which reimbursement is requested for each veteran in training. The amount listed in this column will be $20 for one full month of training, $40 for two full months, etc. If the veteran was in training for a fractional part of the month, the amount listed in this column will be based on this fraction.

Method of Handling Veterans' Program in Parish Records

The receipts and payments under this program should be handled in a special fund so that unexpended balances will not be confused with unexpended balances of general funds. Since it will be necessary for the parish to pay the instructor on this program before reimbursement will be received from the Veterans' Administration, it may be well to advance a small sum of money from the parish general fund to the special fund. This advance can be covered when reimbursements are received from the Veterans' Administration.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

Sample Copy

CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENT

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the person herein named,

____, C-______________

is eligible under the provisions contained in the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (Part VIII of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended), and is entitled to pursue a course of education or training for a period of one year or for such lesser time as may be required for the course of instruction chosen by him.

Upon satisfactory completion of such course, he shall be entitled to an additional period or periods not to exceed ______years______months and _____days. Satisfactory conduct and progress at all times are requirements for continuance in education or training.

DESCRIPTION OF VETERAN AS OF THE DATE OF LAST ENLISTMENT

Date of birth ______________________________ Sex __________

Race ______________ Weight __________ (pounds). Height __________(inches).

Color of hair ____________ Color of eyes ____________ Complexion ____________

Serial No. ________________

Date of discharge or release from active service ____________________

This certificate is not valid unless signed by officials of the Veterans Administration designated hereon.

NOT VALID UNLESS SIGNED IN INK
BY PERSON HEREIN NAMED

I began a course of education or training at ____________________
(Name of institution)

on ____________________, 19___.

Will you be gainfully employed in full-time employment while pursuing education or training? __________

____
(Sign here)

____
Chief, Registration Subdivision.

____
Chief, Vocational Rehabilitation and Education Division.

____
(Location of office)

ENDORSEMENT

The herein-named veteran began in this approved institution a course of education or training as described in the accompanying certified statement on ______________, 19___.

Name and address of approved institution ____________________

____

By ____________________
(Signature)

Rehabilitation Form 1953

____
(Title of authorized official)

FORM FOR APPROVING VETERANS' FARMS FOR TRAINING

______________________ Parish, Veterans Agricultural Advisory Committee

Date ____________________ 194__

Name ______________________________ Serial No. ______________________
Army or Navy

Address ____

This will certify that the above-named veteran

Owns ____________________ acres of land

Leased ____________________ acres of land

Location of farm: ____

____

____

____

____

____

The above farm is a minimum family size farm or larger, and is sufficiently fertile for successful operation.

Signed: ______________________
Member Veterans Agricultural
Advisory Committee

Applicants renting a farm must have a written lease for at least one year, and preferably for the duration of training period. Original copy filed in clerk of court's office.

FARM LEASE

THIS LEASE is entered into this __ day of ________________, 19___, between

____________________________________, landlord, of ________________________________
(Address)

and ________________________________, tenant, of __________________________________
(Address)

1. DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.--The landlord hereby leases to the tenant, to occupy and use for agricultural and related purposes, the following-described property, located in ________________________ Parish, State of ____________________

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

and consisting of ______ acres, more or less, together with all buildings and improvements thereon and all rights thereto appertaining. (All this property together is hereinafter referred to as the "farm.") The landlord warrants that he is the owner of the farm, has the right to give the tenant possession under this lease and will, so long as this lease remains in effect, warrant and defend the tenant's possession against any and all persons whomsoever.

2. TERM OF LEASE.--The term of this lease shall be ____ year____, from ________________________, 19___, to ________________, 19___, and this lease shall continue in effect from year to year thereafter until written notice of termination is given by either party to the other on or before the _______ day of ______________, (month) before expiration of this lease or any renewal.

3. RENTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Option A.--Crop-Share Rent, (if this option is used, Option B below must be stricken out).--As rent for the farm the tenant agrees to pay shares or quantities of crops, as follows:

________________________ of ____ produced

________________________ of ____ produced

________________________ of ____ produced

________________________ of ____ produced

________________________ of ____ produced

________________________ of ____ produced

Option B.--Cash Rent (if this option is used, Option A above must be stricken out).--As rent for the farm the tenant agrees to pay the total sum of ________________ ________________ dollars ($__________) per year, payable on or before the ______ day of ________________ of each year.
(month)

4. FARM OPERATION

(A) The tenant will operate the farm in an efficient and husbandlike manner, and furnish ____

____

____

____

(B) The landlord will furnish ____

____

____

____

5. MAINTENANCE, REPAIRS, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Maintenance and Repairs:

(a) The landlord will place the farm in a habitable and tenantable condition at the beginning of the tenancy, and the tenant will maintain the farm during his tenancy in as good condition and repair as at the beginning, normal wear and depreciation from causes beyond the tenant's control excepted.

(b) The landlord will furnish materials for normal maintenance and repairs.

(c) If the dwelling or other necessary building shall be destroyed or damaged by fire, flood, or other cause beyond the control of the tenant, the landlord will promptly replace or repair such building.

New Improvements:

(d) Minor improvements.--Minor improvements of a temporary or removable nature which do not mar the condition or appearance of the farm may be made by the tenant at his own expense and upon his own responsibility. The tenant may, at any time this lease is still in effect, remove any minor improvement which he has made even though the improvement has become legally a fixture, provided he leaves that portion of the farm from which such improvement is removed in as good condition as it was prior to the making of such improvement, and the tenant will not receive compensation for improvements removed.

6. THE TENANT AGREES THAT:

(a) He will not assign this lease or sublet any portion of the farm without the consent of the landlord.

(b) He will permit the landlord or his agent to enter the farm at any reasonable time for repairs, improvements, and inspection.

(c) He will not commit waste on or damage to the farm or permit others to do so.

(d) He will yield possession of the farm at the end of the term of this lease or any renewal or extension thereof.

7. IT IS AGREED THAT:

(a) The tenant may use dead and unmarketable timber and other timber designated by the landlord for his own fuel, but the tenant shall cut no growing trees of value for fuel or other use and shall market no timber from the farm without the consent of the landlord.

(b) Willful neglect, failure, or refusal by either party to carry out any material provision of this lease shall give the other party the power to terminate the lease, in addition to the right to compensation for damages suffered by reason of such breach. Such termination shall become effective thirty (30) days after written notice of termination specifying the delinquency has been served on the delinquent party, unless during such thirty (30) day period the delinquent party has made up the delinquency. The landlord shall have the benefit of any summary proceedings provided by law for evicting the tenant upon termination under this paragraph, or at the end of the term.

(c) Arbitration.--Any difference between the parties under this lease, including the determination of valuations and matters herein left to subsequent agreement, shall be submitted for arbitration by a committee of three disinterested persons, one selected by each party hereto and the third by the two thus selected; and the decision of such arbitration committee shall be accepted by both parties.

(d) In the event of the death of the landlord, this lease may be terminated by written notice given by the representative of the heirs at least ________________ months before the end of the crop year.

(e) In the event of the death of the tenant this lease may be transferred to the representative of the heirs of the tenant or terminated on written notice given by the representative of the heirs of the tenant or the landlord, and a settlement made for the value of crops thereon as determined by an arbitration committee.

8. ADDITIONAL AGREEMENTS (such as option to purchase farm, water rights, etc.) (If space is insufficient, write the desired provision on a strip of paper and paste in this space.) ____

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have signed this lease on the date first written above.

Witnesses as to both signatures:

______________________________ ______________________________(SEAL)
(Landlord)

______________________________ ______________________________(SEAL)

______________________________(SEAL)

Louisiana A-1 (Rev. July, 1946)

State of Louisiana
Department of Education
Baton Rouge

NOTICE OF ENTRANCE INTO TRAINING

NAME____C NO.____________________

HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED IN SCHOOL____

DATE STUDENT BEGAN TRAINING____

This is to certify that the above-named veteran has been enrolled in a course in Farmer Training. The length of the course is twelve months per year for thirty-six months.

This trainee will devote not less than 36 hours per week in carrying out his farmer training program, and/or receiving instruction either in group meetings with the other trainees, or individual instruction from the teacher on the trainee's own farm. He will receive not less than 100 hours of individual supervision and instruction, and in addition not less than 200 hours of group instruction per year.

The cost of tuition is $25.00 per month.

LOUISIANA STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

By________________________________
Parish Superintendent or Designee

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
Notice of Entrance into Training

NAME ______________________________

C NO. ______________________________

This will certify that the veteran named above entered vocational training as:

_________________________ under supervision of _________________________
(Employment objective) (High School or School Board)

as per contract with the La. State Dept. of Education, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

_________________________ on _________________________ 194__

APPROVED: SIGNED:

_________________________ _________________________
(Training Officer) (Name of School or School Board)

_________________________ BY _________________________
(Field Station) (Name of Instructor)

_________________________ 194__ TITLE _________________________

ATTENTION:

The original of this form must be sent to the VETERANS ADMINISTRATION, VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION & EDUCATION DIVISION, 333 ST. CHARLES STREET, NEW ORLEANS 12, LA., a copy to the PARISH SUPERINTENDENT, and a copy to the SUPERVISOR OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE, STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, BATON ROUGE, LA., on the same day that the veteran is entered into training.

S-863

Louisiana A-6 (Rev. July, 1946)

INSTRUCTOR'S MONTHLY REPORT ON TRAINING
FOR VETERANS TRAINING ON FARM

Trainee ______________________________ C No. ____________ P. L. No. _____

Month of ______________ 194__

Item No.	List all jobs taught through group meetings and/or personal visits, using language of training program	*Com-pltd.

*Record Completion as Follows: ◰ ¼, ◫ ½, ⊞ 3/4, ▣ Completed

1. HOURS IN ATTENDANCE (Trainee)
Organized Group Instruction ____: Instructor's Personal Visit: ____:
Hours Spent in Carrying Out Supervised Farming Program ______:

2. DATES OF INSTRUCTOR'S FARM VISITS:

_______ _______ _______ _______ _______ _______ _______

3. DATES OF GROUP MEETINGS:

_______ _______ _______ _______ _______ _______ _______

4. TRAINING PROGRESS: Satisfactory ___: Unsatisfactory ___:

5. TRAINEE'S CONDUCT: Satisfactory ___: Unsatisfactory ___:

6. LEAVE: Days Authorized ___: Days Unauthorized ___:

7. ______________________________ ______________________________
Parish School Board Instructor's Signature

Any pertinent comments may be made on back.

Louisiana A-7 (Rev. July, 1946)

TRAINEE'S WEEKLY WORK REPORT

For Veterans Training on the Farm

TRAINEE ______________________________ C# ______________

	LIST ALL YOUR WORK ACTIVITIES PERFORMED DURING THE WEEK	Time Spent
Monday		
Tuesday		
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday		
Saturday		

What things in your training present difficulties?

Are you satisfied with your progress? ____

Week ending Saturday (date) ______________

Veteran's signature ______________

Approved: ______________ ______________

Instructor Parish School Board

Form Louisiana A-9

LOUISIANA STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

REIMBURSEMENT VOUCHER
FOR AGRICULTURAL TRAINING OF VETERANS

Parish ______________________ Public Law ____

Date Submitted _______________

Period Reimbursement covers (1)	Training Status (2)	Name of Trainee (3)	Serial No. For Public 346 C-No. for Public 16 (4)	Months or Fraction Thereof (5)	Amount (6)
		TOTAL			

Note:

1. Must be submitted not later than 5th day of month covering preceding month
2. Submit in duplicate
3. List trainees in alphabetical order
4. Submit separate vouchers for Public Law 346 and Public Law 16

Form Louisiana A-10

LOUISIANA STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Letter of Transmittal for Agricultural Training of Veterans

Date ____________________

Parish ____________________

Dr. Clarence Scheps
Supervisor of Finance
State Department of Education
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Dr. Scheps:

You will find attached a list of trainees in the Louisiana Self-Proprietorship Training for Veterans Program for the month of ___________.

In submitting this list of trainees for reimbursement I certify that the attached bill is correct and just, and that payment therefor has not been received; that all statutory requirements as to American production and labor standards and all conditions of purchase applicable to the transaction have been complied with; and that state or local sales taxes are not included in the amounts billed; and that the list represents tuition for each veteran listed covering training in the course entitled "General Farmer Training."

You will please bill the Veterans' Administration for $__________ as indicated in the accompanying list.

Yours very truly,

____
Parish Superintendent

TRAINING PROGRAM AND PROGRESS RECORD
FOR USE IN INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP INSTRUCTION

TRAINEE ______________________ C No. ______________________

Record completion as follows: ▖ ¼, ▌ ½, ▙ ¾, █ completed

ITEM NO.	TOPICS OF TRAINING PROGRAM	COMPLTD.	ITEM NO.	TOPICS OF TRAINING PROGRAM	COMPLTD.
A	FARM MANAGEMENT (economics)	.	G	HOME GARDEN	.
1	Planning the farming program	.	1	Selecting of soil	.
2	Agricultural financing	.	2	Seed bed preparation	.
		.	3	Fertilizing	.
B	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY (Take into consideration	.	4	Production of plants in hotbeds and cold frames	.
	livestock in locality)	.	5	Transplanting of plants	.
1	Choosing the breed	.	6	Direct field planting of seeds	.
2	Selection and breeding of livestock	.	7	Cultivation, thinning, irrigation, pruning, and	.
3	Feeding and management	.		other special practices	.
4	Forage crops and pasture	.	8	Insect and disease control	.
5	Sanitation and disease control	.	9	Harvesting	.
6	Housing and equipment for livestock	.	10	Planning a year-round home garden	.
7	Marketing livestock	.	11	Marketing a surplus	.
8	Classing and grading wool	.			.
9	Grooming and fitting livestock	.	H	HOME ORCHARD	.
		.	1	Selection of kind and number of each to plant	.
C	POULTRY (home poultry flock)	.	2	Purchasing of plants and propagation	.
1	Establishing the farm flock	.	3	Laying out and planting of orchard	.
2	Selecting and managing the breeding flock	.	4	Culture and orchard soil management	.
3	Feeding poultry	.	5	Training and pruning	.
4	Incubation, brooding, and housing	.	6	Insect and disease control	.
5	Controlling diseases and parasites	.	7	Harvesting	.
6	Management of the home flock	.	8	Marketing of surplus	.
7	Marketing surplus poultry and eggs	.			.
		.	I	FARM CROPS (All crops of any importance	.
D	DAIRYING FOR HOME MILK SUPPLY	.		locally to be studied)	.
1	Selecting a good milch cow	.	1	Seed-bed preparation	.
2	Breeding the milch cow	.	2	Choosing type and variety to grow	.
3	Sanitary home milk production	.	3	Planting and fertilizing	.
4	Diseases and parasites of dairy cattle	.	4	Cultivation	.
5	Feeding the milch cow	.	5	Disease and insect control	.
		.	6	Harvesting and marketing	.
E	OPERATION, CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF	.	7	Study of recent advances made in agronomy	.
	FARM EQUIPMENT	.			.
1	Soil preparation machinery	.	J	SOIL MANAGEMENT	.
2	Seed-bed preparation machinery	.	1	Crop rotation and soil adaptations	.
3	Seeding machinery	.	2	Erosion control, terracing, contour planting (where	.
4	Cultivating machinery	.		needed)	.
5	Fertilizing machinery	.	3	Drainage, construction and maintenance (where	.
6	Harvesting machinery	.		needed)	.
7	Food preparation machinery	.	4	Quick method of soil testing for lime	.
8	Machine and equipment maintenance	.		and nutrient deficiencies	.
		.	5	Green manure and cover crops	.
F	FARM SHOP	.	6	Compost	.
1	Carpentry	.	7	Proper use of commercial fertilizers	.
2	Painting	.			.
3	Cold metal work	.	K	FOOD PRESERVATION	.
4	Farm blacksmithing	.	1	Canning of fruits and vegetables	.
5	Concrete work	.	2	Meat cutting, curing, and canning	.
6	Others	.			.
		.			.

(Over).

ITEM NO.	TOPICS OF TRAINING PROGRAM	COMPLTD.
L	HOMESTEAD BEAUTIFICATION	.
1	Farmstead landscape design	.
2	Plant materials adapted to the region	.
3	Propagation of plant materials	.
4	Culture of plant materials	.
5	Pest control	.
M	AGRICULTURAL LITERATURE AND	.
	ARITHMETIC	.
1	Agricultural literature	.
2	Agricultural arithmetic	.
		.
N	FARM FORESTRY (where practical)	.
1	Need for and use of products on the farm	.
2	Establishing farm woodland by natural and	.
	artificial means	.
3	Selecting species to favor in woods already present	.
4	Improvement and intermediate cuttings	.
5	Harvest cuttings—usable method	.
6	Determination of volume of material cut	.
7	Market and value of different products	.
8	Secondary uses of forest, as grazing shelter for	.
	livestock and wildlife, etc.	.
9	Financial returns from farm woodlands	.
		.
O	DAIRYING	.
1	Establishing the herd	.
2	Breeding dairy cattle	.
3	Development and function of the mammary glands	.
4	Composition and properties of milk and its products	.
5	Milking (hand and mechanical milking)	.
6	Dairy farm sanitation	.
7	Diseases and parasites of dairy cattle	.
8	Dairy herd management	.
9	Feeding dairy cattle	.
10	Selecting breeding stock	.
		.
P	POULTRY	.
1	Culling the flock	.
2	Selecting and managing the breeding flock	.
3	Feeding principles and practices	.
	a. Baby chicks, development of growing stock, and	.
	feeding for egg production	.
4	Incubation	.
	a. Selection and care of hatching eggs	.
	b. Types and operation of incubators	.
5	Brooding chicks	.
6	Housing	.
	a. Types and requirements of poultry houses	.
	b. Remodeling houses	.
	c. Poultry house equipment	.
7	Marketing eggs, live poultry, dressed poultry	.
8	Controlling disease and parasites	.
	a. General sanitation	.
	b. Vaccinating	.
	c. Pullorum testing	.
	d. Treatment of diseases	.
	e. Controlling parasites	.
9	Broiler production - Capon production	.
	a. Breeds to use	.
	b. Caponizing	.
	c. Feeding and management	.
10	Management of the flock	.
	a. Chick management	.
	b. Management of laying hens	.
	c. Record keeping	.
		.
Q	TRUCK CROPS	.
1	Choosing varieties to grow	.
2	Selection of soil	.
3	Propagating plants	.
4	Planning a rotation	.
5	Buying plants	.
6	Seed-bed preparation	.
7	Fertilizing	.
8	Production of plants in hotbeds and cold frames	.
9	Transplanting of plants	.
10	Direct field planting of seeds and plants	.
11	Cultivation, thinning, irrigation, pruning and	.
	other special practices	.
12	Insect and disease control	.
13	Grading and packing	.
14	Marketing	.
		.
R	Miscellaneous	.
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		.

INSTRUCTOR____________________

LOUISIANA STATE PLAN
FOR
OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING FOR VETERANS
UNDER P. L. 346 (G.I. BILL) AND P. L. 16

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Baton Rouge 4
August. 1946

Scotlandville.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE

A. INTRODUCTION. 1

Occupational training other than farming 1

B. FOUR TYPES OF TRAINING PROGRAMS 1

C. CONDITIONS NECESSARY FOR APPROVAL OF VETERANS ON-THE-JOB TRAINING. 2

D. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SCHOOL. 3

E. EMPLOYER'S RESPONSIBILITIES 3

F. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE VETERAN TRAINEE 4

G. PART-TIME CO-OPERATIVE COURSES. 4

H. INSTRUCTIONAL PERSONNEL 5

Qualifications of the co-ordinator 5

Co-ordinator's duties. 6

I. FINANCING THE PROGRAM 8

J. EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR THE VETERAN TRAINEE. 8

K. PROCEDURE FOR ENROLLING VETERANS. 9

L. REPORTING PROCEDURE.. 10

M. METHODS OF HANDLING VETERANS PROGRAM IN PARISH RECORDS. 13

FORMS

VA 1953 - Certificate of Eligibility and Entitlement

VA 722 - (For Co-operative Training) Certificate of Enrollment for Co-operative Training

La. B-1 - Notice of Enrollment

La. B-2 - Trainee's Weekly Report

La. B-3 - Co-ordinator's Monthly Report

La. B-4 - Co-operative Training Agreement

VA 1905a - Training Program and Progress Record

La. B-5 - Reimbursement Voucher

La. B-6 - Letter of Transmittal

THE LOUISIANA STATE PLAN

FOR

OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING OF VETERANS UNDER

P. L. 346 (G. I. Bill) AND P. L. 16

A. INTRODUCTION:

1. Veterans may receive occupational training under the provisions of P. L. 346 (G. I. Bill) and P. L. 16 in occupational classes such as: agriculture (farming), trade and industry, distributive, business or clerical, semi-professional, and professional. The training program provided for farming, as conducted through the public schools, is given in a separate bulletin, issued by the State Department of Education, entitled The Louisiana Self-Proprietorship Plan for Training Veterans For Farming.

2. Training programs for veterans may be organized for the other occupational classifications through the public schools of Louisiana in conformity with the provisions of a contract between the Veterans Administration and the Louisiana State Board of Education. In order for the veteran to receive subsistence during the period of training, the establishment co-operating in the program, as well as the training program itself must be approved by the appropriate agency. In Louisiana, all training except that of apprenticeship, which is approved by the State Department of Labor, must be approved by the State Department of Education through the parish or city superintendent of schools of the parish or city in which the establishment co-operating in the training is located.

Provision for adequate related and technical instruction in each training program is required, in addition to on-the-job work experience, in order that the veteran's training program may be approved. In some cases, the establishment may provide adequate related instruction. In other cases, the veterans will be required to enter training programs provided by the schools when instructors and facilities are made available. This will be necessary for training programs which have been approved as well as for training programs to be approved in the future.

B. FOUR TYPES OF TRAINING PROGRAMS:

Programs of training for veterans under P. L. 346 and P. L. 16 by the public schools in each parish and for which tuition may be charged under the terms of a contract between the Veterans Administration and the State Board of Education, are scheduled in four categories. The types of training programs are as follows:

1. Co-operative part-time training in which the veteran trainee is employed a minimum of 36 hours per week in directed work experience, and in which the veteran will receive 12½ hours per week of formal and informal instruction. The veteran will be required to take at least 4 hours per week of organized instruction under an instructor provided by the school, and the remainder of the instruction will be given on the job by the school and the training sponsor. Tuition allowed to the local school board under this program is $20.00 per month.

2. Full-time school shop training of not less than 25 hours of shop and related instruction per week. Tuition allowed schools under this plan will be $20.00 per month.

3. Part-time school shop training for the veteran working full-time and preparing for entrance into an occupation different from the one in which he is working. Tuition under this plan will be in proportion to the time spent by the student per week in the training program in relation to 25 hours minimum of the full-time shop training program.

4. Supplementary training will be offered through classes organized for apprentices and journeyman workers who desire to receive related instruction. A minimum of 144 hours of related instruction per year is required of each apprentice and in no case should it be less than 4 hours per week. The cost of tuition under this program will be in the same proportion that the number of hours per week devoted to the instruction bears to a minimum of 25 clock hours per week based on the actual number of days per month.

C. CONDITIONS NECESSARY FOR APPROVAL OF VETERANS ON-THE-JOB TRAINING

1. A veteran may be approved for training in any on-the-job training program if he has signed a training agreement with an employer that outlines a definite training program which includes the jobs and/or skills to be learned on the job, the distribution of related and technical instruction needed for a better understanding of the work and a schedule of wages to be paid during the training period. Each trainee shall be required to have a minimum of 4 clock hours per week of formal classroom related and technical instruction provided by the school, or under an approved arrangement with the establishment, and not less than 8½ hours per week of informal instruction on the job directly connected with the job in question.

2. Upon recommendation of the parish or city superintendent, or his representative, and subject to approval by the State Department of Education, the requirement in C-1 may be waived in individual cases where it would be impractical or inadvisable to provide an instructor for formal related-subjects instruction. Correspondence courses may be used in these cases and the actual costs of the course will be reimbursed to the school paid by the school from tuition received from the Veterans Administration.

3. The related and technical instruction of 12½ hours per week is to be closely correlated with the trainee's job experience. Such related instruction must follow that included in the plan under each vocational service which is made a part of the contract between the State Department of Education and the Veterans Administration, as well as the training outline for the job. Instructional materials may be approved correspondence courses or other related materials.

4. No veteran shall be considered in training in an occupation, or for a position previously held, in which an adequate learning period was served before the veteran entered the service. An exception is made when a short intensive refresher course may be needed to bring the veteran up-to-date with changes which were effected in his absence.

5. Any institution or approved establishment that refuses to carry out all of the phases of the training agreement shall be subject to removal from

the approved list upon the recommendation of the local superintendent. When it is apparent that a bona fide training program is not being carried out and the employer or the veteran refuses to remedy the situation, the State Department of Education shall be so advised.

6. Every trainee will be visited often enough by the local school authorities to provide the necessary assistance to the trainee and to check upon related-subjects study and job progress.

7. A veteran must be in a training status to be eligible for subsistence. An on-the-job training status implies that the veteran is pursuing an organized plan of work experience in a shop or institution designed to assist him in acquiring certain desired job skills and he has agreed to take other technical or related instruction which is essential to participation in the normal activities of the establishment.

D. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SCHOOL

1. It is the responsibility of the school to provide classroom instruction and other informal instruction to veterans while in co-operative training.

2. To employ instructors or co-ordinators to meet the needs of the training situation.

3. To assist the employer in drawing up training schedules and training agreements.

4. To supervise the trainee while he is in training, and the establishment providing the work experience training.

5. To investigate other desirable establishments relative to developing more work-experience situations for veterans, and to promote sound vocational training.

6. To recommend approval of all training establishments under P. L. 346 in its respective area.

E. EMPLOYER'S RESPONSIBILITIES

A co-operative on-the-job training program usually means that a mutual agreement has been drawn between the employer, the school, and the trainee, wherein the employer agrees to furnish organized and directed work experience to the veteran which will enable him to learn a specific job and to advance in the occupation. It implies that the school and the employer will provide the veteran with the necessary job knowledge, theory, and technical information which will enable the veteran to become a competent worker. The employer may or may not allow the trainee to attend formal classroom supplementary instruction on company time. If not, the trainee will have to make agreement with the school to attend on his own time.

1. Related training or supplementary training must be provided for in formal classes or while on the job.

2. The employer must sign a training agreement with the trainee that includes a schedule of work experience, job knowledges, skills, and operations.

A definite wage schedule showing progressive wage increases during the training period and the ending wage upon completion of training must also be a part of the agreement. A minimum wage of 40¢ an hour or the controlling wage under the wage-hour law must be paid at the start.

3. The employer will place the veteran under a competent training sponsor who will see that proper supervision is given and safe work practices are observed at all times. The employer will provide time and space for the trainee to receive 8½ hours a week of informal instruction to be given by the training sponsor or the co-ordinator or both.

4. The employer will evaluate progress of the trainee and keep adequate records required by the Veterans Administration and school authorities on the progress of the Trainee.

F. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE VETERAN TRAINEE

1. Every veteran will be required to attend formal classes in related and technical instruction for at least 4 hours a week; and 8½ hours informal instruction while on the job.

2. When it would be impractical or inadvisable for the local school authorities to provide formal classroom instruction for a trainee, the Department of Education should be so advised and approval requested for waiver.

3. Every trainee will be required to keep a progressive record of his work experience training day by day.

4. Every trainee will be required to sign and have on hand a training agreement, showing work processes and related work necessary for his training objective including a progressive wage scale.

5. It will be the responsibility of the trainee to perform the work assigned him by his employer in an efficient and safe manner at all times, and he will also be expected to be loyal to his employer during his time of employment.

G. PART-TIME CO-OPERATIVE COURSES

The co-operative part-time courses outlined in this plan are similar to those which have been conducted through the public schools in Louisiana for several years through the regular vocational-education program. Co-operative part-time training programs are a combination of school and training on the job which are arranged for and pursued alternately under the direction of the parish schools or city schools. Training programs under a co-operative part-time arrangement will be provided for veterans in training in major occupational fields. The essential requirements in the co-operative courses for veterans are:

1. The veteran trainee must spend a minimum of 36 hours per week on the job. The employer in turn agrees to provide the veteran with work experience in all of the phases of the job he is learning, plus 8½ hours of informal instruction on employer's time.

2. The trainee must receive a minimum of 12½ hours per week of related and technical formal and informal instruction given under the direction of the local school authorities. This is to be organized and systematic instruction given in addition to the work on the job, and a minimum of 4 hours per week must be formal classroom instruction. The outline of job training and the outline of the course, which is a part of the contract between the State Department of Education and the Veterans Administration, shall constitute the course to be given for related and technical instruction.

3. The establishment co-operating in training the veteran must be approved by the local school superintendent and the Department of Education. It is suggested that recommendation of a local advisory committee be secured as to the ability of the establishment to train veterans.

4. The school will provide a co-ordinator-instructor who will give the related and technical instruction and co-ordinate the instruction with job requirements. A full-time co-ordinator-instructor will be provided for each twenty veterans, or major fraction thereof, enrolled in the training program.

H. INSTRUCTIONAL PERSONNEL

Qualifications of the co-ordinator:

The co-ordinator of a co-operative part-time training program is employed by the local schools to promote interest in sound training for veterans, organize the various phases of the local program, direct the veterans in the study of vocational and related information, and correlate or co-ordinate the instructional program with the phases of the occupations in which the veterans are being trained. Employment of the instructors and other personnel is a responsibility of the local parish schools; keeping in mind the suggested qualifications given below. The salaries of instructor co-ordinator and other personnel shall be determined by the local employing agency.

Suggestions for the qualifications of a co-ordinator of co-operative part-time training are:

1. General education: Graduation from an approved high school as a minimum; however, technical school or college graduates are to be preferred.

2. Professional education: Courses in education, with preference given to courses in vocational education. Some special teacher training courses must be taken subsequent to employment as a co-ordinator-instructor. This will be in-service training through conferences or in summer sessions of the colleges.

3. Technical education: Preference should be given the courses which relate to the occupational fields represented by the group of veterans in the co-operative part-time program. For example, if the majority of trainees are in business establishments, courses in business administration would be given preference.

4. Occupational experience: Three years of successful experience in one or more fields. The co-ordinator-instructor should have had occupational experience in the field represented by the majority of the veteran trainees in the group under his leadership.

5. Teaching experience: There is no specific requirement regarding previous teaching experience; however, it is desirable. Previous teaching experience may be evaluated and accepted as a part of occupational experience when such training experience is related to fields included in the training program.

In order that the co-ordinator may have the confidence, respect, and co-operation of all persons concerned with the local co-operative part-time training program he should possess the following general qualifications:

1. Ability to deal successfully with people.

2. Ability to analyze situations.

3. Ability to supervise personnel.

4. Ability to sell ideas.

5. Ability to instruct others.

6. A capacity for growth.

7. Maturity of judgement.

8. A deep interest in vocational training.

9. A sense of fairness and justice.

10. A genuine interest in people and in their welfare.

Co-ordinator's Duties:

The duties of the co-ordinator will vary somewhat with the local community, but the following list may be helpful in visualizing the broad scope of his responsibilities. These duties are subject to approval by the local superintendent of schools:

1. Teach the vocational related and technical subjects that will function in each veteran's training program.

2. Prepare a training program for each veteran in collaboration with the employer to include an outline of the work experience program, the course of study, hours, schedule of wages, and length of training period.

3. Co-ordinate the classroom instruction with the work experience of each trainee and keep a record of co-ordinating activities.

4. Prepare individual lesson assignments and give instruction to each veteran trainee for approximately half the time; and conduct group discussion on elements common to the group the rest of the time.

5. Arrange for placement of veterans in desirable training stations. It shall be the responsibility of the co-ordinator to select veterans and place each in an approved training situation so that the job will be filled in a manner satisfactory to the employer and give the veteran the opportunity of developing to the limit of his capacity.

6. Develop adequate rules covering on-the-job activities of part-time trainees.

7. Follow up trainees after placement. Placement on the job alone is not sufficient. Adjustment of the veteran on the job and frequent consultations with the trainee, department head, store manager, foreman, or training sponsor are necessary in order that the trainee may fill the business position satisfactorily.

8. Contact employers to establish co-operative relationships. The co-ordinator should be continually meeting business people, not only for placement, but also for the purposes of educating the business community as to what the school is doing and how it is doing it, and for the purpose of uncovering aids and suggestions for improving the training.

9. Select proper reference material for the co-operative part-time library and recommend to the school administrator the purchase of functional materials.

10. Develop proper informational data concerning the veteran, for use in placement. Adequate information data will aid the co-ordinator and the employer to properly place the trainee in a training station.

11. Give, or arrange to have given, organized related training. As a result of his contacts with business, the instructor-co-ordinator should acquire information that can be carried back to the school and included in related courses.

12. Assist in organizing an advisory committee to be appointed by the superintendent. Under the direction of the local administrator, the co-ordinator should continually contact the advisory committee, keep in close touch with their activities, and suggest activities which might aid in furthering the program.

13. Know each trainee thoroughly. The co-ordinator should become acquainted with the veterans and their individual training needs. He should counsel with trainees, both in regard to their classroom work and their on-the-job activities.

14. Be sure that trainees receive a broad business training in their chosen field. When veterans are placed as learners in business, the co-ordinator should see that each is given an opportunity to learn and is not exploited by keeping him in one particular line of work for unreasonably long periods. The co-ordinator must make certain that each trainee is rotated through jobs to get a well-rounded experience as provided in the training agreement.

15. Conduct conferences with trainees on personal achievement, job achievement, social achievement. Because of his experience and contact with employment conditions, a co-ordinator should confer with veteran trainees to advise them in personal and employment problems.

16. A co-ordinator's work requires much co-operative endeavor, and in the light of this requirement he must work with all persons who are concerned with the development of trainees into competent citizens.

17. Make contacts with employers, labor groups, and school administrators regarding proper training programs. In his contacts the co-ordinator would constantly endeavor to acquaint school administrators and labor and business people as to what the training is and how it is being carried out.

18. Confer with vocational counselors. The selection of students, and the preparation of training material must be based on job requirements.

19. Confer with training officers and other representatives of the Veterans Administration.

20. Prepare records and reports.

a. A co-ordinator should keep records of his activities, not as a justification for his work, but as an aid in the future. These records should contain notes on:

1. Placement

2. Employees

3. Types of employers

4. Follow-up trips and observations

5. Suggestions for making training more effective, etc.

6. Time schedules for co-ordinator and for trainee

b. The co-ordinator should make such reports to the State Office and to the Veterans Administration as may be required.

I. FINANCING THE PROGRAM

The tuition for organized classroom instruction and co-ordination of the co-operative course shall be $25.00 per month per veteran enrolled, payable by the Veterans Administration to the State Department of Education. The State Department of Education shall reimburse the parish or city school board, or other public institution in the program $20.00 for every veteran pursuing a plan of training as described.

Allowable expenses are salaries and travel of instructors, co-ordinators, stenographic assistance, salaries of special instructors, and office supplies.

Books, equipment, and supplies may be purchased for each veteran trainee by the local school only under certain conditions.

J. EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR THE VETERAN TRAINEE

1. Equipment

The term "equipment" is interpreted to mean hand tools and books, and no such equipment may be purchased during the entire training period without prior special approval of the Veterans Administration. Equipment items shall be no greater in variety or amount and of the same quality as those required by other trainees pursuing the same course, but in no case over $100.00 during the period of training.

2. Supplies

By "supplies" the Veterans Administration means consumable materials such as tablets, pencils, stencils, waste or rags used in shops, etc. Protective devices, such as goggles, are considered equipment. A statement signed by the veteran acknowledging receipt of equipment and supplies is required by the Veterans Administration.

K. PROCEDURE FOR ENROLLING VETERANS

It will be the responsibility of the local school under this program to enroll the veteran into training under Public Law 346. (It is the responsibility of the Veterans Administration to work with the school official for the veterans enrolled in this program under Public Law 16.)

In order that the veteran may receive subsistence and that the parish or city school may be paid tuition, the following steps should be taken:

1. The veteran should secure Form 1953, "Certificate of Eligibility and Entitlement," from the Veterans Administration. The veteran may apply for Form 1953 through the Parish Service Officer, or through a representative of the Veterans Administration by submitting a copy of Form 1950 with a certified or photostatic copy of his discharge.

2. After securing Form 1953 it must be filled out and returned to the manager, Veterans Administration, Regional Office No. 21, 7267 West End Boulevard, New Orleans 19, Louisiana, if in the southern half of the State. If in the northern half, from and including Rapides Parish, the Form 1953 should be sent to the manager, Veterans Administration, Shreveport, Louisiana. For all programs of training in which tuition is to be charged the Veterans Administration, the superintendent of schools must prepare the endorsement and sign it. The form of the endorsement should be that given on the sample Form 1953 in this manual.

For on-the-job training programs which are approved by the Superintendent of Schools, but which do not involve tuition, the employer will continue to endorse the Form 1953.

A veteran enrolled in a co-operative training program, or in a full-time school shop program is not considered to be gainfully employed full-time. For this reason the veteran should answer "no" to the question "Will you be gainfully employed in full-time employment while pursuing education or training?" on Form 1953.

3. Attach Form VA 722, "Certificate of Enrollment for Co-operative Training," to Form 1953 and return both to the regional office of the Veterans Administration having jurisdiction.

4. After the veteran has applied for Form 1953 and the firm co-operating in the training has been determined a training program for the veteran must be prepared. If the veteran is to enroll in a co-operative training program, five copies of Form La. B-4, "Co-operative Training Agreement," must be prepared and

properly signed for each veteran enrolled. All five copies are to be sent to the Supervisor of Veterans Education, State Department of Education, Baton Rouge 4.

If the veteran is to be enrolled in an on-the-job training program for which no tuition is to be charged by the school, the forms "Application for Approval of Program of On-The-Job Training under Public 346," forms VE-1, VE-2, and VE-3, are to be used. Five copies of the training program of each veteran, signed by the employer and the veteran, and approved by the Superintendent of Schools must be sent to the Supervisor of Veterans Education, State Department of Education, Baton Rouge 4.

5. The "Notice of Enrollment into Training, "Form La. B-1, must accompany Form La. B-4 when it is sent to the Supervisor of Veterans Education. The date of entry into training on this form should be the same as that given on "Certificate of Enrollment for Co-operative Training," VA 722, for the veteran trainee.

L. REPORTING PROCEDURE

All statistical reports must be sent to the State Supervisor of Veterans Education, State Department of Education. No statistical reports are to be sent directly to the Veterans Administration. All statistical reports should be submitted in duplicate and one copy will be transmitted to the Veterans Administration in accordance with the procedure established by the Department of Education and the Veterans Administration. The following reports must be made:

1. On the first day of each calendar month, following the date of entrance into training, the school must submit in duplicate to the State Supervisor of Veterans Education the "Co-ordinators Monthly Report on Co-operative Training," Form La. B-3, for each veteran enrolled.

2. The school must secure from each trainee, weekly and in duplicate, the Trainee's Weekly Report on Co-operative Training, Form La. B-2. The school should accumulate the weekly reports and these are to be submitted in duplicate, with instructor's monthly report, to the Department of Education on the first day of each calendar month following the date of entrance into training.

3. The instructor or co-ordinator must keep a cumulative report of the training program and progress report of each trainee on Veterans Administration 1905A, "Training Program and Progress Record." This report must be kept up to date and the item numbers entered on this report form must correspond with the item numbers on the trainee's monthly job-operation plan.

Trainee Information Data

In addition to the reports which are transmitted to the Department of Education, certain other information must be kept on file in the parish superintendent office by the instructor in charge of the program. The following records should be maintained:

1. Application from each veteran showing personal data.

2. A monthly job operation record.

3. A weekly summary of daily activities of the co-ordinator-instructor, showing visits made, purpose of visits.

4. A permanent record for each trainee.

Procedure For Receiving Reimbursement

The parish or city school board is entitled to receive $20.00 per trainee per month for each trainee enrolled and pursuing satisfactorily a full-time training program. A proportion of the full tuition for a part-time program, on the basis of the number of hours devoted to supplementary instruction, will be allowable as tuition.

According to an agreement with the Veterans Administration and the State Department of Education, each parish or local school will transmit to the State Department of Education a list of the veterans in training during that month. The State Department of Education in turn will bill the Veterans Administration for all veterans who are in training under this program.

To facilitate the payment, the following procedures should be observed:

1. The request for reimbursement should be made on La. B-5, reimbursement voucher for on-the-job training under the Louisiana plan involving tuition.

2. Separate requests should be filled out for all trainees for each Public Law - that is Public Law 16, and Public Law 346. This is a requirement of the Veterans Administration.

3. A request for reimbursement should reach the Department of Education not later than the fifth day of the month following the month for which reimbursement is requested.

4. La. B-5, reimbursement voucher for on-the-job training, should be submitted to the Department of Education in duplicate, one copy to be returned to the local school board.

5. The Veterans Administration has ruled that tuition will be paid on trainee from the effective date the veteran entered into training. The effective date means the date indicated on the official notification sent to the parish by the Veterans Administration. The Veterans Administration will send a copy of the official notification to the Department of Education, also. In the event the veteran is listed on the reimbursement voucher and has not been entered officially by the Veterans Administration as a trainee, the Department of Education will delete this trainee from the list before billing the Veterans Administration for same. In such cases the parish will be notified and tuition can be requested for the trainee at a later date after the veteran in question has been officially entered in training.

6. The trainee should be listed on La. Form B-5, reimbursement voucher, for on-the-job training in alphabetic order, last name first. This is a requirement of the Veterans Administration. The reimbursement voucher should be transmitted to the State Department of Education with La. B-6, letter of transmittal, for on-the-job training program. You will note that included on the letter of transmittal is certification which must be signed by the parish superintendent.

An explanation of each column on the reimbursement voucher is as follows:

1. Period Reimbursement Covers: Enter in this column the beginning and ending date of the period for which reimbursement is being requested. For

example, if the reimbursement voucher is being submitted to cover the month of January and if an individual trainee began his training on January 3, 1946, the entry in this column will be "1/3/46 - 1/31/46."

2. Training Status: Indicate in this column the training status of each trainee by the use of the following symbols:

a. ENT-TR -- To indicate that a veteran entered training during the month.

b. TR-COMP -- To indicate the veteran completed his training during the month.

c. TR-DISC -- To indicate the veteran's training was discontinued during the month.

d. TR-INT -- To indicate the veteran's training was interrupted during the month.

e. No symbol is needed if the trainee has entered training in a previous month and his status has remained unchanged during the current month.

3. Name of Trainee: List in alphabetical order the name of each veteran for whom reimbursement is being requested, last name first.

4. Serial Number for Public 346, C-No. for Public 16: If the reimbursement voucher covers training under Public 346, enter in this column the serial number of each veteran in training. If the reimbursement voucher covers training under Public Law 16, enter in this column the C-Number of each veteran in training. In addition, the Veterans Administration requires the serial or code number of the veteran to be prefixed by symbol denoting the branch of the service from which the veteran was discharged. Use the following symbols for this purpose: AR-Army; NA-Navy; CG-Coast Guard; and MC-Marine Corps.

5. Months or Fraction Thereof: If the reimbursement covers one or more full calendar months, indicate in this column the number of months. If, for example, the training has covered only the preceding month, indicate the training in this column "1." In the event the reimbursement covers a fractional part of a month, indicate the portion of the month for which reimbursement is being requested. In computing the fractional part of the month, use the exact number of days in the month and include both the beginning and ending day of the period of training. For example, if the reimbursement voucher is being submitted to cover the month of January, and if a trainee began his training on January 3, 1946, the parish is entitled to tuition on the basis of 29 days, or 29/31 of $20.00.

6. Amount: Enter in this column the amount of tuition for which reimbursement is requested for each veteran in training. The amount listed in this column will be $20.00 for one full month of training. If the veteran was in training a fractional part of the month, the amount listed in this column will be based on this fraction.

M. METHODS OF HANDLING VETERANS PROGRAM IN PARISH RECORDS

The receipts and payments under this program should be handled in a special fund so that unexpended balances will not be confused with unexpended balances of general funds. Since it will be necessary for the parish to pay the instructo on this program before reimbursement will be received from the Veterans Administration, it may be well to advance a small sum of money from the parish general fund to the special fund. This advance can be covered when reimbursements are received from the Veterans Administration.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBIBITY AND ENTITLEMENT

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the person named herein,

______________________________, C-______________

is eligible under the provisions contained in the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (Part VIII of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended), and is entitled to pursue a course of education or training for a period of one year or for such lesser time as may be required for the course of instruction chosen by him.

Upon satisfactory completion of such course, he shall be entitled to an additional period or periods not to exceed _____ years _____ months and _____ days. Satisfactory conduct and progress at all times are requirements for continuance in education or training.

DESCRIPTION OF VETERAN AS OF THE DATE OF LAST ENLISTMENT

Date of birth ______________________________ Sex ______________
Race ______________ Weight ______________ (pounds). Height ______________ (inches)
Color of hair ______________ Color of eyes ______________ Complexion ______________
Serial No. ______________
Date of discharge or release from active service ______________

This certificate is not valid unless signed by officials of the Veterans Administration designated hereon.

NOT VALID UNLESS SIGNED IN INK
BY PERSON HEREIN NAMED

I began a course of education or training at ______________________________
(Name of institution)

on ______________________________, 19___

Will you be gainfully employed in full-time employment while pursuing education or training?* ______________________________

____
(Sign here)

*The answer to above is NO for the co-operative part-time training program.

____
Chief, Registration Subdivision

____
Chief, Vocational Rehabilitation and Education Division

____
(Location of office)

ENDORSEMENT

The herein-named veteran began in this approved institution a course of education or training as described in the accompanying certified statement on ______________ ______________, 19______________.

Name and address of approved institution East Baton Rouge Parish School Board, Baton Rouge, as per contract with State Department of Education, co-operating with John Doe, Automobile Company.

Rehabilitation Form 1953

By ______________________________

____
(Title of authorized official)

Date ______________________________

CERTIFICATE OF ENROLLMENT FOR COOPERATIVE TRAINING
(This Form to accompany V. A. Form 1953)

______________________________ Parish

____
Address

1. Veteran's Name ______________________ C-Number ______________________
2. Mailing Address ______________________________
3. Name of Course or Trade ______________________________
4. Number of Months Required to Complete Course ______________________
5. Number of Hours PER WEEK in Class Attendance ______________________
6. Number of Hours PER WEEK School Provides Job Supervision ______________
7. Veteran Employed by ______________________________ (Name of Cooperating Firm)
8. Number of Hours in Standard Work Week of Firm ______________________
9. Veteran Employed as ______________________________ (Name of Job)
10. Monthly Salary or Wage to be Paid this Trainee ______________________
11. Monthly Salary or Wage to be Paid this Trainee when he completes his training and becomes a beginning Journeyman ______________________ (Based upon standard work week without overtime)
12. Highest School Grade Completed Prior to Entrance into Training ______________
13. Date Veteran Entered Training ______________________________

A report showing the attendance record and the wages paid to the trainee during the month will be submitted each month to the Veterans Administration Training Officer.

Attached hereto is the properly endorsed Certificate of Eligibility and Entitlement for the above named veteran.

Cooperating Firm:	Louisiana State Department of Education
By: ______________________	By: ______________________
Title: ______________________ (Official of Firm)	______________________ (Parish Superintendent or Designee)

VA 722 (For Cooperative Training)

La. B-1

STATE OF LOUISIANA
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
BATON ROUGE

NOTICE OF ENROLLMENT INTO FULL-TIME SCHOOL SHOP, PART-TIME OR SUPPLEMENTARY TRAINING, OR CO-OPERATIVE

Serial No.____________________

Name____________________ C No.____________________
Highest Grade Completed in School____________________
Date Student Began Training____________________
School____________________ Firm____________________
Objective____________________

This is to certify that the above-named veteran has been enrolled in a ____________________ (co-operative, part-time, supplementary) on-the-job training. The course is approved for ____________ months.

1. FULL-TIME SCHOOL SHOP TRAINING: ☐

This trainee will devote not less than 25 hours per week in carrying out his training objective, and/or receiving related and informal instruction either in group meetings with the other trainees, or individual instruction from the teacher for six hours per week. The difference between the 25 hours and 6 hours will be devoted to work experience on a productive basis.

2. PART-TIME OR SUPPLEMENTARY TRAINING: ☐

This trainee will devote not less than four hours per week of related and technical instruction in carrying out his training objective. The instruction is to be given on the trainee's own time. Tuition will be in proportion to the number of hours of instruction per month of the cost for full-time instruction.

3. CO-OPERATIVE TRAINING: ☐

This trainee will devote not less than 36 hours per week in carrying out his objective and/or receiving related and informal instruction either in group meetings with the other trainees or for 4 hours a week in classroom instruction. The informal instruction is to be taken on the job for 8½ hours a week.

LOUISIANA STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

BY ____________________
Parish Superintendent or Designee

Neola Beauty Academy no.

Poro " no

Stranger Business College no

Ollie Mae's Beauty School Alexandria

La. B-2

TRAINEE'S WEEKLY REPORT

For Veterans
Co-operative Training

Serial No.____________________

TRAINEE____________________ C NO.____________________

PLACE OF TRAINING____________________ LOCATION____________________

OBJECTIVE____

	LIST ALL YOUR WORK ACTIVITIES PERFORMED DURING THE WEEK	TIME SPENT
MONDAY		
TUESDAY		
WEDNESDAY		
THURSDAY		
FRIDAY		
SATURDAY		

Total Hours____________
Total Pay____________

What things in your training present difficulties?

Are you satisfied with your progress?____________

Week ending (Saturday) date:________________

Veteran's Signature____________________

APPROVED:____________________ ____________________
Instructor Parish School Board

OK Battery Service — 5 or 6 now
approved for 12
1914 Feliciana St, N.O.

Straight Bus Coll — N.O.

Y M C A School of Commerce. N.O.
named Mitchell. MA from Columbia Univ.
has string of commercial colleges

Beauty School Monroe

[Poorman is going to Cong.]

Robinson Bus Coll. Monroe.

Shreveport. Beauty School (Josephine

Bessie's Beauty School. Baton Rouge.

Augustine's Beauty School New Orleans

City Supt recommends
Bogalusa
Lake Charles

Bro N. Photo Engraver
in Dept in
B Rouge

LA-B-3

CO-ORDINATOR'S MONTHLY REPORT ON CO-OPERATIVE TRAINING FOR VETERANS

SERIAL NO.______________

TRAINEE____________________________ C NO.______________ P.L. No.________

MONTH OF __________________________ 194____

Item Number	List all jobs taught through group meetings and/ or personal visits, using language of training program.	Completed*

*Record Completion as follows: ◰ 1/4 ◫ 1/2 ◧ 3/4 ⊞ completed

1. HOURS IN ATTENDANCE (Trainee)
   Organized Group Instruction_____________ Informal instruction______________
2. DATES OF CO-ORDINATOR'S VISITS:

   __________ __________ ______________ __________ ______________ ______________

3. DATES OF GROUP MEETINGS:

   __________ __________ ______________ __________ ______________ ______________

4. TRAINING PROGRESS: Satisfactory________________: Unsatisfactory_____________:
5. TRAINEE'S CONDUCT: Satisfactory________________: Unsatisfactory_____________:
6. LEAVE: Days Authorized____________: Days Unauthorized______________________
7. WAGES PAID TRAINEE FOR THE MONTH (Exculsive of over time)__________________
8. JOURNEYMAN'S WAGE FOR THE JOB_________________________

_______________________________ _______________________________
(Cooperating Firm) (Parish School Board)

BY:____________________________ _______________________________
(Co-ordinator's Signature)

Any pertinent comments may be made on back.

Negro full time schools, public or private, offering trade instruction & approved for vets. Louisiana Sep. 1946

State

Scotlandville
Grambling
~~Booker T.~~

Parish
Natchitoches
Special veterans HS Shreveport.
Booker T. (Orleans)
Caddo Parish Training School

Webster Pa Training School is No., but don't know ~~whether~~ has vets or not.

Private
Xavier
(Sister Francis, head)
radio servicing (25 vets enrollment)
intend ~~another~~ course
MTex colored Beauty School Donaldsonville, Beauty Culture (Simpson Parish?)

~~Shreveport~~ Shreveport beauty operators + barbers
Shreveport has a photographic school, for N.S. called "Northwestern School of Photography"
Spaulding Bus. College Shreveport.
Baton Rouge - Harry's Beauty School
Spaulding Bus College, Baton Rouge
Katie's School of Beauty Culture, N.O.
Louisiana State Barber College. N.O
Neola Academy of Beauty Culture New Orleans

LA-B-4

STATE OF LOUISIANA
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
BATON ROUGE

CO-OPERATIVE TRAINING AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT, entered into this ____________ day of ________, 19________, between ______________________________ (Name of Employer), hereinafter referred to as the Employer, and ________________________________ (Name of Trainee), Serial No.: ___________, C No.: _______________, hereinafter referred to as the Trainee, and the ______________________________ (Parish or City School System), hereinafter referred to as the Co-operating Educational Agency.

WITNESSETH that the EMPLOYER, the TRAINEE, and the CO-OPERATING EDUCATIONAL AGENCY desire to enter into an agreement for training on-the-job of veterans under Public Law 346 in conformity with standards agreed upon between the Department of Education and the Veterans Administration, and in consideration of the promises and of the mutual covenants herein contained, do hereby covenant and agree as follows:

That the EMPLOYER shall employ and provide work experience of not less than 36 hours per week in the training objective in conformity with the terms and conditions as set forth:

That the TRAINEE shall perform diligently and faithfully the work of the training objective of ______________________________ (Job Title) during the period of training, in conformity with the terms and conditions set forth as follows:

That the TRAINEE will attend formal and informal instruction under the supervision of the ______________________________ (Local School) for twelve and one-half hours per week divided as follows: _________ hours while on the job, __________ hours on his own time.

The TRAINEE shall be employed under the terms and conditions stated below or until such terms and conditions have been modified and appropriate agencies notified, the TRAINEE will be paid the following wages during the period of training:

The journeyman's wage or the salary paid for the position for which the veteran is in training is ______________________.

Wage at the beginning of the training period: $__________ per (Hour)(Week)(Month)
Wage at the end of __________________ months: $__________ per (Hour)(Week)(Month)
Wage at the end of __________________ months: $__________ per (Hour)(Week)(Month)
Wage at the end of __________________ months: $__________ per (Hour)(Week)(Month)

It is understood that the beginning wage shall be at least 40¢ an hour or the controlling wage under the wage-hour law and the wages to be paid TRAINEE during his period of training will average not less than 50% of a journeyman's wage for similar work. The veteran will not be paid less than a non-veteran employee in the same position. Progressive wage increases during the training period should be paid and estimated amounts set forth if a commission basis is used. The wage to be paid at the end of the training period must equal the beginning wage of the journeyman or competent worker.

The EMPLOYER agrees further to furnish the TRAINEE with a copy of the training program, which is a part of this agreement and which includes: a detailed outline of the work experience, wage schedule, and course of study.

Hours of work for the TRAINEE shall be the same as for all other workers in the same occupation, but not less than 36 hours per week.

Special provisions, if any____

____

That in the event any disagreement or difference in relation to the agreement shall arise between the parties thereto, it shall be referred to the Department of Education for review.

This agreement may be terminated for cause by any one of the parties thereto, by written notification to the other parties concerned, and the State Department of Education so notified. It shall be the responsibility of the CO-OPERATING EDUCATIONAL AGENCY to see that the cancellation of this agreement is in the office of the Department of Education so that the Veterans Administration may be so notified.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The parties hereunto set their hands and seals:

____________________________ ____________________________
(Trainee) (Co-operating Firm)

____________________________ BY: ____________________________
(Parish or City School Board) (Officer)

BY: ____________________________

Veterans Administration
Rehabilitation Form 1905a

Regional Office ______________

TRAINING PROGRAM AND PROGRESS RECORD FOR SCHOOLS OR TRAINING ON THE JOB

Trainee____________________ Occupational objective __________ C No. ______
Place of training ____________________ Date of Rehabilitation __________
Address of Training ____________________ Record completion as follows:
▤ 1/4 ▥ 1/2 ▦ 3/4 ▩ completed

Topics of Training Program Subjects, Jobs, Operation		Topics of Training Program Subjects, Jobs, Operation	

S-1035

Negro businesses in this State
have shown little interest
in distributive education.
D. among
Shd represent them local
School Board

Maids, porters in big white
stores could have
classes, & State would
be willing to teach.
Then could get
jobs ~~etc~~ in N businesses.

Form Louisiana B5

LOUISIANA STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

REIMBURSEMENT VOUCHER
FOR ON THE JOB TRAINING OF VETERANS

Public Law ___________

Parish ___________________

Date submitted ____________

Period Reimbursement covers	Training Status	Name of Trainee	Serial No. for Public 346 C-No. for Public 16	Months or Fraction Thereof	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
TOTAL					

Note:

1. Must be submitted not later than 5th day of month covering preceding month.
2. Submit in duplicate.
3. List trainees in alphabetical order.
4. Submit separate vouchers for Public Law 346 and Public Law 16.

* Natchitoches Parish has a Negro trade school. Presently has some veterans in it.

A shop program.

write to Supt E A Lee, Natchitoches would have the dope.

wr Dan Armstrong suggests I write

A private exists in N O teaches Negro veterans Chas Cayette_533 So Galvez auto mechanics. 45 or 48. Capacity 50. He was an instr for Fricke at Xavier in Defense training.

Shreveport Public Schools offers some trades to N's.

And Shreveport has a private N Beauty + Barber School

Xavier has a radio course w 25 N's, below college level; newly opened.

Monroe has private N bus college + beauty colleges.

Shreveport has a private Negro photography school, approved by 25 pupils

NO has some private N. ~~trade~~ or business courses + a private N. printing school, can take 25.

La. B-6

LOUISIANA STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Letter of Transmittal for On-The-Job Training of Veterans

Date______________________________

Parish______________________________

Supervisor of Veterans Training
State Department of Education
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

Attached is a list of trainees in the Louisiana Co-operative Training for Veterans Program for the month of ______________.

In submitting this list of trainees for reimbursement I certify that the attached bill is correct and just, and that payment therefore has not been received; that all statutory requirements as to American production and labor standards and all conditions of purchase applicable to the transaction have been complied with; and that state or local sales taxes are not included in the amounts billed; and that the list represents tuition for each veteran listed covering training in the course entitled "Co-operative Training."

You will please bill the Veterans Administration for $__________________

as indicated in the accompanying list.

Yours very truly,

____
Parish Superintendent

Sept 21. '46, State of La

~~about~~ 31,184 unemployed veterans
~~exclusive~~ of both races - all these are 52-20.

During Sept. both races. 9,087 drawing self-employed allowance

State UCC (# 18 wax).

Number drawing wd be nominal

Give same service
Keep no statistics on U+C on readjustment allowance

215-220,000 vets have come ~~back~~ to State.

about 2 vets. to 1 civilian ~~emplo~~ drawing unemployment pay.

Latest published figures.

Admitr is

H. B. Turcan, Admtr
La. Dvsn of Employment Security
Capitol Annex Bldg.
Baton Rouge

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

11-15-, 1946

TO: Dr. Mitchell

FROM:

This material is referred to you for:

1. Information	☒	2. Consideration	☐
3. Signature	☐	4. Recommendation	☐
5. Reply	☐	6. Suggested reply	☐

7. Please circulate to desk(s) of:

Miss Clay	☐	Dr. Reid	☐
Miss Fisher	☐	Dr. Johnson	☐
________	☐	________	☐

8. Please return to this office. ☐

9. Please return to secretary for filing. ☐

COLORED PERSONS TO BE INVITED TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE BATON ROUGE AREA INTER-RACIAL COUNCIL

1.	Mr Winfred Williams	836 S 17th Street	Teacher	3-1759
2.	Mrs Evelyn Watts	739 S 10th Street	Girl Scout Executive	2-1082
3.	Mr Horatio C Thompson	1150 South Street	Service Sta Bunisess	7737
4.	Mrs J T Thompson	1713 Oleander St.		3-7818
5.	Dr W W Stewart	Southern Branch P O	Head Dept of Education Southern University	2-0344
6.	Mr Charles H Spencer	265 S 13th Street		6047
7.	Mr T Roosevelt Smith	1726 Florida Street	Standard Oil Co of N J	2-3167
8.	Mr Lewis Sewell	915 Myrtle Street	Scout Executive	2-1798
9.	Mr I S Powell	1251 Myrtle Street	Real Estate Brooker	2-3913
10.	Dr H Horne Huggins	1263 Government St	Physician	3-1550
11.	Mrs H H Huggins	1082 Europe Street	Parent-Teacher Assoc	5108
12.	Mr James Cook	Scotlandville Branch Post Office	Standard Oil Co of N J	2-4290
13.	Mr William Byrd	1345 Government St	Grocery Business	5007
14.	Dr James A Bayton	Southern Branch P O	Dept of Psychology	2-0344
15.	Mr T P Norris	703 S 16th Street	Theatre Mgr	3-2234 or 3-2040
16.	Mr J E Perkins	407 S 13th Street	Varied	3-7959
17.	Mr Fred Joseph	700 Terrace Street	YMCA Executive Sec'ty	9182
18.	Mr A H Jackson	Box 182	Acting Prin McKinley High School	7846
19.	Mrs I N Givens	585 S 13th Street	Supervisor Negro Education EBR	2-2975
20.	Mr J B Cade	Southern Branch P O	Dean of Southern Univ	2-0344
21.	Mr S S Brown	1535 East Blvd	Owner of Photo Shop	6275
22.	Dr B V Baranco, Jr	530 S 13th Street	Dentist	2-4450 or 2-2156
23.	Dr R M Baranco	530 S 13th Street	Physician	2-4450 or 6043
24.	Mr W K Brooks	545 S 16th Street	Standard Oil Co of N J	3-1626
25.	Mr L M Johnson	916 S 14th Street	Pres Capital Funeral Home	7833
26.	Rev G C Taylor	1118 South Street	Minister	3-0023
27.	Dr Samuel Warren	Southern Branch P O	Dept Sociology	2-0344
28.	Mr C A Butler	Louise Street P O	Druggist	5755
29.	Rev L W Haydel	931 East Blvd	Presbyterian Minister	6075
30.	Mr O C W Taylor	561 S 13th Street	Teacher	2-3267
31.	Dr F G Clark	Southern Branch P O	Pres of Southern Univ	2-2523
32.	Mr G Leon Netterville, Jr	Southern Branch P O	Purchasing Agent	2-0344
33.	Rev R M Davis	605 France Street	Minister	8618
34.	Mr Wallace Bradford	Southern Branch P O	Prin School for Deaf	2-0344
35.	Mr James Thompson	1239 S 10th Street	Business	7737
36.	Mr Joseph Henderson	1111 S 15th Street	Business	6459 or 5170
37.	Mr H W Mack	Scotlandville Branch Post Office	Business	3-6287
38.	Mrs E C Williams	836 S 17th Street	Teacher	3-1759
39.	Mr Alvin Williams	1870 Georgia Street	Post Office	
40.	Mrs M N Ringold	585 S 13th Street		2-2971
41.	Mr Fred Matthews		Standard Oil Co of N J	
42.	Mr Richard Bailey		Standard Oil Co of N J	
43.	Mr Joe Day	1132 Maximillian St	Plasterer	3-1231
44.	Mr John G Lewis	Scotlandville Branch Post Office	Business	2-3051

COLORED PERSONS TO BE INVITED (Cont'd)

45.	Dr Leo S Butler	1507 East Blvd	Physician	2-3881
46.	Mr Bennie Foster	850 S 11th Street	Labor Leader	3-8863
47.	Mr B J Stanley	701 S 17th Street	NAACP	5833
48.	Mr J S Jones	Southern Branch P O		2-3051
49.	Mr Ernest Jones	987 S 10th Street	Standard Oil Co of NJ	9644
50.	Mr Fred Verrette			

La

JOINT STATEMENT

ON

VETERAN'S RIGHTS

On the LAND · On the SEA · And in the AIR

BY

LA. STATE AND CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONS

BENEFITS TO VETERANS GIVEN AND GUARANTEED BY THE STATE AND CITY CIVIL SERVICE LAWS AND THE WAR TIME POLICY POSTPONING COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS ADOPTED BY THE STATE AND CITY CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONS

I.

The State and City Civil Service laws provide for the granting of military leaves of absence to all State and City employees who are in the military and naval or coast guard services. The laws give them a right to return to their old positions, or similar positions, in the State and City service, which positions during their absence, can only be filled by temporary appointments. More than 2,000 State employees and 335 City of New Orleans employees are now on military leave. It is important to note that public employees who have entered and will continue to enter the armed services, receive greater rights and protection and are in a much better position than they would be if we did not have the Civil Service laws. Except for the Civil Service laws expressly giving these rights, former State and City employees returning from military or naval service might have found their positions legally and permanently filled by others during their absence, or if their positions had not been permanently filled, they would have had to rely solely on the patriotism and the personal discretion of State and City appointing authorities to restore them to their positions. Even if they had been restored to their positions they would have not had civil service protection and could have been dismissed for personal or political reasons the day after their return, or at any time. It should be noted that the Federal law guaranteeing the former positions of returning veterans does not apply to state and municipal employees. Now that we have the State and City Civil Service laws in Louisiana, veterans will return to their jobs, and during good behavior, will have permanent civil service protection and tenure. In short, if we did not have the Civil Service laws, the returning veteran would have no rights he could legally assert or insist on.

II.

Returning veterans, or their widows, who were not former State or City employees, are given an earned credit in competitive examinations for State and City positions of an additional 5 points, and if they are suffering from service-connected disabilities, a preference of 10 additional points. A preference of an additional 3 points is given to veterans in promotion tests or examinations. The Civil Service laws give these rights and preferences as earned credits to veterans of all wars of the United States. If the laws had not been adopted or had been repealed, veterans or their widows would have no such rights and preferences.

III.

WAR EXAMINING POLICY OF STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

During the war, the State and City Civil Service Commissions have postponed the giving of competitive examinations and as a consequence, the permanent filling of vacancies in the State and City service, except in the case of some jobs which are normally filled by women and in the case of certain emergency situations involving positions which no one will accept on a temporary provisional basis. As a result of this policy, the State Commission has permitted over 7,000 positions in the State service to be filled on a provisional or temporary war-duration basis. The City Civil Service Commission of New Orleans has approved 1500 provisional appointments. Later on, competitive examinations will then be given and our returning veterans (with the advantage of 5 and 10 point preferences, and in the case of promotional positions, an advantage of 3 point preference) will have the right and opportunity to take examinations and obtain these 8500 State and City positions which are now filled by war-duration appointments. Moreover, when these positions are finally filled as a result of the competitive examinations, the appointments then made as a result of the competitive examinations will give to the employees obtaining these positions, during good behavior, permanent civil service status and protection.

The State and City Civil Service Commissions adopted this policy during the war of postponing examinations with minor exceptions already referred to, which permitted approximately 8500 positions to be filled by temporary war-duration appointments, because a competitive examination given at this time for the purpose of enabling permanent appointments to be made, would not bring about adequate competition on account of the war manpower shortage. When thousands of veterans return there will then be real competition for these positions and more qualified personnel will be available for certification to appointing authorities as a result of such examinations. Above all, it is only fair to wait and give our returning veterans with the advantage of 5 and 10 points preference, an opportunity to compete for and obtain these positions. Certainly our service men should not be denied this privilege and opportunity because of their absence in the service of their country.

LOUISIANA STATE CIVIL SERVICE
COMMISSION

Charles E. Dunbar, Jr., Chairman
Paul M. Brown
Allison Owen
J. E. Ratcliff
Cecil Morgan

NEW ORLEANS CITY CIVIL SERVICE
COMMISSION

Herman L. Barnett, Chairman
James P. Brodtman
Joseph W. Montgomery

Do You Have all the Answers?
Are You Depending on Luck?
Do You Have a Drag?

HOW ABOUT IT?

CAN YOU HOLD YOUR JOB WHEN THE WAR ENDS

?

WHEN PEACE IS DECLARED
THE BOYS COME HOME
PLANTS CLOSE FOR RE-TOOLING

Thousands of Workers will be laid off—
Only Those who Produce will be Re-hired

HOW ABOUT YOU?

ANSWER CORRECTLY THE FOLLOWING

QUIZ QUESTIONS

and

WIN SECURITY

with

IN THE BANK

IN WAR BONDS

I. Do You Ever Say—"I can go to work when I feel like it"?

(This gives the boss ideas, too. He can send you home when HE feels like it.)

When you take a day off, "if they don't like it, they can get somebody else"?

(Surely they can—and they usually do, eventually.)

"I can earn enough money by working only when I want to work"?

(Remember how you felt when you needed a job—and couldn't find one? There will be another "rainy day.")

"What difference does it make if I don't go in this morning"?

(To the boss, just like having a machine break down, or failure of material shipment to arrive. It also means he learns quickly just how easily he can get along without you.)

IF you'd rather play than work, join a band or baseball team. Don't gum up the works for others who want something better than a Monday-morning "hangover".

II. Do You Believe—That being a little late for work doesn't matter?

(Try it in the Army or the WAC—see how important they think it is. Every organization must work WITH time, ON time.)

That you are kidding the boss with the old gag, "the bus was late"?

(You're not kidding the boss—he knows the score. You are kidding yourself, though, and it won't last long.)

That you have "a stand-in" with the boss who doesn't mind when you come in late?

(The surest way to lose the respect and friendship of your fellowworkers AND THE BOSS, is to play this racket. You can't win!)

IF you just can't seem to reach the job on time, try starting from home earlier. If "getting up" is difficult, try going to bed earlier. It works!

III. Do You Feel—That friendly words and smiles from fellow-workers of the opposite sex are signs that they "are on the make"?

(One who follows this notion, eventually loses his job and the jobs of hundreds of his fellows. Such pests must be controlled.)

That you are so "sharp" that others can't resist your charms?

(Don't be a sap! Ten-to-one they snicker every time you strut by. Have you noticed a peacock? Doesn't he make himself ridiculous?)

That extreme clothing styles, colors and facial make-up attract attention?

(They surely do—but not the way one may think. They attract attention to the vanity, poor taste, shallowness and silliness of the wearer.)

IF romance is in your blood, save it until you leave the job. The two just can't get along together. Date-making and note-writing in shop or office will lead to a LONG vacation—without pay!

IV. Is it your Opinion—That the employer is a "slave-driver" because he tries to enforce rules?

(A nation, city, plant or office without rules and regulations would be a "mess." On the employer's time, observe his rules—he's paying for work and making rules to be sure of getting it.)

That you are clever because you can dodge work during working hours?

(Not clever—but crooked. Stealing time for which you receive production wages is a double theft. You rob the employer and your boys and ours, who are waiting on the fighting front for material and service.)

That as a "free citizen," you can do what you please, when you please?

(The people who really believe this, wind up in a penitentiary or asylum. No one is so "free" that he may evade rules and laws without paying a price. Can you afford it?)

IF you don't like the plant or office rules, let the Union change them—you and your buddy probably aren't "big" enough to set up your own special regulations. If you don't like the Union rules, you'd better take up truck farming—you and the mules should get along well together.

V. What Would You Do With—The worker who gets "loaded" with liquor on his way to work?

(A number of his fellowworkers, operating together, may be able to convince him to change his ways. It's worth a trial.)

The guy who invites you to his locker for a "shot"?

(If you accept, you're as dangerous as he is. If you refuse firmly and with a friendly tip to him you may help him out of a bad practice.)

The man or woman in your department whose drinking on the job is hurting your chance for promotion?

(Same as above; too much of this is going on, and all of us will be "behind the 8-ball" unless we gang up on these trouble-makers.)

IF "Sneaky Pete" is more important than a steady diet of meat and potatoes, to any worker, he should be made to get out of the way so others can be safe in their jobs.

VI. Do You Happen to Be—The "nosey" guy who is all over the place while his own job is neglected?

(Maybe it's ambition; if so, it's coming out the wrong way. Do your job first—THEN see how the rest of the world works.)

The over-helpful chap who without authority constantly drops his tools to tell everybody else just how their jobs should be done?

(Friendliness, like anything else can be overdone. They have line-bosses and supervisors for this—so wait until you get that job.)

The fellow who keeps trouble in the air always by whispering "inside stuff" about everybody in the place.

(A gossip is the world's most poisonous creature. The "silent" treatment by all other workers is the best treatment. He can't gossip if others refuse to listen.)

IF one wants to be friendly and alert, there are many ways to show it without walking on dangerous ground.

THINK FIRST—say to yourself, "how will this act or word affect the other fellow, the employer, myself."

VII. Are You in the Habit—Of taking every order or suggestion as a personal insult that can be settled only by name-calling and a fight? Are you a "boss-hater"?

(Some people seem to be naturally "evil;" others get the habit. Bosses, like those they boss, are paid to get the job done. It's much smarter to get along with them than to fight them.)

Of "playing the dozens" or playing cruel, practical jokes upon others who try to mind their own business?

(This is a sign of a mind that never grew up—kid stuff! And yet it causes many fights and much harm. Be your age!)

Of agitating and inciting fellow-workers about dozens of petty things—few of which you would notice if you did your work?

(If the situation is serious enough, there are departments or agencies to handle it. If it isn't serious enough to report them—attend to your business.)

IF the sore-heads of the world would get rid of the "chip-on-the-shoulder" state of mind, life could be beautiful.

Trouble is about the only thing you can find the minute you start looking for it.

VIII. Is Your Public Conduct—Of such nature that others look at you in disgust?

(Maybe you think those are glances of admiration. No sir, they are plain disgust! Sensible people avoid public scenes.)

The kind that permits passers-by to learn all about your private life because you're "telling the world"?

(Those who receive respect are the ones who respect themselves. Quiet voice, clean conversation, genteel conduct are marks of self-respect. Others receive only dislike and contempt.)

The jostling, pushing, quarreling sort of thing that creates so many enemies for you and your fellow-workers?

(If you're sore with somebody, why take it out on the world? Nothing is gained and much—very much—is lost by this kind of public conduct. Get wise!)

IF you act in a way that loses respect of others, it makes it tough for you and hundreds more to get jobs, decent homes, and a chance to live. Whatever pleasure this action may give, it never is worth the price.

GOOD MANNERS

Good manners will get you farther in the world than your money. Your money will purchase goods, but your manners will win friends and good will.

In the church and in the theatre and in the library, silence and quiet movement are necessary.

In shoe stores and millinery and clothing houses be sure to have clean feet and clean bodies and heads before you go to be fitted. Some stores refuse to serve people with offensive body odors.

In the theatre stomping of feet, loud talk, whistling, loud laughter and applause are out of place and very annoying.

In all public places—churches, theaters, assemblies—make sure of being body-clean and clothes-clean.

On trolley cars and trains give women, especially elderly women, seats and any other help whatever.

Don't crowd and push ahead of people on trolley cars or in theatre lines or at railroad ticket windows.

Be considerate of the saleswoman. She ought not to be required to show you an indefinite number of articles when you intend to make no purchase.

Eating and gum-chewing and the careless dropping of food and candy wrappers and cigarette stumps are to be avoided. There are those who wish to justify Jim Crowism because of these practices.

When coming from work in soiled work clothes and in a sweating condition, body odor is unavoidable especially in crowded public conveyances. In these cases it is helpful to try to find a free vacant seat.

Send your child to the moving picture theatre dressed as if he were going to church. Tell him not to be loud. He will be treated with greater kindness and courtesy.

When rudely jostled in crowds, or when spoken to improperly, or even called ugly names, it is seldom that anything is accomplished by vile language in return, or by offering to fight.

Keep a clean body, clean clothes, clean teeth, clean ears and fingernails.

Speak respectfully to all officers of the law even when they are unnecessarily rude. You make a good case for yourself thereby.

Don't discuss personal business in a loud voice in public places.

Remember that your employer has a right to expect good manners of you in all your relations.

Be on time and attentive in the keeping of engagements.

Respect for old people is one of the signs of the gentleman and the lady.

Don't turn back seats on the bus or the train or sprawl over space that others might occupy, or put luggage on seats that passengers need.

"Thank you," "Please," "Pardon me," "Good morning," "Good-bye" are pretty words in every land and language.

A friendly smile, a quiet voice and good honest eyes open many doors and hearts.

The heart of good manners is the golden rule: "Do unto others as you would have them do to you."

THE NEXT DEPRESSION CAN BE AVOIDED!

IF YOU help expose and kill the
BLACK MARKET
aid the Government control prices
buy all the WAR BONDS you can—
AND KEEP THEM!

Depressions always follow inflation — inflation is on when people spend money wildly, foolishly, regardless of price. Buy only the things you NEED—save the rest. This will give you money to purchase things you need when plants stop making war goods and close down while re-tooling.

DON'T BE LIKE THE BUTTERFLY!

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Business and Professional Women
North Jersey Ministerial Alliance
Newark Barbers' Protective Association
Anti-Discrimination Committee of New Jersey State Industrial Union Council, C.I.O.
Local No. 1233 Longshoremen's Union A. F. of L.
NAACP - Branch of The Oranges
National Alliance of Postal Employees, Newark Branch
North Jersey Medical Society
Commonwealth Dental Society of New Jersey
NAACP - Newark Branch
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OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE NEGRO VETERAN

in

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

A Guide To
Community Resources

NEW ORLEANS URBAN LEAGUE
1010 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS 13, LOUISIANA

OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE NEGRO VETERAN

in

New Orleans, Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS URBAN LEAGUE

1010 Dryades Street

MAgnolia 1872

Are You Looking For A Job?

If You Want Your Old Job Back

The law protects your right to the job you left to go into service. Apply to your employer for your old job within 90 days of your discharge. If you have any difficulty, see your local draft board or the Louisiana State Headquarters, Selective Service System, Jackson Barracks, New Orleans. You will find help there.

If You Want A New Job

The United States Employment Service Office at 124 Loyola Avenue, MAgnolia 5041, will help you find a new job. Look for the Veterans' representative.

If you have any difficulty in getting the kind of job you want, you may receive help at Veterans' Information Center, Elk Place, RAymond 9381, or at the New Orleans Urban League, 1010 Dryades Street, MAgnolia 1872.

If You Want A Government Job

Veterans receive special preference in applying for federal and state civil service jobs. For information on available federal jobs call or visit the Customhouse Building, 423 Canal Street, MAgnolia 4451. See Miss Codina, Room 133.

If You Need Unemployment Compensation

If you are partially or completely unemployed you may be entitled to Veterans' Readjustment Allowances up to a total of 52 weeks. Visit the United States Employment Service at 124 Loyola Avenue, MAgnolia 5041.

Do You Need Advice and Guidance?

To help you find the kind of Work for which you are best fitted visit the Veterans' Information Center, Elk Place, RAymond 9381 or the New Orleans Urban League, 1010 Dryades Street, MAgnolia 1872.

Do You Want to Go to School?

If you were not dishonorably discharged and served 90 days or more, you may be entitled to Education or job training for a year plus your length of service up to a total of four years anywhere in the United States. The Government will pay your tuition and fees and will give you a living allowance in addition. Unless you have a service connected disability, however, you will have to pay the cost of your transportation to the place where you get in-the-job training or Education.

The Veterans' Administration, Masonic Temple Bldg., RAymond 9714, has a list of approved institutions and business establishments.

To Get A General Academic Education

Xavier University, 3912 Pine Street, GAlvez 0877, offers regular College courses leading to Bachelor's Degrees in the Arts and Sciences and sub-freshmen subjects in special classes without credits.

For information about subjects offered at Dillard University, 2601 Gentilly Road, call CRescent 1105.

To Prepare For A Career In Business

Commercial courses, such as stenography, typing and bookkeeping, are offered in both day and evening sessions a the YMCA School of Commerce, 2220 Dryades Street, CAnal 1119, and Straight Business School, 1620 Orleans Street, MAgnolia 7244.

If You Are Handicapped

If your illness or disability is a result of military service, the Veterans' Administration will pay for your living expenses until you are ready and able to support yourself. If the training you need is not available in New Orleans, the Government will pay the cost of transportation to the area in which you can get it. You can apply for this service at the Veterans' Administration, Masonic Temple Bldg., RAymond 9714.

Do You Need a Loan?

The Government will not lend you any money. It will guarantee up to half of any loan you make at not more than 4% interest per year provided the amount guaranteed is not more than $2,000. You may borrow $6,000 for instance, but only $2,000 will be guaranteed by the Government.

Arrangements for Government backing of loans can be made at the office of the Veterans' Administration, Elk Place, RAymond 9381.

You may obtain further suggestions on loans at the Smaller War Plants Corporation, 407 Canal Building, CAnal 3481, which makes surplus property disposal and loans for manufacturing businesses. Also, see Mr. McKay or Mr. Gamard at Whitney National Bank, Whitney Bldg., RAymond 6161, and Mr. Oulier of the National Bank of Commerce, 210 Baronne Street, RAymond 7211.

For Homestead Association, see the (1) American Homestead Co., 611 Maritime Building; (2) Jefferson Homestead and Savings, 11th Floor American Bank, and (3) First Homestead & Savings Association, 327 St. Charles Street, MAgnolia 5991. This agency does not suggest that Veterans purchase or build homes during this inflationary period.

Do You Need Hospital, Medical or Dental Care?

If you are ill or disabled because of service, or need medical or dental care, apply to Veterans' Administration, Room 1207 Masonic Temple, 333 St. Charles Avenue, RAymond 8588.

Veterans' psychiatric service meets at Veterans' Information Center on Tuesday and Friday evenings. Veterans are seen by appointments only and appointments may be made through Veterans' Information Center. This is for Veterans having trouble with adjustment to jobs, etc.

Have You A Claim On The Government?

For a Disability Pension

If you received an injury or became ill in service, you may be entitled to a pension, depending upon the extent of your disability. The Orleans Parish Service Officer, 502 Masonic Temple Bldg., RA. 3300, or the American Red Cross Home Service, 822 Perdido Street, CA. 4371, will help you to gather the facts and prepare your case for consideration by the Veterans' Administration.

For Back Pay or Mustering-Out Pay

If you believe you have not received the correct amount of mustering-out pay, or think you have some back pay coming to you from your stay in the service, call the Veterans' Information Center. If you served in the Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, write to the Claims Division, General Accounting Office, Washington, D. C. Include your full name and serial or service number.

You can receive help in making out the proper papers from the New Orleans Urban League, 1010 Dryades Street, MAgnolia 1872, or the American Red Cross, 822 Perdido Street, CAnal 4371.

For Dependants' Benefits

Dependants of Veterans may receive special preference in Federal jobs, pensions, vocational training and other benefits. You may receive further information at the United States Civil Service, Veterans' Information Center, Elk Place, RAymond 9381.

For a Review of Your Discharge

Unless you were discharged or dismissed by general courtmartial sentence, you may be able to obtain a more favorable discharge than you received by applying to your branch of the service. Orleans Parish Service Officer, Masonic Temple Bldg., 333 St. Charles Street, RAymond 8588, will help you prepare the necessary evidence for a review, and also Red Cross on 822 Perdido Street. It is suggested that each Veteran with a **blue** discharge **request** a review.

For Conversion Of Your Insurance

You may convert your National Life Insurance and keep it in force after your discharge. Directions on paying premiums, changing your beneficiary, and making arrangements for private insurance may be obtained at Veterans' Administration, Masonic Temple Building, 333 St. Charles Street, RAymond 8588.

Do You Need A Lawyer?

To Protect You From Lawsuits

The law protects you, up to six months after discharge from lawsuits, collection of taxes, and other civil liabilities. The Legal Aid Bureau, United Fruit Bldg., RAymond 7453, will provide free legal aid to Veterans provided they are of Orleans Parish and unemployed.

To Straighten Out Your Tax And License Problems

You may be exempt from certain Federal and State taxes as a Veteran or may be able to make an adjustment in tax payments. Visit the Federal Bureau of Internal Revenue in Customhouse Bldg., 423 Canal Street, MAgnolia 4451.

To Obtain Your Legal Rights and Benefits

If you need the aid of a lawyer to obtain your legal rights or benefits and cannot afford to hire one, the Legal Aid Bureau will be glad to help you. Also, see Mr. Alvin Christovich, 1913 American Bank Building, RA. 4363, who will give you legal advice for a minimum fee.

Do You Have A Personal or Family Problem?

About Your Marriage

If you think you need assistance in working out problems with your marriage partner or children, call the Family Service Society, 211 Camp Street, RA. 3296, and the Children's Bureau, 211 Camp Street, RA. 2366.

The American Red Cross, 822 Perdido Street, CAnal 4371, may also be able to help you.

About Financial Difficulties

The Family Service Society, 211 Camp Street, RAymond 3296, and the American Red Cross, 822 Perdido Street, CAnal 4371, will provide temporary financial relief to Veterans. If a longer period of relief is necessary, they will refer you to the proper agencies.

About Getting A Place To Stay

You and your family will receive special consideration for available housing with the New Orleans Housing Authority, 226 Carondelet Street. Call RAymond 0781 for further information.

The Dryades Street Branch, Y. M. C. A., 2220 Dryades Street, CAnal 1119; the Canal Street Branch, Y. W. C. A., 1609 North Robertson Street, CRescent 7416, and the New Orleans Urban League, 1010 Dryades Street, MAgnolia 1872, will supply you with a list of available places where you can obtain temporary housing accommodations.

About Becoming A Civilian Again

There are several agencies in New Orleans where trained people will be glad to talk with you to help you solve the problems you face in making the change from military to civilian life. Among these are:

1. New Orleans Urban League, 1010 Dryades Street, MAgnolia 1872.
2. Family Service Society, 211 Camp Street, RAymond 3296.
3. The American Red Cross, 822 Perdido Street, CAnal 4371.
4. The Legal Aid Bureau, United Fruit Bldg., RAymond 7453.
5. Veterans' Administration, 333 St. Charles Street, RAymond 8588.
6. Veterans' Information Center, Elk Place, RA. 9381.

These agencies will also help you follow through to see that you get the services and benefits to which you are entitled from government and private sources. If they cannot give you the direct service you need, these agencies will know how and where you can get it.

Would You Like to Make New Friends and Have Fun?

Part of the success you have in making the change to civilian life will depend on the friendships you develop and the things you do in your free time.

The Dryades Street Branch, Y. M. C. A., offers wholesome recreation, and upon presentation of a discharge service pin, Veterans may attend regular dances, discussion groups and participate in many other recreational activities offered by United Service Organization, 1100 Poydras Street, RA. 2502.

Other Information

The American Legion of Louisiana will not admit membership to returning Negro Veterans. On the other hand, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Masonic Temple, MAgnolia 2544, will admit returning Negro Veterans who have served overseas.

Do You Have Any Other Questions?

If you are in doubt about any of the services listed or have questions that have not been answered in this booklet, you may visit Veterans' Information Center, Elks Place, RAymond 9381, or the New Orleans Urban League, MAgnolia 1872, 1010 Dryades Street.

FACTS ABOUT
VETERANS COUNSELOR SERVICE

Providing practical, usable information from successful business men to veterans who plan to enter business for themselves. To advise the veteran how to succeed in his new business venture. To prevent failures in new businesses started by veterans. Free to veterans who desire it.

Available Through
CHAMBER of COMMERCE
MONROE-WEST MONROE
LOUISIANA

Dear Veteran:

If you are planning to enter business for yourself, you are doubtless concerned with the many problems which relate to the business you have in mind. In order to help you succeed in your new business venture, we suggest that you have an interview with the man whose name is listed in this booklet who is in the type of business which you propose to enter and discuss various angles of the business with him. He will be happy to give you every assistance possible. Call him by phone for an appointment so he will know when to expect you.

Yours for success,

P E Massey

P. E. Massey, Chairman
Veterans' Counselor Committee
Chamber of Commerce

PEM:lf

Business	Counselor	Phone No.
ACCOUNTANTS	Walter S. Savage	4554
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS DEALER	T. H. Scott	590
AIR CONDITIONING	W. J. Riley	1912
ARCHITECT	L. Milton King	4955
ATTORNEY	Murray Hudson	238
AUTOMOBILE DEALER	S. J. Rogers	2344
BABY CHICK HATCHERY	John Birdsong	1068
BAKERY	S. W. Rasberry	82
BATTERY DEALERS	Tom H. Monk	882
BEVERAGES	Paul A. Reising	2443
CANDY MANUFACTURER	B. W. Biedenharn	676
CLEANERS	Don Weil	990
COFFEE ROASTING	Willis Holstein	2266
CONCRETE PRODUCTS	G. L. Morgan	369
CONTRACTOR	W. C. Salley	1415
DEPARTMENT STORE MGR.	C. D. McAdams	6710
DRUGGIST	Frank Thompson	106
FINANCING	H. K. Touchstone	1712
FURNITURE STORE	Lester D. Scharff	5200
GLASS	H. C. Hartman	4600
GROCER - Wholesale	E. N. Thompson	1084
HARDWARE	J. E. Marx	510

Business	Counselor	Phone No.
HEARING AIDS	Mrs. Emma B. Whitfield	2538
HOTELS	E. C. Gibson	3170
INSURANCE AGENCY	A. E. Montgomery	1574
INSURANCE, LIFE	C. S. Walker	712
MACHINE SHOP	H. M. James (5-6 p.m.only)	1020
MEAT MARKET	R. C. Brice	5486
MOTORCYCLES	Howard Griffin	4682
OFFICE SUPPLIES	A. K. Kilpatrick	3030
OIL DISTRIBUTOR - Whlse	E. F. Jones	1643
PHOTOGRAPHER	Ed Hayman	898
PLUMBER	W. J. Riley	1912
PRINTER	Bob Burns	5652
RADIO SERVICE	Ben S. Parnell	892
REAL ESTATE	E. W. Cruse	5400
REFRIGERATORS	Otto E. Passman	146
SCHOOLS - Commercial	L. E. Mathis	1706
SERVICE STATION	P. E. Massey	892
SHOE REPAIRING	Nicholas Bruno	4155
SHOE STORES	J. W. Keene	145
THEATRE	M. S. Greenblatt	1567
TYPEWRITERS	Armand Breard	567
TRANSFER COMPANIES	Tom E. Hicks	4080
WOMEN'S APPAREL	David C. Silverstein	3214

EXPLANATION

This Counselor Service is not designed to place veterans in jobs. Veterans who are interested in getting jobs should not contact the men whose names are listed in this booklet. The U. S. Employment Service performs the function of assisting veterans in securing employment.

This Counselor Service is intended only for those veterans who plan to enter business for themselves and who expect to become self-employed.

Attention of veterans is called to the necessity of calling by telephone these Counselors before going to see them, in order that these Counselors may arrange a convenient time for your interview with them.

PROGRAM FOR TRAINING VETERANS ON THE FARM

Personal Visits - One visit of not less than two hours duration for not less that forty-eight weeks

In addition to personal visits, this program should include organized group instruction according to the needs of the individuals.

PURPOSE OF PERSONAL VISITS

The trainee, in performing his many farm duties, will encounter many problems which will require counsel from a qualified agricultural technician. The personal visits for instruction and supervision should not only afford an opportunity to help the trainee with these problems but also teach him how to plan and manage his farming business. Following is a suggested plan for instruction and supervision when visiting the trainee on his farm.

1. Assist the trainee in making an individual farm and home plan.
    a. Estimated livestock production for sale and home use
    b. Estimated crop production for sale and home use
    c. Estimated amount of food to be preserved for family use
    d. Estimated expenditures for family living
    e. Estimated expenditures for farm running expenses
    f. Estimated expenditures for home capital goods
    g. Estimated expenditures for farm capital goods
    h. Estimated income from livestock and poultry
    i. Estimated income from crops
    j. Estimated other incomes (AAA payments, etc.)
    k. Summary of expenditures and incomes
2. Assist and teach each trainee how to make a farm inventory.
3. Assist and teach each trainee how to make a home inventory.
4. Assist and teach each trainee how to make a net worth statement.
5. Assist and teach each trainee how to make a complete farm job operation plan.
6. Supervise farm job operations.
7. Assist and teach each trainee how to keep proper farm records.
8. Assist each trainee in analyzing and teach him how to analyze his farm business.
9. Give the trainee individual instructions on any problem that may arise concerning his farming business.

AGRICULTURAL TRAINING PROGRAM

FOR JOB TRAINING ON THE FARM

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA,

March 7, 48 Miller
official 5 9
chief of voc Rehab & Ed

S-812

FARM INVENTORY

Description or name:	Beginning of Year		End of Year	
	No.	Dollars	No.	Dollars
Grain		$		$
Silage				
Hay				
Mill Feeds				
Seeds				
Fertilizer, Supplies				
I Total Feed, Seeds	XX	$	XX	$
Growing Crops	A		A	
	A		A	
II Total Growing Crops	XX		XX	$
Hens				
Pullets				
Roosters				
Broilers				
Chicks				
III Total Poultry		$		$
Sows				
Gilts				
Spring Pigs				
Fall Pigs				
Feeder Pigs				
Boar				
IV Total Hogs		$		$
Ewes				
Lambs				
Rams				
V Total Sheep		$		$
Cows				
Bulls				
Heifers				
Steers				
Young Calves				
VI Total Cattle		$		$

INVENTORY (Continued)

Description or name	Beginning of Year		End of Year	
	No.	Dollars	No.	Dollars
Horses				
Mules				
Colts				
VII. Total Horses		$		$
Crop Machinery				
Livestock Equipment				
Special Equipment				
Small Tools				
Items Bought During Year	XX	XXXX		
	XX	XXXX		
	XX	XXXX		
	XX	XXXX		
	XX	XXXX		
	XX	XXXX		
VIII Total Machinery	XX	$		$
IX Auto and Truck		$		$
X Tractor		$		$
Land(includes well,terracing,	XX	XXXX	XXX	XXXX
irrigation,drainage ditches)	XX		XXX	
Dwelling(s)	XX		XXX	
Barn	XX		XXX	
Poultry House	XX		XXX	
Crib	XX		XXX	
Warehouse	XX		XXX	
Fences	XX		XXX	
Water System	XX		XXX	
Dairy Buildings	XX		XXX	
XI Total Land and Buildings	XX		XXX	$

HOME INVENTORY

Items	Beginning of Year		End of Year	
	No.	Dollars	No.	Dollars
Cooking Stove		$		$
Heating Stove				
Refrigerator				
Washing Machine				
Cupboards, Sideboards				
Tables				
Sewing Machine				
Beds, Mattresses				
Springs				
Dressers, Chests				
Davenport or couch				
Chairs, benches				
Carpets, rugs				
Radio, Piano, Organ				
Guns				
Pressure Cooker				
Fruit Jars, pts.				
Fruit Jars, qts.				
Fruit Jars, half gal.				
Total these items		$		$
Food on hand				
Canned fruit, vegetables, meat				
Stored or dried vegetables				
Cured meat, lbs.				
Lard, lbs.(gals.)				
Other food on hand	XX	$	XX	$
Total value food on hand	XX	$	XX	$
Fuel on hand	XX		XX	
Dishes and kitchenware(dishes,knives	XX		XX	
spoons,forks,cooking utensils)	XX		XX	
Bedding(sheets,pillowcases,blankets	XX		XX	
comforts,quilts,pillows)	XX		XX	
Other Linens(tablecloths,napkins,towels	XX		XX	
table covers)	XX		XX	
Laundry and Cleaning Equipment(brooms,mops,	XX		XX	
tubs,wringer,brushes,etc.)	XX		XX	
Other Clothing (Curtains,shades,lamps,etc.)	XX		XX	
Total value of these items	XX		XX	
Total on hand(I plus II plus	XX		XX	
III plus IV)	XX		XX	

PLAN TO BE MADE FOR AT LEAST ONE MONTH IN ADVANCE

JOB OPERATION PLAN FOR ______________ 1944

1. ____

2. ____

3. ____

4. ____

5. ____

6. ____

7. ____

8. ____

9. ____

10. ____

11. ____

12. ____

13. ____

14. ____

15. ____

16. ____

17. ____

18. ____

19. ____

20. ____

21. ____

22. ____

23. ____

24. ____

SUGGESTED OUTLINES TO BE USED IN GROUP INSTRUCTION FOR VETERANS WHO ARE TRAINING ON THE FARM.

The suggested plans consist of an overall plan analyzing in general all enterprises found in Louisiana, to be used in instructing veterans with the employment objective of General Farming, and specific enterprises analyzed for more extensive study for those veterans who desire to specialize in the different major enterprises found in the different type-of-farming areas. The overall plan is so arranged that any enterprise or parts of an enterprise analysis for specialization or left out entirely when the study of that enterprise or parts of the analysis of an enterprise are not practical in an individual case.

PLAN FOR VETERANS WITH THE EMPLOYMENT OBJECTIVE OF GENERAL FARMING

This plan is designed to meet the needs of the individual veterans. It is prepared for the State of Louisiana in general and any part which is not needed by an individual veteran or which is not practical for a particular type-of-farming area can be deleted without effecting the rest of the program.

Estimated time for the completion of a study of each enterprise is not included because of the varied needs of individuals and the degree of importance of each enterprise in the various type-of-farming areas. Time for completion of each enterprise will be estimated when the individual program is set up by the veteran, a training officer of the Veterans Administration, a supervisor of the State Department of Education and the teacher of Vocational Agriculture who will instruct the veteran.

Following is an outline of the suggested subject matter to be included in training programs:

I - Farm Management (economics)
  1. Planning the farming program
    a. Planning the farm layout
    b. Planning a farming system
    c. Equipping the farm
    d. Analyzing the farm business
      (1) Factors determining farm profits
      (2) Keeping records and accounts
      (3) Using farm labor and machinery efficiently
      (4) Marketing the products of the farm
  2. Agricultural Financing
    a. Agricultural Credit Needs
    b. Sources of Agricultural Credit
    c. Types of Farm Loans
    d. Rental Agreements

(1) Options for purchase

II - Animal Husbandry (Take into consideration livestock in locality)

A study of the types and breeds of beef cattle, swine, sheep, horses and mules found in the locality. Special emphasis shall be given to the feeding, care and management of the various classes of livestock. Selection of breeding stock and sanitation should be stressed. Training in managerial and manipulative skills necessary to make a success of livestock enterprises should be the main objective.

1. Choosing the breed
2. Selecting breeding stock
3. Feeding and management
4. Forage crops and pasture
5. Sanitation and disease control
6. Housing and equipment for livestock
7. Marketing livestock
8. Classing and grading wool
9. Grooming and fitting livestock
   a. Care of feet and horns
   b. Tattooing and ear marking
   c. Castration and docking
   d. Branding and dehorning
   e. Training the horse
   f. Shearing
10. Breeding livestock

III - Poultry (home poultry flock)

A study of this enterprise should be designed to give the trainee a practical working knowledge of poultry, keeping in mind that the main objective should be the training in managerial and manipulative skills necessary for profitable production of a home poultry flock.

1. Establishing the farm flock
2. Selecting and managing the breeding flock
3. Feeding poultry
4. Incubation
5. Brooding
6. Housing poultry
7. Controlling diseases and parasites
8. Management of the home flock
9. Marketing surplus poultry and eggs

IV - Dairying For Home Milk Supply

1. Selecting a good milch cow
2. Breeding the milch cow
3. Sanitary home milk production
4. Diseases and parasites of dairy cattle
5. Feeding the milch cow

V - Operation, Care and Maintenance of Farm Equipment

To develop skills so that trainee will be able to operate his farm equipment efficiently and economically.

1. Soil preparation machinery
2. Seed-bed preparation machinery
3. Seeding machinery
4. Cultivating machinery
5. Fertilizing machinery
6. Harvesting machinery
7. Food preparation machinery
8. Machine and equipment maintenance

VI - Farm Shop

To develop skills in general farm carpentry, cold metal work, farm blacksmithing and general farm repair.

1. Carpentry
2. Painting
3. Cold metal work
4. Farm blacksmithing
5. Miscellaneous
    a. Concrete work
    b. Harness repair, belting
    c. Rope work

VII - Home Garden

A practical study of production methods for vegetables grown for home use.

1. Selection of soil
2. Seed-bed preparation
3. Fertilizing
4. Production of plants in hotbeds and cold frames
5. Transplanting of plants
6. Direct field planting of seeds
7. Cultivation, thinning, irrigation, pruning and other special practices
8. Insect and disease control
    a. Preparation of insecticides and fungicides
    b. Application of insecticides and fungicides
9. Harvesting
10. Marketing surplus
11. Planning a year-round home garden

VIII - Home Orchard

A practical study of the culture and varieties of fruit adapted to farmsteads in the locality.

1. Selection of kind and number of each to plant
2. Purchasing of plants and propagation
3. Laying out and planting of orchard
4. Culture and orchard soil management
5. Training and pruning
6. Insect and disease control
    a. Spraying schedule for all trees included in orchard

      - b. Preparation and application of insecticides and fungicides
  - 7. Harvesting
  - 8. Marketing of surplus

IX - Farm Crops (All crops of any importance
locally to be studied)

A study of the problems of crop production with special emphasis on practical application to local conditions.

1. Seed-bed preparation
2. Choosing type and variety to grow
3. Planting and fertilizing
4. Cultivation
5. Disease and insect control
6. Harvesting and marketing
7. Study of recent advances made in agronomy based on reports and bulletins of local and federal research stations.

X - Soil Management

A study of the problems of soil science with special emphasis on maintenance and improving soil fertility.

1. Crop rotation and soil adaptations
2. Erosion control, terracing, contour planting (where needed)
3. Drainage, construction and maintenance (where needed)
4. Quick method of soil testing for lime and nutrient deficiencies
5. Green manure and cover crops
6. Compost
7. Proper use of commercial fertilizers

XI - Food Preservation

A practical study of the preservation of foodstuff produced on the farm.

1. Canning of fruits and vegetables
2. Meat cutting, curing and canning

XII - Homestead Beautification

A practical study of the beautification of the homestead and its surroundings.

1. Farmstead landscape design
2. Plant materials adapted to the region
3. Propagation of plant materials
4. Culture of plant materials
5. Pest control

XIII - Agricultural Literature and Arithmetic

1. Agricultural literature
    - a. Sources
    - b. Uses of
    - c. Farm correspondence

9. Feeding dairy cattle
10. Selecting breeding stock

PLAN FOR VETERANS WITH THE EMPLOYMENT OBJECTIVE OF GENERAL FARMING SPECIALIZING IN POULTRY

This plan is designed to meet the needs of a veteran who has poultry as a major enterprise on his farm. The veteran will receive instruction on all the enterprises of any importance in the particular type-of-farming area he is located. The greatest emphasis will be placed on poultry and with a reduced varying degree on the other enterprises according to the importance he places on them in his farm and home plan.

The following enterprise analysis will be used in conjunction with "Plan For Veterans With the Employment Objective of General Farming" with No. III - Poultry (home poultry flock) deleted.

ANALYSIS OF POULTRY ENTERPRISE

A study of this enterprise is designed to give the trainee a thorough knowledge of commercial poultry production. Special emphasis should be given to actual work in culling, feeding, vaccination, blood testing and sanitation.

1. Culling the flock
2. Selecting and managing the breeding flock
3. Feeding principles and practices
    a. Suitable poultry feeds
    b. Methods of feeding
    c. Feeding for egg production
    d. Feeding for development of growing stock
    e. Feeding the baby chick
4. Incubation
    a. Selection of hatching eggs
    b. Care of hatching eggs
    c. Types of incubators
    d. Operation of incubator
5. Brooding
    a. Types of brooders
    b. Brooder equipment
    c. Brooding chicks
6. Housing
    a. Types of poultry houses
    b. Requirements of a good house
    c. Remodeling houses
    d. Poultry house equipment
7. Marketing eggs, live poultry, dressed poultry
8. Controlling disease
    a. General sanitation
    b. Vaccinating
    c. Pullorum testing
    d. Treatment of diseases

SUGAR CANE ENTERPRISE ANALYSIS

1. Planning a rotation for Sugar Cane
2. Selecting the variety
3. Fertilizing Sugar Cane, supplying organic matter
4. Selecting seed cane
5. Preparing soil for planting
6. Planting the crop
7. Cultivating
8. Controlling diseases and insect pests
9. Harvesting and marketing

PLAN FOR VETERANS WITH THE EMPLOYMENT OBJECTIVE OF GENERAL FARMING SPECIALIZING IN RICE

This plan is designed to meet the needs of a veteran who has rice as a major enterprise on his farm. The veteran will receive instruction on all the enterprises of any importance in the particular type-of-farming area he is located. The greatest emphasis will be placed on rice and with varying degree on the other enterprises according to the importance he places on them in his farm and home plan.

The following enterprise analysis will be used in conjunction with "Plan For Veterans With the Employment Objective of General Farming" with rice eliminated from No. IX - Farm Crops.

RICE ENTERPRISE ANALYSIS

1. Selecting land for rice
2. Preparing the seed-bed
3. Planting rice
4. Fertilizing rice
5. Irrigating rice
6. Planning rotation of crops
7. Controlling weeds and enemies
8. Haresting and marketing rice

PLAN FOR VETERANS WITH THE EMPLOYMENT OBJECTIVE OF GENERAL FARMING SPECIALIZING IN STRAWBERRIES

This plan is designed to meet the needs of a veteran who has strawberries as a major enterprise on his farm. The veteran will receive instruction on all the enterprises of any importance in the particular type-of-farming he is located. The greatest emphasis will be placed on strawberries and with varying degree on the other enterprises according to the importance he places on them in his farm and home plan.

The following enterprise analysis will be used in conjunction with "Plan For Veterans With the Employment Objective of General Farming."

STRAWBERRY ENTERPRISE ANALYSIS

1. Choosing varieties to grow
2. Selecting the soil for strawberries
3. Propagating plants
4. Buying plants
5. Preparing the soil and setting the plants
6. Supplying plant food
7. Caring for the strawberry field
8. Cultivating strawberries
9. Controlling insects and diseases
10. Harvesting, grading and packing
11. Marketing strawberries

PLAN FOR VETERANS WITH THE EMPLOYMENT OBJECTIVE OF GENERAL FARMING SPECIALIZING IN COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES

This plan is designed to meet the needs of a veteran who has commercial vegetables as a major enterprise on his farm. The veteran will receive instruction on all the enterprises of any importance in the particular type-of-farming area he is located. The greatest emphasis will be placed on commercial vegetables and with a lesser degree on the other enterprises according to the importance he places on them in his farm and home plan.

The following enterprise analysis will be used in conjunction with "Plan For Veterans With the Employment Objective of General Farming."

ANALYSIS OF COMMERCIAL VEGETABLE ENTERPRISE

(Study the following for all vegetables grown commercially)

1. Selection of soil
2. Planning a rotation
3. Seed-bed preparation
4. Fertilizing
5. Production of plants in hotbeds and cold frames
6. Transplanting of plants
7. Direct field planting of seeds
8. Cultivation, thinning, irrigation, pruning and other special practices
9. Insection and disease control
    a. Preparation and application of insecticides and fungicides
10. Harvesting
11. Marketing

VETERANS IN LOUISIANA

This is the first of a series of surveys in southern states of the arrangements made to serviec the needs of veterans of World War II. An interviewer visited New Orleans for a large city and Monroe for a small one and a rural parish in the north-central part of the state. At each place the interviewer talked with officials in charge of the various services to veterans, and with private citizens and representatives of various interested unofficial bodies. The work was done quickly , and many people whom it would have been well to see were not seen. The picture is therefore incomplete, and doubtless at spots inaccurate. The sample is small and the judgement is necessarily personal.

EMPLOYMENT

Louisiana's basic economy has been agricultural and commercial. The war brought a great spurt of manufacturing industry, most of it in or around New Orleans. The state will lose something like 100,000 wartime jobs, half of them in New Orleans. As of December, 1945, [illegible] young people had gone into the Armed Services. % of these were Negro. As of the same date were back with discharges, % of them Negroes.

In the state generally, employment has held up pretty well. New Orlean's peak employment was probably around 270,000. Unemployment as of October 16, 1945, was estimated at 9,000, with active claims for unemployment compensation 6,717. New Orleans is experiencing a shift from manufacturing employment to the service trades. Service wages are lower, of course, and many jobs are still unfilled.

Out in the state, all signs point to a smaller labor force for postwar agriculture than in 1940.

VETERANS SERVICES

Veterans as they come back make official contacts with agencies having to do with employment, information, advice, education, loans, housing, relief, family services, medical attention, legal aid, tax matters, readjustment allowances and unemployment compensation, and claims. Some of these services are federal, some are state, and many are local or private.

The Federal Government attempts coordination through the Retraining and Reemployment Administration. Louisiana's services are coordinated under the Louisiana Veterans Service Committee. This is composed of the head of the Selective Service ~~Boards~~ System, the principal officials of the Veterans Administration, and the head of the USES, with the Selective Service Board man as chairman. In cities and parishes, local Veterans Service Committees, similarly composed, are responsible for keeping the various agency work together.

JOBS, OLD AND NEW

In some states a good deal of confusion has appeared as to the respective fields of the Selective Service Boards and the USES in matching veterans to jobs. The Draft Boards are responsible through their unpaid Reemployment Committeemen for getting old jobs back. USES is responsible for getting new jobs. SSB has also a generalized responsibility for finding new jobs. Louisiana has successfully avoided conflict on this point. Where both agencies have offices in the same town, the division of responsibility ~~seems~~ is clear. Where USES is not represented, SSB gets old jobs or new ones too, sending tough cases ~~on~~ of need of new jobs to the nearest area office of USES.

USES has area office, and an itinerant service to many small communities.

Both agencies claim strict fairness in their services to Negro and white veterans. The two USES offices visited had completely segregated waiting rooms. At New Orleans it said was at USES that incoming orders from employers were sent in duplicate to the Negro and white sides of the building, and that persons wishing jobs were sent out without distinction of color to the listed vacancies. At Monroe, USES said that it customarily asked employers whether they want Negro or white and sent them over cases asked for. Negro leaders in New Orleans thought that the Employment Service was quite unfair to Negro applicants, charging particularly that it made little effort to get skilled work for skilled Negroes.

no complaints were heard as to the The reemployment work of the SSBs ~~seemed to be proceeding smoothly~~.

INFORMATION

New Orleans and Shreveport are the only two cities which have set up Veterans Information Centers. Although the Retraining and Reemployment Administration urged that such enters be established, no federal funds are available for them.

The New Orleans center has an excellent location in a ~~building,~~ rather too small, a building, provided by the city. Its expenses are borne jointly by the Red Cross and the Community Chest. Paid staff is small. Of some sixty volunteers, painstakingly trained for help at the center, only a dozen were currently available. The center had inquiries in October. The center is governed by a Board representative of a wide variety of voluntary and official organizations, ~~perhaps rather~~ heavily weighted on the side of veterans', business, and military groups. No Negroes on the board. An Advisory Committee has a Negro or two.

Both races use the center without distinction. Negro leaders were inclined to be critical of ~~its~~ its refusal thus far to provide a Negro interviewer. ~~service to their people~~. Some other organizations working with veterans showed jealousy of the center and thought its volunteer interviewers not always accurately informed. On the whole, the center was thought to be filling well the great need for a source of first information and referral. It claims to be doing no more than this. Centers of this kind in other cities are doing bigger jobs involving coordination of the efforts of all organizations in their communities to serve the veteran. The New Orleans center is a simple referral agency.

Monroe had considered carefully the matter of a center and had decided that for a city of its size - 45,000 - where, incidentally, nearly all servicing agencies were within a space of two or three blocks, ~~was useless.~~ a center would not be worth the effort.

LOANS

The guaranteed loan program is off to a weak start. As of October 27, 1945, for the state as a whole, guarantees issued totaled less than $275,000. One hundred and forty-three loans were for homes, twenty-six for businesses, and four for farms. Respective amounts in round figures: $245,000, $28,000, $3,300.

FAMILY SERVICES

In New Orleans many agencies share the load of welfare work for veterans' families. The Red Cross has probably the biggest job, partly because the veterans learn of its services at military establishments and hospitals. Other bodies that help are the Department of Public Welfare, the Family Service Society, Travellers Aid, and [illegible] several religious welfare groups.

CLAIMS, MEDICAL AID

Claims for pensions, increasing pensions, reviews of discharges, and many other kinds of business with the Veterans Administration may either be taken up directly with the nearest contact office of the Veterans Administration, or through various organizations authorized by the Veterans Administration to prosecute such matters. The private organizations established in Louisiana include the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Disabled American Veterans, and the American Veterans (Amvets). The Red Cross also takes these cases.

Louisiana provides a state operated service on claims through the Louisiana Department of Veterans Affairs. This is a recent expansion of a similar XXXXX service provided since for veterans of World War I. The Department of Veterans Affairs is ~~curiously~~ intertwined with the leading veterans organizations. Its governing body is a Commission appointed by the Governor of Louisiana from nominations made to him by the Legion, DAV, and VFW. Officers of the three named organizations are also authorized by law to be leading officials of the Louisiana Department of Veterans Affairs, and the state may contribute not more than half of the salaries established by the organization for officers thus shared.

The state ~~makes~~ matches parish appropriations for support of Service Officers in each parish. Thus the state and the parishes and the veterans organization between them have a full-time official in every parish in the state to serve the veterans' needs. While the principal work of the parish Service Officers is on ~~[illegible]~~ claims, they are also a great resource, particularly in rural areas, for information and referral.

VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

The unoffical bodies most closely tied into the problems of the veterans are veterans organizations, churches, and unions.

The American Legion has some 20,000 members in the state. The Louisiana Department of the Legion has thus far refused to admit Negro veterans.

The VFW has about the same membership as the Legion in the state. It has chartered Negro posts. An official of the VFW in New orleans spoke cordially of the Negro post. According to him, its membership was interested, and active, military in bearing, prompt in financial matters. The Negro post has mainly World War I veterans. Delegates from the various Negro posts take part in the state and national conventions of the VFW. The post is not represented in the Council of VFW posts of New Orleans city, the reason advanced being the predominance of the social phase of the Council meetings.

The DAV has members in the state. Negro veterans having disabilities are admitted to the organization, though not to any of the local white chapters. The practice in Louisiana is to send Negro applications to the Cincinnati Negro chapter. The New Orleans office of the DAV has itself sent in thirty-nine Negro applications this year. Eligible veterans may write directly to the national headquarters and join also.

The American Veterans of World War II (Amvets) have some nine posts in the state. The matter of of Negro membership had not come up officially in Louisiana. The national consitution of the Amvets states that "any American citizen, male or female, shall be eligible" who served in World War II and was honorably separated.

All of these organizations serve as claims agencies. On behalf of the three older organizations, it was stated that their officials were glad to push claims for non-members and that their services in this regard were available without distinction of race. ~~Probably this is also~~ ~~would be said by~~ ~~true of the XXXXX Amvets, though the question was not specifically asked.~~

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Often the first contact of the veteran with a labor union is ~~for~~ on the matter of getting a job. The American Federation of Labor has strong organization in New Orleans in the metal trades and the building trades and the . CIO membership is considerably smaller, and mainly in the ship yards, laundries, among sailors, and in manufacturing industry. Local unions had shown no particular initiative in forming veterans committees to assist veterans. Only one union was found that was charging initiation fees to veterans. Seniority problems had not come to the fore. discrimination by unions

CHURCHES

Not much information was obtained. Very few of the Negro protestant churches in New Orleans or in Monroe were doing anything active about veterans. They recognise their duty to provide a welcome to veterans. In New Orleans a number of Catholic parishes with large Negro membership were active in getting jobs for their veterans. Ministers and priests felt a definite responsibility to help in the whole problem of adjustment, and, wherever reached, showed civic consciousness.

URBAN LEAGUE

The New Orleans Urban League has been enterprising on behalf of Negro veterans. It organized a conference, held in March 1945, on employment and reemployment opportunities for Negroes in New Orleans, and it published and widely distributed a folder, "Opportunities for the Negro Veteran in New Orleans - A Guide to Community Resources". It does a good deal of work with individual veterans on finding jobs and checking complaints of veterans as to services from the various agencies. The fact that it has a full-time Negro office staff adds greatly to its usefulness.

NAACP

This organization has   chapters in the state. XXXXXX Its New Orleans chapter has given much time and attention to the needs of veterans, and its representative at Monroe was also actively concerned. Officials of the NAACP press[illegible] the importance of the ballot for Negroes, and they may be counted upon to work diligently for this wider remedy to the needs of their group. Meanwhile, the New Orleans chapter had taken up a number of individual complaint cases as to employment opportunities, and they had made vigorous efforts to increase the use of Negro personnel in agencies serving veterans.

USO

While the USO confines its official services to men in uniform, it was found that the several paid Negro USO officers in the two cities had been frequently called on for specific help to veterans. Their familiarity with the work of the various agencies made them particularly helpful.

EDUCATION

Veterans, as everyone knows, are entitled to government aid in making up the break in their education caused by military service. They may take advantage of this either in recognized schools and colleges or while learning a skill on the job.

Thus far, the members of both races who have gone back to high schools and colleges are few. At Tulane it was , at Louisiana State University . The two leading Negro colleges in New Orleans, Dillard and Xavier, had respectively and veterans. Southern University, the Negro A & M College at Baton Rouge, had . All the colleges had warped their programs to make them appeal to the veterans.

The high schools also are getting only a trickle thus far. In late October, the entire public school system of the City of New Orleans had only seventeen (?) veterans enrolled.

Veterans everywhere are showing unusual interest in vocation education. It so happens that both in New Orleans and in Monroe the contrast in vocational education opportunities for the two raises was extreme. The ordinary public school system in New Orleans supports the Vocational High School with a capacity of some 3,000 (?) students, and the city itself operates the Delgado Trade School which provides an unusually high level technical work for some white students. Between these two technical schools an inclusive range of subjects is offered. In contrast, the city is without any official Negro vocational high school, although at the Booker T. Washington High School a quite limited range of trade subjects is available. Most of the work is in carpentry, shoe repairing, dressmaking(?). Some teaching in home economics is available to both groups. The state offers free public instruction to white students in business subjects. Negroes must pay to take this course at either of two (?) private schools.

At Monroe the state operates the Ouachita Valley Vocational School. This has one hundred and fifty (?) students, of whom fifteen are veterans. The courses offered are modern. This is for white. The Negro high school has no vocational course, although the principal is now erecting at personal expense on the school grounds a building large enough to give vocational training to some twenty students, whom it is hoped will be enrolled if the city will provide shop equipment for the building.

Incidentally, the state operates ten area trade schools of high school level for white and none for Negroes (?). At of the state aided Negro colleges [illegible] out this writing

limited amounts of trade education are available to boys of high school level. Federally aided vocational teaching in the regular schools under the Smith-Hughes and George Deen Act is at the moment at a stand still by reason of a states rights quarrel between the governor of Louisiana and the Federal Government.

(Discuss A & M College at Baton Rouge and the guidance center at Dillard).

For the veterans who cannot use the educational benefit by attending full-time a high school, trade school, or college, federal assistance is still possible on a job training or apprenticeship basis. It is important to distinguish between these latter two.

~~XXXX~~ Recognized apprenticeship training began some years before the war, and it continues to be available for veterans and non-veterans, although of course only the veterans who enter ~~XX~~ will get financial aid from the Veterans Administration. In New Orleans apprenticeship training ~~appeared~~ to rest upon compacts between employers or contractors and the craft unions of their employees. The program is supervised by the Louisiana State Department of Labor in cooperation with the United States Department of Labor. Apprenticeable trades are defined as those requiring not less than   years of training for a learner. Officials of the State Department of Labor said that they have never been able to interest the CIO unions in the program ~~and that the cooperative~~ ~~Do not~~ for the time arrangement therefore extend~~s for the time being only to AFL unions~~. Apprenticeship training is available in a wide variety of craft operations, mainly in the metal tades and the building trades. At Monroe apprenticeship training was just being worked out in automobile ~~XX~~ repair, which thereabouts is an unorganized industry.

Some Negro apprentices are taken on in New Orleans under this program in conjunction with the Negro carpenters local , and such recognized apprenticeships may be open to Negroes in one or two other trades in the city, but these were exceptions to the rule that apprenticeship training is for white people. The program is administered in the state by an official council board (?), largely composed of officers of craft unions which traditionally forbid Negro membership.

In late October (?) the total number of veterans in Louisiana benefitting from the apprenticeship training program was 79 (?).

Job training is a different program, separately administered. The State Department of Education is the authority. It is available to veterans only. A veteran who gets a job at a place of business where the employer will undertake to teach the veteran a skilled/or semi-skilled trade, and where the employer is approved for such training by the State Department of Education, may expect to receive monthly payments from the Veterans Administration for the period normally required to learn the trade, providing the reports as to the boy's progress are satisfactory. The State Department of Education will not approve the place of business unless the beginning pay rate is at least half of journeyman's pay, and unless upon inspection it has reason to believe the skill involved can and will be taught. The veteran will get his pay from the employer, plus as much of his GI pay ($50.00 a month for single and $75.00 a month for with dependents) as will bring his base pay to journeyman's pay for the skill.

Footnote re the difference in this program and public law 16 and public law 346.

Ten days in a city the size of New Orleans is all too short a time for appraisal of so complicated a matter as the services to veterans; but in the ten days, conversations were held with a good number of people directly concerned, and the broad outlines of what they had to say may be of interest.

On the whole New Orleans is doing a business-like job, but it is missing its cues on democratic participation.

The highest discoverable authority in New Orleans' many-sided program for veterans is the Veterans Service Committee. When the (federal) Retraining and Re-employment Administration queried the Governor of Louisiana as to development of veterans services in the state, the matter was made the immediate responsibility of the state Adjutant-General, Brig. Gen. Raymond H. Flemming, who is also head (?) of the Selective Service System in the state. The local Veterans Service Committee is composed of Gen. Flemming as chairman and representatives of the Veterans Administration and United States Employment Service.

Before the official committee was set up, a good deal of work had been done by interested private and public agencies in the city looking toward a coordinated program. The Veterans Service Committee hurried the matter to an action stage and completed arrangements for opening a Veterans Information Center in (date) (mo.)

The Veterans Information Center is what it claims to be - a central referral point. In some other cities these Centers have taken on bigger jobs. Here and there they have informally organized official and voluntary agencies for coordinated effort in the solution of the problems of veterans. Sometimes they have been service centers to meet war and postwar adjustment problems of civilian war-workers or of teen-agers; jobs which have given them leadership in the community's post-war changes. In New Orleans the effort has been simply to provide a place where a veteran could go to find out who could best unravel his particular problems.

The Center has a fine location, right on Canal Street, opposite a railway station and within stone's throw of the United States Employment Service. The building (a bit too small) was provided free by the city. The funds for the Center were put up 50-50 by the Community Chest and the local chapter of the American Red Cross. The present budget lasts only until December 31, 1945, and Center officials don't know how next year's money will be provided.

The Information Center is currently being used by several hundred people a day. For the month of September the total number of inquiries in person was 2,175, of which 1,811 were white and 363 were colored.

The staff is small - an acting director, a secretary-treasurer, a janitor, and lately a single paid half-time interviewer. The bulk of the interviewing falls on volunteers. It is interesting that of some sixty volunteers who have been through the training program established by the Center in order to provide itself with assistants, only some twelve are at the present time actually available for help to the Center, and they, of course, in such rotation as may fit their own schedules.

Centers in many other cities have been provided with branch offices of various agencies that help the veterans. It is a great convenience for a veteran to be able to interview in the same building authoritative representatives of the Veterans Administration, Red Cross, the Employment Service, the State Veterans Agency, the Civil Service Commission, etc. In New Orleans, partly because space is not available in the Information Center building, none of the agencies ~~are~~ is represented, and it is necessary to send each inquirer to the regular downtown office of the agencies whose help he may need. As it happens, the various agencies are quite within walking distance.

The Center is governed by a Board, composed of representatives of American Red Cross, Louisiana Society for Mental Health, the Selective Service Boards, Office of Personal Affairs of the Army, Civil Readjustment Office of the Navy and Coast Guard, Marine Rehabilitation, and the Association of Commerce, (The American Legion?) as well as other private and official organizations. No

Negroes are on the Board.

Leading Negro citizens with whom the Center was discussed were of mixed feelings. They thought that on the whole the center was rendering a valuable service and that its welcome to Negro veterans was cordial. The single Center serves both races without distinction. Several Negro leaders who knew a good deal about the Center were critical of its refusal to use Negro help, either on a volunteer ~~basis~~ or paid basis. When some months back a call had been issued for volunteer trainees to help at the Center, a number of Negroes came to the first two meetings and at the second were told that it would not be possible to use Negro assistants. The decision is explained at the Center on the grounds of physical limitations of space and the difficulty of working with a large volunteer staff. A Negro member of the advisory committee said that he had been to the first meeting of the committee, but had concluded that little could be accomplished of what he had in mind, and he had not since attended a meeting. A white official in a position of responsibility relating to the work of the Center took the view that as Negroes had made little use of the advisory committee, they were not entitled to much complaint. The Negroes, who hoped that the Center would take on one or more colored interviewers, think that it is important for a colored veteran to be able to get advice on his problems from another colored person if he should wish. Their view was that there are a good many aspects of a Negro veteran's problems which can be immediately understood by another Negro and might never be understood by even a most sympathetic white interviewer.

VETERANS ORGANIZATIONS

The two leading groups are the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. At the memonet their statewide membership is approximately ~~equal, at~~ 18,000 each. The Disabled American Veterans ~~of America~~ has a thousand.

The Louisiana Department of the American Legion does not charter Negro posts, and therefore Negroes cannot join the Legion in Louisiana. Local Legion

¶ officials are governed in the matter by decisions of the State Convention. The VFW has two Negro posts in the state, one in New Orleans and one at Shreveport, and may charter two or three more at an early date. The New Orleans Negro post in the city is Triumph Post, Quartermaster, James Sparks, 5201 Coliseum Street.

On behalf of the VFW in the city, it was said that the Negro post ~~was~~ is one of the fastest growing in the city, ~~was~~ is military and correct in its meetings, prompt in attendance to all official matters, including payment of dues, and cordial in its welcome to visiting white officials. The Negro post does not have a vote in the Orleans Parish Council of Posts, which was explained on the grounds that the meetings of the Council are principally for social purposes. The Negro post has full representation at the state and national convention, and its delegates sit in the Louisiana box at the National Convention.

The Disabled Veterans of America admits Negroes as members of its Cincinnati colored chapter (check in notes). A local official stated that he had himself within the present year mailed in some 39 applications from Negroes for membership in this post. Any eligible veteran could also write directly to national headquarters and apply for membership, and it was thought that a number of New Orleans veterans had joined the DAV in that way.

✓✓

All three veterans organizations ~~stated that~~ said their services were fully available free to any veteran, Negro or white, member or non-member of their organization, who might ask for information or help in prosecuting a claim or other ~~services.~~ help. Veterans organizations are of course a popular channel for pushing claims ~~regarding~~ on ~~insurance~~ pensions, education rights, discharges, and other involvements under the veterans legislation. Among other available agencies are the American Red Cross and the local office of the Louisiana Department of Veterans Affairs. This latter is an expansion of a service offered ~~to~~ by the state at the end of World War I. In effect it is a combination of the principal veterans organizations, assisted with state and parish appropriations, set up to carry a part of the load of veterans' claims. Its New Orleans headquarters ~~is~~ at 720 Union Street ~~states that its services are fully~~ is open to Negro as well as white veterans.

The American Red Cross is ~~probably~~ probably the claims agency most used by Negro veterans and their relatives. It offers an integrated service involving inquiry at almost any spot in the country, case work visits, and service on claims before the Veterans Administration. The Red Cross is notified of each separation from the armed forces, and at the Separation Centers its representatives are available for conference with the new veterans as to personal and family problems which they may have. The Red Cross ~~officials state that in large measure theirs is a job of~~ provides the paper work needed by large numbers of semi-literate families and veterans in making contact with the agencies of the government.

EMPLOYMENT

New Orleans is a commercial city. Traditionally it has used much unskilled labor and has not had a large volume of employment in skilled or semi-skilled capacities for colored or white labor. Negroes have a firm footing in the building trades particularly, and as longshoremen and dock workers. The great war boom was in shipbuilding. For a rough figure, the city has lost, or will have lost, by the end of 1945, 50,000 wartime jobs, and the rest of the state another 50,000 jobs. As manufacturing is of secondary importance in the city and as the skilled and semi-skilled jobs of shipbuilding are mostly gone, a large part of the city's working force confronts the alternative of unemployment or unskilled employment. 6, 717 people on October 13, 1945, were active unemployment compensation cases. Officials at the Employment Service thought that the volume of work in unskilled and service capacity was holding up well.

The Selective Service Board not only carries through on ~~their~~ its primary responsibility of obtaining reemployment of veterans entitled under the law to regain their old positions, but each board operates a follow-up system on all veterans originally drafted by it, and from time to time queries the Employment Service on its success in finding employment for such men.

The Negro leaders consulted had little praise for United States Employment Service. They were irked by the drastic segregation at the USES office (separate entrance on separate side of building and a separate set of clerks - all white - for each group). A few cases were cited of skilled Negroes who had applied for employment to USES without success. Employment Service officials stated that all vacancies notified to the agency are handed in duplicate to the white and to the Negro order desks, and qualified persons listed in the files, regardless of race, are sent out for interviews. From the point of view of the office, some of this was lost motion as the officials would know in advance that it would be unlikely that a Negro would be accepted for this or that job. Still, in order to offer equal opportunities, such referrals were systematically made, it was stated. The Employment Service in New Orleans keeps no breakdown of placements by race, and it would be beyond the ability of this survey to find the degree of success which the Service has had in making placements for each race at highest skill. The Negro citizens interviewed admittedly had no exact knowledge of the total placements. They thought that the Service was too complacent about urging Negroes with skills to take non-skilled vacancies. On the other hand, officials of the Employment Service stated that they were making referrals without discrimination.

As a note, it may be said that on October 16, 1945, the white waiting room at the Employment Service had certain offerings not found in the Negro waiting room. Textile workers, said a blackboard, skilled and unskilled were urgently needed. "Apply Miss Early". A wide range of trade classes, conducted by the Delgado Trade School was prominently displayed. Also an Army recruiting desk had been established in the white waiting room, and posters besought veterans to re-enlist. On the Negro side, no notices, no trade school bulletin, and no recruiting officers.

GI LOANS

The office of the Veterans Administration in New Orleans, which is the ap-rework

proving authority for guarantees of loans to veterans for business, home or farm purposes had approved loans all together for the whole of Louisiana, (date) . Distribution as to purposes and amounts was as follows: home loans , business loans , farm loans. The Veterans Administration keeps no breakdown of the loans as between Negroes and whites and at the moment could give no information on it. It is to be assumed that later on when and if the volume of loans has grown substantially, information will be available as to loans by race, since the application forms show race. Inquiries in the Negro community turned up no one with knowledge of any of these loans made to Negroes although one or two individuals knew of applications currently being pressed by Negroes.

EDUCATION

The various educational benefits were for the purpose of the survey divided into three kinds: (1) college, (2) high school or pre-high school, and (3) on-the-job training.

rework

At the college level Tulane and Loyola, the white colleges in the city, had veterans and Dillard and Xavier, the Negro colleges, had respectively 15 and . Tulane and have made such and such arrangements to attract veterans, and at Dillard and Xavier such and such regulations were in effect.

Provide paragraph on high school training, including trade training.

Provide paragraph on on-the-job training.

EMPLOYMENT OF NEGRO OFFICIALS

What did the veterans say?

Practically all the Negro leaders consulted emphasized the importance of getting more Negroes into the various agencies dealing with the veterans. They particularly want the Negro veterans to be able to discuss their affairs with Negro interviewers should the Negro veterans wish to. The agencies dealing regularly with numbers of Negro veterans were among others the following: Veterans Administration, Selective Service Boards, United States Employment Service, Veterans Information Center, American Red Cross, Family Service Society, ✓ Catholic Charities (get correct name), City and Welfare Outfit (get correct name), Trave~~l~~lers Aid (not yet interviewed at all; must interview), American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Disabled American Veterans. Of these the only ones employing any Negroes in other than menial capacities were the following: Veterans Administration - a single Negro interviewer attached to the Educational Guidance Office at Dillard University; American Red Cross - (check the notes, but I think the situation was that they had recently had for three years a single Negro case worker out of 13 case workers. The job held by the Negro case worker is presently ✓ vacant.); Public Welfare Agencies - Negro case workers out of ; VFW -

occasional[illegible] use is apparently made of the volunteer services of the quartermaster of the Negro VFW post;

STATISTICAL RECORDS

At a number of places where it seemed to the interviewer very important for the agency to keep a breakdown of its services by race no such breakdown is being kept. Specifically, the United States Employment Service and the Veterans Administration loan approval office, and the Selective Service System (GSM check to be sure) kept no breakdown of their services by race. The Veterans Information Center does keep a breakdown. Where the breakdown was not kept, it was explained in each instance that it was not kept because the services applied evenly to persons of either race, and the officials had out of the best of motives cautioned their personnel against considering race as a factor in the services rendered. Nevertheless, the figures as to service by race will reveal well the fairness or unfairness with which services are reaching each group, and it would appear to be desirable for head officials to obtain from time to time group breakdowns of figures on services rendered (check needs to be made of low adjustment allowances).

Labor (Delfit?)

V. Guidance Centers - Dent

Credit Union
League for [illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

FARM FAMILY RECORD BOOK FOR LOUISIANA VETERANS TRAINING ON THE FARM

Year—From ________________, 194__, to ________________, 194__

Name ________________________ C No. ____________

Address ________________________________

Parish ________________

Issued By
JOHN E. COXE
State Superintendent of Education

CODICIL NO. I

NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 11, 1909

✓ "I Isaac Delgado, declare the following to be a codicil or addition to my foregoing last will and testament of January third, 1909, and to be a part of my last will and testament, to wit: The residue of my estate I give and bequeath unto the City of New Orleans for the establishment of a Central Trades School in which the boys of the grammar grades of the Public Schools can be taught a trade in this school to be called the Isaac Delgado Central Trades School.

"I desire the fund donated by me to be used entirely in the establishment of the above-mentioned school and its permanent equipment, and I expect the City of New Orleans to provide for the teaching force and the annual maintenance of the said school. Thus have I, in my own handwriting, entirely written, donated and signed the above as part of my said will and testament.

"ISAAC DELGADO."

Another codicil, No. 4, provides a donation of $100,000 to establish a fund to aid the administrators of the Charity Hospital of Louisiana in providing general revenue to be expended in the maintenance, repair and improvement of the Delgado Memorial Building at the Charity Hospital. It is provided that:

"In the event that the said fund or its annual revenues cannot be used for the purpose herein provided because of the failure on the part of the Board of Administrators of the Charity Hospital of New Orleans to comply with the terms and conditions of my letter of November 5th, 1906, or should the Board of Trustees herein constituted be of the opinion that the said 'Delgado Memorial' is not being administered in accordance with the conditions of my letter written at the time of the founding of said 'Delgado Memorial,' then the said Board of Trustees herein constituted shall be authorized and are directed to use the annual revenues of said fund for the aid and development of the institution to which I have donated the residuum of my estate, so long as said condition shall exist, but said trustees shall again use said fund and its revenues for the benefit of the Delgado Memorial at the Charity Hospital, as soon as the terms of my letter of November 5, 1906, are again complied with by the Board of Administrators of the Charity Hospital.

"ISAAC DELGADO."

Mayoralty of New Orleans.
City Hall, April 3, 1912.
Calendar No. 10,955.

NO. 8,547 NEW COUNCIL SERIES.

Whereas, By codicil or addition to the last will and testament of Isaac Delgado, deceased, and whose succession was duly opened and administered in the Civil District Court of the Parish of Orleans, the said Isaac Delgado gave and bequeathed unto the City of New Orleans the residue of his estate for the establishment of the Central Trades School in which the boys of the grammar grades of the public schools can be taught a trade, the said school to be called the "The Isaac Delgado Central Trades School", under the condition that the City of New Orleans provide the teaching force and the annual maintenance of said school; and,

Whereas, The City of New Orleans desiring to accept said bequest, under the terms and conditions stated it is necessary that said acceptance should be expressed by formal ordinance; therefore,

Section 1. Be it Ordained by the Council of the City of New Orleans, that the City of New Orleans does hereby formally accept the bequest of the late Isaac Delgado of the residuum of his estate for the establishment of a Central Trades School, in which the boys of the grammar grades of the public schools can be taught a trade, and which school shall be called "The Isaac Delgado Central Trades School", and conditioned upon the city providing the teaching force and the annual maintenance of said school, as the said bequest is made and expressed in the last will and testament, and codicil thereto, which are duly probated in the Civil District Court of the Parish of Orleans.

Section 2. Be it further ordained, etc., That in order to fully carry out this formal acceptance of the said bequest, under its full terms and conditions, the Mayor of the City of New Orleans is hereby authorized to sign and execute any notarial act or other deed as may be necessary to consummate said acceptance, and to do and perform or cause to be done and performed all acts which may be necessary to complete acceptance of the said bequest and necessary to be sent into possession thereof.

Adopted by the Council of the City of New Orleans, April 2nd, 1912.

GEORGE FERRIER, JR.
Clerk of Council.

Approved April 3rd, 1912.

Mayor.

A true Copy:
JOHN P. COLEMAN,
Secretary to the Mayor.

Mayoralty of New Orleans,
City Hall, May 7th, 1918.
Calendar No. 5205.

NO. 5069 COMMISSION COUNCIL SERIES.

ORDINANCE-Creating a board of managers for the Isaac Delgado Central Trades School.

Section 1. Be it Ordained by the Commission Council of the City of New Orleans, that the administration of the Isaac Delgado Central Trades School shall be and is hereby vested in a board to be known as the Board of Managers of the Isaac Delgado Central Trades School and to be composed of nine members, to-wit: the Mayor of the City of New Orleans, the Commissioner of the Department of Public Property of the City of New Orleans, the Superintendent of Public Education for the Parish of Orleans, the President of the Orleans Parish School Board, one member of the Orleans Parish School Board to be selected by said Orleans Parish School Board, and four members at large to be appointed by the Mayor of the City of New Orleans and confirmed by the Commission Council of the City of New Orleans.

Sec. 2. Be it further ordained, etc., That the terms of office of the ex-officio members of said Board of Managers shall be their tenures of their respective offices: that two of the four members appointed at large shall be appointed for the term of two years, and two for the term of four years, from the dates of their respective appointments; that their successors, however, shall be appointed for the term of four years; that all of the members of said Board of Managers shall serve without compensation, fee or allowance; that all of them shall be citizens of the United States and duly qualified and registered voters of the City of New Orleans; that the four members appointed at large shall be at least thirty-five years of age; and that the City Attorney of the City of New Orleans shall be ex-officio the legal adviser of said Board of managers.

Sec. 3. Be it further ordained, etc., That the Mayor of the City of New Orleans shall be ex-officio President of said Board of Managers; and that said Board shall elect from its membership a vice president, and from within or without its body a Secretary.

Sec. 4. Be it further ordained, etc., That said Board of Managers shall have power and they are hereby authorized to prepare or cause to be prepared plans and specifications for the construction of a suitable building or buildings for the purpose of operating and conducting a Central Trades School in accordance with the terms of the bequest of the late Isaac Delgado to the City of New Orleans: that said plans and specifications shall be submitted to the Commission Council of the City of New Orleans, and that upon its approval thereof, contract for the work of constructing said building or buildings shall be let by the City of New Orleans according to law.

Sec. 5. Be it further ordained, etc., That said Board of Managers shall have power and authority to hire and discharge and fix the duties, compensation and hours of service of the Secretary of said Board of Managers and of a superintendent and such other employes, agents or servants as it may deem proper for the conduct and operation of said Central Trades School; to make and amend all needful rules, regulations and by-laws for the conduct and operation of said school; to extablish and alter curricula or courses of study in said school; to fix the grades of teachers, instructors, and professors therein; and generally to control, conduct, operate and manage said school so as to fully carry out the intention of the late Isaac Delgado, whose munificent gift to the City of New Orleans makes possible the construction and operation of said educational institution; provided that all of said powers shall be exercised subject to the approval of the Commission Council of the City of New Orleans.

Sec. 6. Be it further ordained, etc., That all disbursements for said Isaac Delgado Central Trades School shall be made by the Commissioner of the Department of Public Finances of the City of New Orleans, custodian of the Isaac Delgado Central Trades School Fund, and only upon warrants signed by the President of the Board of Managers of the Isaac Delgado Central Trades School, or in his absence or inability to act by the Vice President of said Board, and countersigned by the Secretary of said Board, and after approval thereof by the Commission Council of the City of New Orleans.

Adopted by the Commission Council of the City of New Orleans, May 7th, 1918.

GEORGE FERRIER, JR.,
Clerk of Commission Council

Approved May 8th, 1918.

A. G. RICKS,
Acting Mayor

A true copy:
JOHN P. COLEMAN,
Secretary to the Mayor.

Mayoralty of New Orleans.
City Hall, Dec. 30th., 1919.
Calendar No. 5813.

NO. 5650 COMMISSION COUNCIL SERIES.

Whereas, by Act No. 26 of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana for the year 1918, the City of New Orleans was authorized to sell, without previous advertisement of publication, to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the United States of America, a certain tract of land therein described as a site for a reconstruction hospital, for and in consideration of the sum of $37,000 cash; and to dedicate in perpetuity another certain tract of land in said act described to constitute a site for the location of the Delgado Central Trades School for and in consideration of the sum of $141,500; and provided that the sum total of the amounts arising from said transactions, towit, $178,500, should, by ordinance of the Commission Council of the City of New Orleans be specially dedicated for the embellishment and enlargement of New Orleans City Park and turned over to the New Orleans City Park Improvement Association to constitute a fund to be employed by it for such purposes, said sum of $178,500 to be paid out of such funds or moneys as the Commissioner of the Department of Public Finances may have in his possession to the credit of the Isaac Delgado Central Trades School; both of which said tracts of land in said Act. No. 26 of 1918 described are part and portion of a larger tract of land hereinafter fully described; and,

Whereas, the authorized contemplated sale to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the portion or tract of land described in said act No. 26 of 1918 has not been consumated, and it is not necessary, in order to carry out the legislative direction aforesaid, of accumulating the sum of $178,500 to be turned over to the City Park Improvement Association as in said act prescribed, as well as to answer the requirement of enlarged space for the said Delgado Central Trades School, that both of said tracts be dedicated as a site for the location of the Delgado Central Trades School, for and in consideration of the legislatively fixed value of both of said tracts, to-wit, $178,500, said sum to be paid out of such funds or moneys as the Commissioner of the Department of Public Finances may have in his possession to the credit of the Isaac Delgado Central Trades School: therefore,

Section 1. Be it ordained by the Commission Council of the City of New Orleans that the following described tract of land is hereby dedicated in perpetuity to constitute a site for the location of the Delgado Central Trades School, to-wit:

A certain portion or tract of land, situate, lying and being in the Second Municipal District of the City of New Orleans, Parish of Orleans, formed on that portion of City Park lying west of Orleans Avenue, which tract of land begins at the corner of Orleans Avenue and City Park Avenue, extends thence in a northerly direction sixteen hundred and sixty (1660) feet along the west side of Orleans Avenue, to the intersection of the South side line of Monroe or Mound Avenue, thence fourteen hundred and sixty-five and forty-five hundredths (1465.45) feet along the south side line of Monroe or Mound Avenue to an intersection with the east line of the properties of the New Orleans Land Company and the Firemen's Charitable Association, thence at an angle of ninety (90) degrees in a southerly direction sixteen hundred and sixty (1660) feet to the north line of old Metairie Road, thence four hundred and ten (410) feet, more or less, in an easterly direction along the north line of the Old Metairie Road to the intersection of the prolongation of the east side line of Toulouse Street, thence three hundred and eighty (380) feet, more or less, along the east side line of Toulouse Street and its prolongation to an intersection with the north line of City Park Avenue, thence easterly three hundred and ninety-six (396) feet, more or less along the north line of City Park Avenue to the point of curve of the north line of City Park Avenue, thence easterly on a curved line two hundred and ten (210) feet, more or less, to an intersection with the north side of City Park Avenue (formerly Old Metairie Road), thence easterly one hundred and sixty-eight feet, more or less, along the north side of City Park Avenue to the point of beginning.

Which said tract of land comprises the two separate and distinct portions thereof described in said Act No. 26 of 1918, as follows, to-wit:

(1) A certain portion or tract of land, situate, lying and being in the Second Municipal District of the City of New Orleans, Parish of Orleans, formed on that portion of City Park lying west of Orleans Avenue, which tract of land begins at the corner of Orleans Avenue and City Park Avenue, extends thence in a northerly direction seven hundred and fifty (750) feet along the west side of Orleans Avenue, thence four hundred and fifty (450) feet in a westerly direction on a line at right angles

to the west side of Orleans Avenue, thence southerly on a line parallel to the west side of Orleans Avenue eight hundred and twenty-five (825) feet, more or less, to an intersection with the north side line of City Park Avenue, thence easterly on a curved line two hundred and ninety-four (294) feet, more or less, to an intersection with the north side of City Park Avenue (formerly Old Metairie Road), thence easterly one hundred and sixty-nine feet, more or less, along the north side of City Park Avenue to the point of beginning; all in accordance with plan signed "W. J. Hardee, City Engineer," dated April 3rd., 1918, on file in the office of the City Engineer of the City of New Orleans. The aforesaid tract of land embraces 346,021 square feet, equal to 7.9435 acres.

(2) A certain portion or tract of land, situate, lying and being in the Second Municipal District of the City of New Orleans, formed by a portion of City Park lying west of Orleans Avenue a portion of Old Metairie Road, and a small triangle bounded by City Park Avenue, Old Metairie Road and the east side of Toulouse Street, more fully described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the west side of Orleans Avenue, seven hundred and fifty (750) feet northerly from the corner of Orleans Avenue and City Park Avenue, thence in a northerly direction nine hundred and ten feet along the west side of Orleans Avenue, to Monroe or Mound Avenue, thence fourteen hundred and sixty-five and forty-five hundreths (1465.45) feet along the south line of Monroe or Mound Avenue to the properties of the New Orleans Land Company, thence sixteen hundred and sixty (1660) feet in a southerly direction along the east line of the properties of the New Orleans Land Company and the Firemen's Charitable Association to the North line of Old Metairie Road, thence four hundred and ten (410) feet more or less in an easterly direction along the north line of Old Metairie Road to the intersection of the prolongation of the east side of Toulouse Street, thence three hundred and eighty feet more or less along the east side of Toulouse Street and its prolongation to an intersection with the north line of City Park Avenue, thence easterly three hundred and fourteen feet, more or less, along the north line of City Park Avenue, thence northerly eight hundred and twenty-five feet, more or less, on a line parallel to the west side of Orleans Avenue, thence easterly four hundred and fifty feet to the point of beginning on the west side of Orleans Avenue; all in accordance with plan signed "W. J. Hardee, City Engineer", dated April 3, 1918, on file in the office of the City Engineer of the City of New Orleans. The aforesaid tracts of land embrace 2,750,174 square feet, equal to 49.361 acres.

Section 2. Be it further ordained, etc., that the consideration for said dedication shall be the sum of One Hundred and Seventy-eight Thousand, Five Hundred Dollars ($178,500), which sum the Commissioner of the Department of Public Finances of the City of New Orleans is hereby authorized and empowered to pay out of such funds or moneys as he may have in his possession to the credit of the Delgado Central Trades School to the New Orleans City Park Improvement Association. Said fund of $178,500 is hereby dedicated for the embellishment and enlargement of New Orleans City Park, to be employed by said Association for such purposes only.

Section 3. Be it further ordained, etc., that the Mayor of the City of New Orleans be and he is hereby authorized to enter into a notarial contract with the New Orleans City Park Improvement Association, whereby said Association shall, by resolution of its Board of Directors, and through its president, accept the dedication of said fund and waive and transfer such rights as it may have in said property.

Adopted by the Commission Council of the City of New Orleans, December 30th., 1919.

GEORGE FERRIER, JR.,
Clerk of Commission Council.

Approved Dec. 30th., 1919.

MARTIN BEHRMAN,
Mayor.

A true Copy:
JOHN P. COLEMAN,
Secretary to the Mayor.

FARM AND HOME PLAN

I-a Plan for livestock and poultry production

Our _____ cows will raise _____ calves and produce about _____ gallons of milk and _____ pounds of butterfat.
Our _____ sows will raise _____ pigs.
Our _____ hens will produce _____ dozen eggs. We will buy or hatch _____ chicks.
Our _____ ewes will raise _____ lambs.
We will kill for meat : _____ calves, _____ chickens, _____ lambs; and _____ hogs weighing about _____ pounds each at killing.

To raise more and better livestock and poultry we will do these things:

1. ________________________________
____
2. ________________________________
____
3. ________________________________
____
4. ________________________________
____

I-b Plan for Crop Production

	Acres	Production
Garden (fenced): ______	____	____________
____________	____	____________
____________	____	____________
____________	____	____________
____________	____	____________
____________	____	____________
____________	____	____________
____________	____	____________
____________	____	____________
Total Crop Acres ____	____	
Permanent pasture ____	____	

To produce more food and feed and to get more money from our crops we will:

1. ________________________________
____
2. ________________________________
____
3. ________________________________
____

I-c Plan for food preservation

We will can _____ quarts or _____ #_____ cans of vegetables, _____ quarts or _____ #_____ cans of fruits, _____ quarts or _____ #_____ cans of meats.
We will need to buy _____ quart jars and/or _____ #_____ cans.
We will dry _____ bu. fruit, _____ bu. beans, peas, _____ bu. corn, _____ bu. of vegetables.
We will store _____ bu. potatoes, _____ bu. onions, _____ bu. sweet potatoes, _____ bu. other vegetables, _____ bu. fruits, _____ bu. of nuts, and __________ of syrup.
Total food to be preserve _____ quarts
_____ #_____ cans

I-d Estimated expenditures for family living

Food - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	$ ________
Clothing - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	________
Personal care (tobacco, barber, etc.) - -	________
Medical care (doctor, dentist, medicine, etc. - - - - - - - - - - -	________
Household operating (Fuel, light, phone, etc.) - - - - - - - - - -	________
Minor housing (screens, window panes, paint, wall paper, privy, etc.) - - -	________

Minor furnishings and equipment (cooking utensils, bedding, towels, etc.) - - - - $______
School, church, recreation (dues, gifts, train, bus, newspaper) - - - - - - - - ______
Insurance (life, burial, saving) - - - - - ______
Total family living - - - - - $______

I-e Estimated expenditures for farm running expenses

Feed to buy for livestock and poultry - - $______
Crop expenses:
  Seed - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - ______
  Fertilizer - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - ______
  Ginning and threshing - - - - - - - - ______
  Poison and sprays - - - - - - - - - - ______
  Crop insurance and other crop expenses ______
Livestock expenses:
  Breeding fees - - - - - - - - - - - - ______
  Veterinary - - - - - - - - - - - - - - ______
Auto and Truck - - - - - - - - - - - - - - ______
Tractor expenses and tractor hire - - - - ______
Machinery repair and machinery hire - - - ______
Hired labor - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - ______
Taxes and property insurance - - - - - - - ______
Cash rent to be pair this year - - - - - - ______
Building and fence repair - - - - - - - - - ______
Other: Farm organization fees - - - - - ______
  Registration fees - - - - - - - - - ______
  Interest for year on chattel liens ______

I-f Estimated expenditures for home capital goods

Equipment ______________________ ______
____

Furniture ______________________
____

I-g Estimated expenditures for farm capital goods

Livestock ______________________ ______
____
Chicks
Machinery ______________________ ______
____
Land ______________________ ______
Buildings ______________________ ______
Major house improvement ______________
______________________ ______

I-h Estimated income from livestock and poultry

Items to be sold	Amount	
Milk and butterfat		
Eggs		
Poultry		
~~Hogs~~		
Cattle		
	Total	$

I-i Estimated income from crops

Crops:	Amount	
	Total	$

I-j Estimated other incomes

Work off farm $______
Hired machinery ______
A.A.A. Payments ______
Total $______

TOTAL INCOME . . (Add I-h, I-i, I-j) . . . $______

TOTAL EXPENDITURES (Add I-d, I-c, I-f, I-g). ______

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN INCOME AND EXPENDITURES $______

THE ALABAMA CITIZEN

THE BLACK BELT'S ONLY NEGRO NEWSPAPER

AND THE

TUSCALOOSA WEEKLY R

"A Clean, Constructive Newspaper Serving The Thousands Of Alabama ack Bel

VOL. 3—NO. 23 TUSCALOOSA, ALA., SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1946 Price 5 Cents

Dr.George S.Mitchel
Southern Region Sou
Council
63 Albany Ave.N.E
Atlanta,Ga.
14

BISHOP D. WARD NICHOLS, D.D.

Bishop D. Ward Nichols, D. D., presiding Bishop of the Ninth Episcopal District of the A. M. E. Church that consist of six annual conferences of Alabama will make an annual visit to the A. M. E. Churches of Tuscaloosa Sunday, April 14th. He will be present at each church as follows: St. John A.M.E. Church, Holt, 11:30 A. M.; Bethel A. M. E., 10th Street, 3 P. M.; St. Mark A. M. E. Church, 7:30 P. M. All city pastors and their congregations are cordially invited.

4-H'ers Make History In State Calf Show

DEMOPOLIS — Negro 4-H Club boys and girls of West Alabama showed 48 quality calves at the first all-Negro Fat Calf Show in Demopolis. These 48 calves came from 6 West Alabama counties. The 4-H'ers showed only 12 calves in the Demopolis Negro division last year with 4 counties reporting.

Allen Muse, Hale County showed the Grand Champion, Hereford calf with first place in heavyweight division. Lula Bell Whitaker, Hale county, showed the reserve champion, Herefor calf, with 2 place in the heavyweight division.

Marengo county stole the show in showmanship: Fred Scott, first place; Frank Carter, second place, and Jerry Thomas, third place.

L. Chatterton, Cattle Breeder, Greensboro, judged all entries in the show. All animals entered were graded.

The 48 calves were graded as follows: 6 choice, 8 good, 29 medium and, 5 common.

The Demopolis Chamber of Commerce sponsored the show and has pledged to make it an annual affair for Negro boys and girls of West Alabama.

(Continued on Page Twelve)

A. J. TAYLOR
National Field Director of Interracial Service, Boy Scouts of America.

United Negro College Fund Drive Geared For 1946

BIRMINGHAM—During the past two years, one of the most important methods instituted to aid Negro higher education is the United Negro College Fund campaign. Through this channel the financial burden at the participating Negro colleges was somewhat alleviated.

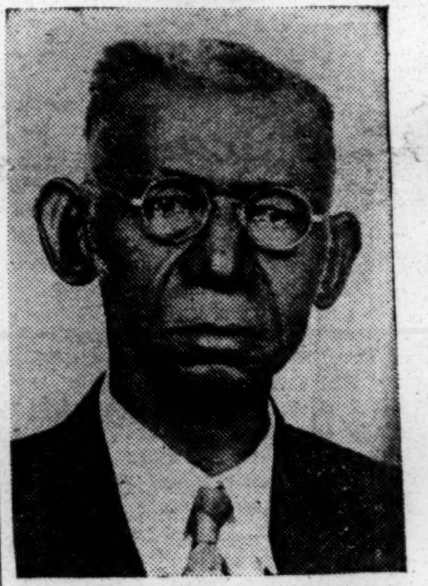
At the helm as chairman and guiding director for the Birmingham and Jefferson County area

National Scout Leader Addresses Local Group

Rev. Frank Williams To Head District Committee

In a meeting of the Negro Division of the Black Warrior Council, Boy Scouts of America, at the Colored Community Center last Friday night, A. J. Taylor, National Field Director of Interracial Service, gave a most attentive group of scouters from Tuscaloosa, Pickens and Greene Counties a lecture on the values of scouting that will long be remembered. In his address, Mr. Taylor pointed to the need of proper training for boys and the many advantages offered by scouting. Negro leaders were urged to take more interest in seeing that proper leadership and supervision was being maintained at all times. Another feature of the meeting was the election of officers for the Negro Division. Dr. M. P. Gilmer, who has been serving as leader since the inception of the scouting program locally was elected Chairman of the Negro Division of the entire council which embraces 14 counties; Rev. F. H. M. Williams was named chair-

WRITER



HENRY DAMON DAVIDSON

Henry Damon Davidson, one of Alabama's best known educators and for many years principal of the Bibb County Training School at Centerville, is the author of "Inching Along," a current book dealing with the life-long struggles of an Alabama farm boy to make a place in life. A review of this book by Miss Audrey O. Wilson will be found on page 10 of this newspaper. Mr. Davidson is a member of the editorial staff of the Alabama Citizen.

American Teachers Assn.